

## LESSON PLAN

### *Second meeting*

Name of School	: SMP Nusantara
Subject	: English
Skill	: Reading
Class / Semester	: VIII-A / 2
Time Allotment	: 2 X 40 menit

#### **A. Standard Competency**

Understanding the meaning of simple short functional text associated with the environment.

#### **B. Basic Competency**

Responding the meaning of simple short functional text accurately, fluently and acceptably in daily life contexts and to access science in the form of narrative texts.

#### **C. Indicators**

1. Identifying the generic structure of narrative.
2. Identifying the function of narrative text
3. Identifying the information in narrative text.

#### **D. Goals**

1. Students know the generic structure of narrative.
2. Students know the function of narrative text

3. Students know the information in narrative text.

## E. Material

### 1. Text:

#### The Monkeys and The Cap Seller

Once, a cap seller was passing through a jungle. He was very tired and needed to rest. Then, he stopped and spread a cloth under a tree. He placed his bag full of caps near him and lay down with his cap on his head.

ORIENTATION

The cap seller had a sound sleep for one hour. When he got up, the first thing he did was to look into his bag. He was startled when he found all his caps were not there.

When he looked up the sky, he was very surprised to see monkeys sitting on the branches of a tree, each of the monkeys is wearing a cap of on its head. They had evidently done it to imitate him

COMPLICATION

He decided to get his caps back by making a humble request to the monkeys. In return, the monkeys only made faces of him. When he begun to make gesture, the monkeys also imitated him.

At last he found a clever idea. " Monkeys are a great imitator," he thought. So he took off his own cap and threw it down on the ground. And as he had expected, all the monkeys took off the caps and threw the caps down on the ground. Quickly, he stood up and collected the caps, put them back into his bag and went away.

RESOLUTION

## **2. The Function of Narrative**

To amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or various experiences in different ways.

## **3. The Generic Structure of Narrative**

- Orientation: Sets the scene and introduces the participants.
- Complication: A crisis arises.
- Resolution: The crisis is resolved, for the better or for worse.
- Reorientation: A stepping back to evaluate the plight.

## **F. Learning Method**

Cooperative Learning type: ask together - learn together

## **G. Step Activities**

### **Pre-activity**

- Greeting
- Brainstorming

### **Whilst activity**

- Teacher Explains the materials
- Teacher ask students to gather to their groups
- Students read the text individually
- Students make a question on the card
- Students send a group question
- Students presents responses to the class

- Teacher appreciates all group
- Teacher evaluates group presentation
- Teacher gives individual exercise
- Students do the exercise individually

#### **Post activity**

- Teachers and students did ask questions about narrative text.
- Closing

#### **H. Learning Source**

<http://www.eboza.com/pelajaran/contoh-narrative-text.html>

#### **I. Evaluation**

Instrument: Essay

Jakarta, 29th May 2013

**English Teacher**

**Praktikan**

**Naning Prasiwi, S.Pd.**

**Novi Yanti Sinaga**

Approved,

**Principal of Nusantara Junior High School**

**Lecturer**

**M. Tri Purwoko, S.Pd.**

**Lamhot Naibaho, M. Hum.**

**Appendix:****This text is for group and individual assignment**

## The Smartest Animal

Once there was a farmer from Laos. Every morning and every evening, he ploughed his field with his buffalo.

One day, a tiger saw a mouse deer, and a cockerel walking together to meet a snail. On their way, they saw a farmer and a buffalo working in the field. The tiger said to the mouse deer and a cockerel, "I wonder how stupid the buffalo is. He lets himself being ruled by the small animal." "You are right. The big animal is really stupid. I'm sure he knows very well that the small animal has killed my brothers and sisters for their meals", said the cockerel. "Well, if it were true, the small animal must be heartless one. I think you'd better ask the big animal, Tiger" said the mouse deer.

After the man went home, the tiger spoke to the buffalo, "You are so big and strong. Why do you do everything the man tells you?" The buffalo answered, "Oh the man is very intelligent." The tiger asked, "Can you tell me how intelligent he is?" "No, I can't tell you," said the buffalo, "but you can ask him."

So the next day the tiger said to the man, "Can I see your intelligence?" But the man answered, "It's at home." "Can you go and get it?" asked the tiger. "Yes," said the man, "but I'm afraid you will kill my buffalo when I'm gone. Can I tie you on a tree?" After the man tied the tiger on the tree, he didn't go home to get his intelligence.

He took his plough and hit tiger. Then he said, "Now, you know about my intelligence even if you haven't seen it"

*(sumber: soal UN SMA 2010)*

**Individual assignment**

**Answer all question!**

1. What is paragraph 1 called?
2. Where did the story take place?
3. Why did the man tie the tiger?
4. In your opinion, who is the real smartest animal?
5. What lesson can we learn from the story?

### Appendix 1

#### The Pre-Test and Post Test Scores of Control Group

<b>NO</b>	<b>NOMOR INDUK</b>	<b>NAMA SISWA</b>	<b>L/P</b>	<b>PRE- TEST</b>	<b>POST TEST</b>
1	111207052	ALISA SAVITRI	P	70	66
2	111207053	ALZI KURNIAWAN	L	50	53
3	111207005	ANDIKA FS	L	63	66
4	111207006	ADREYANA	L	86	76
5	111207007	ANGGI AGASTANINGSIH	P	50	56
6	111207055	AULIA RAHMI ADININGSIH	P	76	66
7	111207011	CHANDRA DWI W	L	40	50
8		DHEA AYU HERLIANTI	P	76	53
9	111207014	DIAN PUSPITA SARI	P	56	66
10	111207059	DODY DARMAJI	L	23	33
11	111207016	FAIZ ABDUL ADHIEM	L	53	56
12	111207017	FARIS BUMI PRAKOSA	L	66	70
13	111207063	FINA SISI HADIATI	P	76	70
14	111207064	HANDAYANI OKTAVIANI	P	53	66
15	111207066	HENDRA SEPTIAWAN	L	60	63
16	111207025	HERVAWATI	P	83	83
17	111207031	JAMALUDIN	L	56	50
18	111207032	JUAN ARI PRATAMA	L	43	50
19		M. ABDUL GANI	L	86	83
20	111207039	M. ALI Wafa	L	56	60
21	111207035	M. RIZKI TRI ANGGA	L	60	70
22	111207070	M. WILDANDI	L	50	66
23	111207071	NAUFAL ANDRI	L	73	66
24	111207073	NUR HAFSHOH	P	90	86
25	111207074	NUR HIKMAH	P	60	76
26	111207075	NUR LIDIA RAHMA	P	43	46
27		RAHMA DWI PRIHATINI	P	86	80
28	111207078	RAISA AZIZUL AFIFAH	P	86	86
29	111207044	ROBBY ANWAR	L	50	56
30		SARAH DAMAI YANTI	P	93	90

31	111207087	SHELVI RAHMAWATI	P	70	83
32	111207046	SITI KHOLIFAH	P	83	73
33	111207090	TEDI SETIAWAN	L	63	76
34	111207048	WAN IHSAN FAHLEPI	L	83	83
35	111207093	YOLANDA MEGA KARTIKA	P	63	76
36	111207094	YOSEFINA AMELIA	P	76	60
37		SOPWATUNIDA MARTIVANI. S	P	90	86



## Appendix 2

### The Pre-Test and Post Test Scores of Experimental Class

<b>NO</b>	<b>NOMOR INDUK</b>	<b>NAMA SISWA</b>	<b>L/P</b>	<b>PRE- TEST</b>	<b>POST TEST</b>
1	111207001	A. MUSLIM	L	73	76
2	111207050	ADITYA PRATAMA	L	60	76
3	111207004	AINUN KHOLYANI	P	73	83
4	111207051	ALIPO WANANDA	L	73	66
5	111207054	ANDRE RYNALDO	L	50	76
6	111207009	ARIE HAAN TITA PELE	L	70	66
7	111207056	BIMA PUTRA	L	50	73
8	111207057	BURHANUDIN	L	53	76
9	111207012	DAVID YULIANTO	L	50	83
10	111207013	DEA NURUL CHAMARIL	P	73	80
11	111207061	ERRY SHESILLIA	P	70	63
12	111207018	FAUZA SABILA ROHMA	P	56	56
13	111207023	HENDRIK PERDINAN SINAGA	L	70	60
14	111207024	HERUL	L	60	76
15	111207026	HUSNI SINGGIH	L	93	86
16	111207027	IBNU ABDURAHMAN	L	60	70
17		INDAH REZA	P	60	70
18		IRAWAN DWI SAPUTRA	L	50	76
19	111207030	IWAN	L	50	76
20	111207034	LUTFIANA RANTI RAHAYU	P	66	56
21	111207069	M. ALIEF HAYRIS	L	93	86
22	111207040	M. SLAMET	L	53	86
23	111207037	MITA SUSANTI	P	76	83
24	111207072	NITA LUTFIANI	P	66	56
25		NOVAL WAHYUDI ADI	L	90	93
26	111207076	PRASELIA LIA JAWISTIKA	P	53	63
27	111207079	RATRI MEGA KHARISMA	P	56	70
28	111207042	REGA SETIAWAN	L	93	90
29	111207043	RIYAN SOFYAN	L	70	76
30	111207083	ROFIKA ASYIFA	P	60	70

31	111207084	ROMI ANWAR	L	76	56
32	111207085	SANDI K	L	50	80
33	111207086	SETIYOKO DWI WICAKSONO	L	56	66
34		SRI GITA LESTARI	P	60	60
35		SURIADI BANGUNAN	L	50	73
36	111207089	TAUFIK MUNANDAR	L	93	83
37	111207062	VERI HARDIAN	L	60	83

### Appendix 3

#### Pre-Test

**Name of the student:**

**Class: VIII-**

#### Read the text and answer question 1-8

Long time ago in West Java lived a woman named Dayang Sumbi. She lived alone in a forest. One day Dayang Sumbi was quilting when suddenly, her quilt fell off from her house. Then she prayed to God. "If a man picks up my quilt, he will be my husband. If a woman, she will be my sister." Then a male dog picks it up. For keeping her words, Dayang Sumbi married the dog and called him Tumang. Dayang Sumbi gave birth to a baby, named him Sangkuriang but never told him who his father was.

One day, Sangkuriang was hunting with Tumang in the forest and he found nothing. He blamed Tumang for the failure and killed him. When Dayang Sumbi knew that, she hit Sangkuriang's head with a big spoon and asked him to go.

Many years later, the wandering Sangkuriang found a house in the forest, and an old beautiful woman was in the house. The woman, Dayang Sumbi recognized the adventurer as Sangkuriang. Sangkuriang forced her to marry him and Dayang Sumbi asked him to make a vast boat in one night. In the night Sangkuriang called his friends, ghosts, and forest fairies, to help him. Dayang Sumbi feared the boat could be finished on time, so she asked some woman nearby to help her. The woman hit the grain punchers to make noise which disturbed the ghosts and the fairies. The ghosts and the fairies run away before completing the boat. Sangkuriang was very angry. He kicked away the boat upside down, and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu. It means the down side boat, which stood in the north Bandung.

*(source: Sukses Menghadapi UN SMP/MTs 2013)*

1. What is the title of the story above?
  - a. Sangkuriang
  - b. Dayang Sumbi
  - c. Tumang
  - d. Tangkuban Perahu
2. Why did Dayang Sumbi ask the women to punch the grain?
  - a. She was afraid the boat would be completed in one night
  - b. She wanted to help Sangkuriang making a boat
  - c. She wanted the boat completed soon
  - d. She was angry with Sangkuriang
3. Why did Sangkuriang kick away the boat upside down?
  - a. He failed to make the boat
  - b. He was disappointed with the ghosts and the fairies
  - c. He wanted to make a mountain from
  - d. He wanted to show his strength to Dayang Sumbi

4. What is the main idea of paragraph two?
  - a. Dayang Sumbi married the dog
  - b. Dayang Sumbi's quilt fell off from her house
  - c. Dayang Sumbi gave birth to a baby
  - d. A male dog picked up Dayang Sumbi's quilt
5. "...that Sangkuriang had to build a vast boat for their honeymoon..." (paragraph 4). What does the underline word mean...?
  - a. Very expensive
  - b. Extremely large
  - c. Very luxurious
  - d. Extremely beautiful
6. What is the moral value of the story?
  - a. Do not trust ghosts and fairies
  - b. Do not blame someone for our failure
  - c. Tell the truth to avoid something unexpected
  - d. Do the work patiently without asking for someone's help
7. Which paragraph tells us about the resolution of the text?
  - a. Paragraph three
  - b. Paragraph two
  - c. Paragraph one
  - d. Paragraph four
8. Who is the main character of the story above?
  - a. Dayang Sumbi
  - b. Sangkuriang
  - c. Tumang
  - d. Fairies

**Read the text and answer question 9-12**

One day long ago, some sailors set out to sea in their sailing ship. One of them brought his pet monkey along for the long journey.

When they were far out at sea, a terrible storm overturned their ship. Everyone fell into the sea, and the monkey was sure that he would drown. Suddenly a dolphin appeared and picked him up.

They soon reached the island and the monkey came down from the dolphin's back. The dolphin asked the monkey, "Do you know this place?" The monkey replied, "Yes, I do. In fact, the king of the island is my best friend. Do you know that I am actually a prince?"

Knowing that no one lived on the island, the dolphin said, "Well, well, so you are a prince! Now you can be a king!" The monkey asked, "How can I be a king?" As the dolphin started swimming away, he answered, "That is easy. As you are the only creature on this island, you will naturally be the king!"

*(source: Sukses Menghadapi UN SMP/MTs 2013)*

9. What does the text tell you about?
  - a. The sailors and their pet.
  - b. The monkey and the dolphin.
  - c. The king and the prince.
  - d. The dolphin and his friends.
10. What happened to the sailors' ship?
  - a. The terrible storm overturned it.
  - b. It drowned with all her loads.
  - c. It hit an island under the sea.

- d. Its machine stopped working
11. What does the dolphin like based on the text?
- A wild creature
  - A helpful animal
  - A good swimmer
  - A nice friend
12. What moral message does the story have?
- We should help one another in our real life
  - We must not act like a real monkey in the woods
  - Those who lie and boast may end up in trouble
  - We may not talk too much about some new things

### Read the text and answer question 13-16

#### The Wolf and the Goat

A wolf saw a goat grazing at the edge of a high cliff. The wolf smacked his lips at the thought of a fine goat dinner.

"My dear friend," said the wolf in his sweetest voice, "aren't you afraid you will fall down from that cliff? Come down here and graze on this fine grass beside me on safe, level ground." "No, thank you," said the goat.

"Well then," said the wolf, "aren't you cold up there in the wind? You would be warmer grazing down here beside me in this sheltered area." "No, thank you," said the goat. "But the grass tastes better down here!" said the exasperated wolf, "Why dine alone?"

"My dear wolf," the goat finally said, "are you quite sure that it is MY dinner you are worrying about and not your own?"

*(source: Sukses Menghadapi UN SMP/MTs 2013)*

13. What did the wolf ask when he saw the goat grazing at the edge of a high cliff?
- To be his friend
  - To graze on the level ground
  - To climb up higher
  - To be his dinner
14. "aren't you cold up there in the wind" the word "there" refers to...
- A high cliff
  - Sheltered area
  - Grass
  - Ground
15. What can we learn from the story above?
- Don't look down other creatures
  - Don't easily believe in well behaved creatures
  - Don't judge others by their appearance
  - Don't easily beat other creatures
16. From the story we know..
- The goat was very hungry
  - The wolf was a helpful animal
  - The wolf was eager to eat the goat
  - The goat was going to fight with the wolf

**Read the text and answer question 17-21**

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good", said the fox. "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself." The goat thought of nothing but how thirsty he was. So he jumped into the well. When he had drunk enough he looked around but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea. You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out I'll help you out of the well." The goat did as he was asked and the fox got on his back and so out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him out. The fox merely turned to him and said, "If you only has as much sense in your head as you have hairs in your beard you wouldn't have jumped into the well without making sure that you could get out again.

*(source: soal uan 2006/2007)*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>17. What is the type of the text above?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Recount</li> <li>b. Narrative</li> <li>c. Procedure</li> <li>d. Report</li> </ul> <p>18. What is the setting for this story?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It is a well</li> <li>b. It is a city</li> <li>c. It is a goat</li> <li>d. It is a fox</li> </ul> <p>19. Why did the goat jump into the well? because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It was hungry</li> <li>b. It was sad</li> <li>c. It was thirsty</li> <li>d. It was good</li> </ul> | <p>20. What is the type of the text ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Myths</li> <li>b. Plays</li> <li>c. Folk tales</li> <li>d. Fable</li> </ul> <p>21. Why did the fox get the goat into the well? because....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The fox was very hungry and thirsty</li> <li>b. The goat was very hungry and thirsty</li> <li>c. The fox promised that it would help to get out of the well</li> <li>d. The fox needed the goat to get out of the well</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

**Read the text and answer question 22-26**

Once upon a time there were four little rabbits. Their names were Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail and Peter. One morning they were allowed to play outside. Their mother reminded them not to go to Mr. McGregor's garden because their father had an accident there.

Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail were good little rabbits. They went down the lane to pick blackberries. But Peter was naughty. He ran straight away to Mr. McGregor's garden. He ate some lettuces, French beans, and radishes. Suddenly, he met Mr. McGregor. Peter was very frightened and rushed away as fast as he could. He lost a pair of shoes and a jacket while he was running. Peter never stopped running or looked behind him till he got home. During the evening,

he was sick because he was so tired. He had to drink some medicine while three of his brother had bread, mild and blackberries for supper

(source: *Sukses Menghadapi UN SMP/MTs 2013*)

22. Who was the naughtiest rabbit?
- Flopsy
  - Mopsy
  - Cotton-tail
  - Peter
23. What did Flopsy, Mopsy and Cotton-tail eat?
- Carrot
  - Blackberries
  - Lettuce
  - strawberry
24. What did Peter lose while he was running?
- one of his shoes
  - a book
  - vegetable
  - a pair of shoes
25. Why did Peter get sick? Because ....
- He was so tired
  - He did not eat
  - He caught a cold
  - He was eating too much
26. Whom did Peter meet at the garden?
- His mother
  - Flopsy
  - Mr. McGregor
  - Mrs. McGregor

**Read the text and answer question 27-30**

The Princess and the Pea

Once upon a time there was a prince he wanted to get himself a princess, but she had to be real princess. So he traveled all over the world to find one, but in every case something was the matter. There were lots of princess, but he could never quite make out whether they were real or not. So he came home feeling very unhappy, for really wanted to find a true princess.

One evening a terrible storm came; lightening flashed, thunder rolled, and the rain poured down in torrents-it was simply awful ! suddenly there was a knock at the city gate, and the old king went out to answer it.

There was a princess standing outside, but what a sight the rain and the bad weather had made of her ! The water streamed down her hair and her clothes, and yet she said she was a real princess.

“It won’t take long to find that out,” thought the old Queen. Without saying anything, she went into bed chamber, took off all the bedclothes, and places one pea on the bottom boards of the bed. Then she took twenty mattresses and put them on top of the pea, and after that she put twenty feather-pillows on top of the mattresses.

That was where the princess was to spend the night.

In the morning they asked her how she had slept.

“Oh, dreadfully! said the princess. “I hardly slept a wink all night. Whatever could have been in the bed ? I was lying on something so hard that I’m black and blue all over.”

So of course they could see that she was a real princess, since she had felt the pea through twenty mattresses and twenty feather-pillows. No one but a real princess could have such a tender skin as that.

So the prince took her for his wife, and they lived happily ever after.

(source: *Sukses Menghadapi UN SMP/MTs 2013*)

27. What kind of the text is it?
- Report
  - Recount
  - Narrative
  - Descriptive
28. The generic structure of the text is?
- Orientation > Complication > Resolution > Re-Orientatation
  - Orientation > Events > Re-Orientatation
  - General Classification > Description
  - Identificatation > Description
29. What is the purpose of the text?
- To inform about princess and the pea
  - To describe the story of the princess and the pea
  - To give information that the prince looked for the real princess
  - To amuse the reader with the story of the princess and the pea
30. What is the dominant structure used in the text ?
- The simple present tense
  - the simple past tense
  - the present continuous tense
  - passive voice



## ANSWER KEY

1. A	11. B	21. D
2. A	12. C	22. D
3. B	13. B	23. B
4. A	14. A	24. D
5. B	15. B	25. A
6. C	16. C	26. C
7. D	17. B	27. C
8. B	18. A	28. A
9. B	19. C	29. D
10. A	20. D	30. B

## Appendix 4

### Post Test

**Read the text and answer questions 1 to 4.**

#### Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents had died.

One day, she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have money to take Snow White with them.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do this, so she decided to run away. The next day she ran away from home when her aunt and uncle were having breakfast. She ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then, she saw a little cottage. She knocked out but no one answered. So, she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. They went inside. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs. Doc, one of the dwarfs asked, "What is your name?" Snow White answered "My name is Snow White."

The dwarf said, "if you wish, you may live here with us" Snow White said, "Oh, could I? Thank you." Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story about her. Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

*(source: <http://englishahkam.blogspot.com/2012/12/narrative-text-snow-white-jawaban.html#.UaXx8JFc6hg>)*

1. Snow White ran from house ...

- A. At night    C. At midnight  
B. At midday    D. In the morning

2. What kind of text is it?

- A. Narrative    C. Descriptive

- B. News item D. Report
3. What is the communicative purpose of the story?
- A. To entertain the readers  
B. To describe the way things  
C. To retell an event with humorous twist
- D. To persuade by presenting arguments or to analyze or explain
4. What kind of narrative the text above?
- A. Legend C. Fairy tale  
B. Myth D. Fable

**Read the text and answer questions 5 to 12**

### **The Story of the Smart Parrot**

A man in Puerto Rico had a wonderful parrot. There was no another parrot like it.

It was very, very smart. This parrot would say any word-except one. He would not say the name of the town where he was born. The name of the town was Catano.

The man tried to teach the parrot to say Catano. But the bird would not say the word. At first the man was very nice, but then he got angry. "You are a stupid bird! Why can't you say the word? Say Catano, or I will kill you!" but the parrot would not say it. Then the man got to so angry that the shouted over and over, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you!" but the bird wouldn't talk.

One day after trying for many hours to make the bird say Catano, the man got very angry. He picked up the bird and threw him into the chicken house. "You are more stupid than the chickens. Soon I will eat them, and I will eat you, too."

In the chicken house there are four old chickens. They were for Sunday's dinner. The man put the parrot in the chicken house and left.

The next day the man came back to the chicken house. He opened the door and stopped. He was very surprised at what he saw!

He saw three dead chickens on the floor. The parrot was screaming at the fourth chicken, "Say Catano, or I'll kill you! (*sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pariwara*)

5. Where does the story take place?
- A. London                      C. Jakarta  
B. Puerto Rico                D. Buenos Aires
6. What is the word that the parrot cannot say?
- A. Catano                      C. Canato  
B. Tacano                      D. Nacato
7. How often did the owner teach the bird how to say the word?
- A. Always                      C. Many times  
B. Everyday                    D. Every second
8. Which statement is true according to the text?
- A. The parrot could say Catano  
B. At last the parrot could say Catano  
C. Catano was the name at the parrot  
D. The man never got angry at the parrot
9. What does the man do to the bird because the bird cannot say the name of a place.
- A. The man ate the bird.  
B. The sold the bird.  
C. The man killed the bird.  
D. The man taught the bird.
10. It is most likely that ....
- A. The bird killed the three chickens.  
B. The three chickens killed the bird.  
C. The bird played with the chicken.  
D. The bird killed one of the three chickens.
11. What is the story about?
- A. A parrot and a cat  
B. A parrot and a chicken  
C. A parrot and the owner  
D. A parrot, the owner, and chickens
12. "It was very, very smart"  
The underlined word refers to ....
- A. The man    C. The chicken  
B. The bird    D. Puerto Ri

**Read the text and answer questions 13 to 18**

Once upon a time, The King Prabu ruled a Kingdom in West Java. King Prabu and his wife were wise and kind so that their people were prosperous.

The problem came because The King didn't have children. They tried many ways to have children, but they always failed.

One day, Prabu prayed to God, and he was very happy because God accepted his prayer. Soon, they had a child that was beautiful but spoiled and had the bad behavior.

For her seventeenth birthday party, the princess got the gold necklace from her parents. Unfortunately, when she saw it, she didn't like it and threw it away into the floor. Everybody was shocked because from the ground emerged a lot of water. All of the kingdom suddenly became a big lake.

People call it Telaga Warna and believed that the colours came from the Princess' necklace.

*(Source: <http://intan-mindmapping.blogspot.com/2011/08/contoh-soal-narrative-text.html>)*

13. The Kingdom was located in.....
- A. Sumatera                      C. Java  
B. Sulawesi                        D. Papua
14. People.....the King Prabu.
- A. Hated                      C. Disliked  
B. Liked                        D. Connected with
15. Which statement is Not Correct?
- A. The queen had one daughter.  
B. The lake swallowed the Kingdom.
- C. The King adopted a girl as his child.  
D. The princess had the bad behavior.
16. What kind of text is it?
- A. Descriptive                  C. Narrative  
B. Report                        D. Recount
17. The communicative purpose of the story is.....
- A. To describe the King  
B. To describe the Kingdom

- C. To entertain the readers
- D. To retell the past experience

18. The first paragraph is called.....
- A. Complication    C. Resolution
  - B. Orientation     D. Reorientation

**Read the text and answer questions 19 to 22**

Once, a farmer owned a donkey and a lapdog. The donkey worked hard all day, hauling heavy loads. The lapdog stayed with his master all day, and lived in the house with him. He did not work, but was allowed to sit on the master's lap. The donkey grew jealous of the lapdog.

Perhaps if I behave like the dog, like wag my tail and jump on the master, the master will start loving me as much as he does the dog. So the donkey decided to wait for his chance.

One day, when he was left unattended, the donkey broke his halter and ran into the farmhouse kitchen. There the farmer sat at table. The donkey rushed up to him and began wagging his tail vigorously, and knocked off all the china from the table. He then started jumping around and frolicking like a little dog, and finally plonked himself down on the farmer's lap. The shocked farmer yelled for help. The farmhands came running in and dragged the donkey off to his stable, and gave him a beating he did not forget for the rest of his life. (*source: naskah ujian nasional 2012*)

19. What made the donkey jealous of the dog?
- A. The halter that he has to wear.
  - B. The beating that he has.
  - C. The farmer's care to the dog.
  - D. The chance to stay inside the house.
20. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- A. The donkey wanted to be loved by its master.
  - B. The way the farmer treated the donkey.
  - C. The things done by the donkey to be loved.
  - D. The dog's habit is liked by the master.

21. The best title for the text is?
- A. The farmer and his dog.
  - B. The donkey and the lapdog.
  - C. The farmer and the donkey.
  - D. The dog and it's master.
22. What can we learn from the text?
- A. It is good to share things with others.
  - B. It is not good to help others.
  - C. It is not good to be envious to others.
  - D. It is good to keep your promise.

**Read the text and answer questions 23 to 26**

### **Juhha's Wonders**

Once upon a time, there was a small village in Baghdad. Its population was very small. In this village everybody knew each other and knew every little or big problems that went on in the village. In this small village there was a bakery that was popular for its delicious bread.

One day a poor old man was walking in the street passing the bakery and he stopped to smell the scent of the bread which was spreading out of the bakery. Suddenly, the baker caught the old man and shouted at him demanding the price of bread's scent. He almost drag him to the police.

A very famous wise man named Juhha heard the baker shouting. So he went to him and asked about the problem. Juhha stood calmly listening to the baker and he thought for a solution.

After a few minutes Juhha's eyes glistened and an amused smile was on his face. He asked the baker "How much money do you want?". The baker and poor man were astonished, but the baker answered "3 dinars". Juhha took the money out of his wallet and put it in his pocket and shook the money. "Did you hear the sound of the money?" Juhha asked. "Yes, I did", the baker replied, and with big smile Juhha said "Well then, this is the price of your bread's scent!" (*source: naskah ujian nasional 2012 paket b17*)

23. Who stopped to smell the scent of the bread?  
 A. The baker. C. The old poor man  
 B. The police. D. Junha
24. What did the baker do to the old man?  
 A. He wanted to hear the sound of the old man money.  
 B. He demanded the old man to pay for the scent.  
 C. He shouted his problem to the old man.  
 D. He gave the old man some solution.
25. " ....., which was popular for its delicious bread" (paragraph 1)  
 What does the word "delicious" mean?  
 A. Sour C. Bitter  
 B. Tasty D. Unpleasant
26. What can we learn from the story above?  
 A. We must help poor people.  
 B. We must take the benefit of what we offer.  
 C. We should pay nothing for things we use.  
 D. We shouldn't ask other to pay for what they don't get.

**Read the text and answer questions 27 to 30**

Once upon a time, there were two butterflies, Teri and Roni. They are friends. Teri and Roni had the same crown.

One day, Kodi a frog, saw Teri and Roni quarreling "You took it!" said Roni "No. I did not!" said Teri. "Hey, what's the matter?" asked Kodi. "Teri stole my crown!" said Roni. "No. I didn't," said Teri. "Yesterday, I still had my crown when she came to visit me," said Roni. "Today I cannot find the crown! Look!, she is wearing it!" Roni shouted. "My mom gave me this crown," Teri explained. Kodi suggested they all go to Roni's house. "Where did you put it?" said Kodi to Roni. "I put it on the table," Roni answered. They didn't find the crown. "May be, it fell down." Kodi looked under the table. Nothing was there. "It was my favourite crown!"



Roni sobbed. "I didn't steal yours, but if you like it so much, you can have mine," Teri gave Roni the crown. "It's here!" Kodi saw the crown behind the curtain. Roni stopped crying, "Thank God, Kodi found it!"

"Sorry, Teri, I accused you. I'm a terrible friend!". "It's OK," said Teri. "Let's say thanks to Kodi!" (*source: naskah ujian nasional 2009*)

27. Where did Kodi find the crown?

- A. Under the table.
- B. On the table.
- C. Behind the curtain.
- D. In the house.

28. "I put it on the table," (line 13)

What does the underlined word refer to?

- A. The crown C. The table
- B. The house D. The curtain

29. From the story, we can learn that ..

- A. Trusting each other is very important.
- B. The goodness is always the winner
- C. A wise friend can be trusted
- D. We shouldn't accuse of others without proof

30. From the story above we can conclude that Kodi is a ... friend.

- A. Wise C. Polite
- B. Bad D. Happy

## ANSWER KEY

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 11. C | 21. B |
| 2. A  | 12. B | 22. C |
| 3. A  | 13. C | 23. C |
| 4. C  | 14. B | 24. B |
| 5. B  | 15. C | 25. B |
| 6. A  | 16. D | 26. D |
| 7. C  | 17. C | 27. C |
| 8. B  | 18. B | 28. A |
| 9. D  | 19. C | 29. D |
| 10. A | 20. C | 30. A |

## LESSON PLAN

### *Third and fourth meetings*

Name of School	: SMP Nusantara
Subject	: English
Skill	: Reading
Class / Semester	: VIII-A / 2
Time Allotment	: 4 X 40 minutes ( 2 meetings)

#### **A. Standard Competency**

Understanding the meaning of simple short functional text associated with the environment.

#### **B. Basic Competency**

Responding the meaning of simple short functional text accurately, fluently and acceptably in daily life contexts and to access science in the form of narrative texts.

#### **C. Indicators**

1. Identifying the grammar used in narrative
2. Identifying kind of narrative.
3. Identifying the meaning of fable.
4. Identifying example of fable.

5. Identifying the meaning of fairy tale.
6. Identifying example of fairy tale.

#### **D. Goals**

1. Students know the grammar used in narrative.
2. Students know the kind of narrative.
3. Students know the meaning of fable.
4. Students know the example of fable.
5. Students know the meaning of fairy tale.
6. Students know the example of fairy tale.

#### **E. Material**

- **The Grammar used in narrative is past tense**
- **The kind of narrative:**
  1. Myths
  2. Folk Tale
  3. Legend
  4. Fable

Fables are about animals that can talk and act like people, or plants or forces of nature like thunder or wind. The plants may be able to move and also talk and the natural forces cause things to happen in the story because of their strength. A fable is told to teach a lesson about something.

Example:

- The Wolf and the House Dog
- The Fox and the Turtle
- The Country Mouse and the City Mouse

#### The Fox and the Turtle

For want of a better meal, a starving fox captured a turtle, but then could not manage to break through the solid shell in order to eat it.

“You should try putting me in the water for a while to soften me up,” suggested the shrewd turtle.

This sounded like excellent advice to the fox. He carried his prey to the stream and immersed it in the current. The turtle, who was a superb swimmer, slid out of the fox's paws and re-emerged in mid-stream laughing, “There are animals who are even more cunning than you. Now you'll stay hungry!”

#### 5. Fairy Tale

Fairy tales are stories written specially for children, it is about magical characters such as elves, fairies, goblins and giants. Sometimes the characters are animals. A fairy tale is a type of imaginative writing that carries the reader into an invented world where the laws of nature, as we know them, do not operate.

Example:

- Cinderella
- Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
- Ella Enchanted

### Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents had died.

One day, she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have money to take Snow White with them.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do this, so she decided to run away. The next day she ran away from home when her aunt and uncle were having breakfast. She ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then, she saw a little cottage. She knocked out but no one answered. So, she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. They went inside. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs. Doc, one of the dwarfs asked, "What is your name?" Snow White answered "My name is Snow White."

The dwarf said, "if you wish, you may live here with us" Snow White said, "Oh, could I? Thank you." Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story about her. Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

## **F. Learning Method**

Cooperative Learning type: ask together - learn together

## **G. Step Activities**

### **Pre-activity**

- Greeting
- Brainstorming

### **Whilst activity**

- Teacher Explains the materials
- Teacher ask students to gather to their groups
- Teacher gives the narrative text
- Each student reads the text
- Every group makes one question on the card
- Each postman of the groups send a question to other group
- Debate leader responds the question in front of the class.
- Teacher gives appreciation.

### **Post activity**

- Teachers and students did ask questions about narrative text.
- Closing

**H. Learning Source**

<http://englishstory12.blogspot.com>

**I. Evaluation**

Instrument: Multiple choice

Jakarta, 3th June 2012

**English Teacher**

**Praktikan**

**Naning Prasiwi, S.Pd.**

**Novi Yanti Sinaga**

Approved,

**Principal of Nusantara Junior High School**

**Lecturer**

**M. Tri Purwoko, S.Pd.**

**Lamhot Naibaho, M. Hum.**



**Appendix:****This text is for group and individual assignment**

## Prince William

Once upon a time there was a little boy named Prince William. Prince William was bored so he decided to take a walk through the Magical Forrest. The Magical Forrest was a special place where all the trees and leaves talked. Prince William had enjoyed many afternoons laughing and talking with the leaves. Today was no different; as soon as he entered the Forrest he was sucked into a joke.

"Knock, knock!"

"Who's there?"

"Leaf!"

"Leaf who?"

"Leaf me alone I'm treeing to sleep!"

Prince William joined in with the laughing leaves but off in the distance he heard a whisper. He left the pile of laughing leaves and followed the whisper through the woods. He ran into a tree that had something important to say. The tree was old and hard to understand but the old tree told Prince William that King Daddy was missing.

Prince William was so worried about King Daddy that he immediately left the old tree and forgot all about the laughing leaves. He started looking everywhere he could think for King Daddy but had no luck. Soon enough Prince William had run

into another little boy, it was Prince Riley. The two princes' were brothers so Prince William told Prince Riley all about how Kind Daddy was missing. Just like Prince William, Prince Riley was just as concerned and he left the tree he was climbing to help.

The two prince's looked everywhere for king Daddy. They looked high; all the way up in the trees' branches. They looked low, way low in the grass and dirt. They looked in things like holes and the water in the pond. They looked everywhere they could think and they were getting exhausted. Prince William had come up with a brilliant plan to go back and ask the old tree if he had any other information.

The two Princes wasted no time and raced off to find the old tree. Dodging branches and jumping rocks they managed to find the old tree in no time at all. Out of breath, both Prince William and Prince Riley tried to explain to the tree that they needed help. While the tree was old he was very wise and knew what the boys wanted. The tree waved his branches starting a breeze to cool the two prince's down. Once the two were calm the old tree started to tell the story of how he knew King Daddy was missing.

"Early this morning I saw King Daddy walking through the leaf piles talking with all the leaves. I heard one of the leaves give King Daddy a riddle about the magical cabin at the end of the Forrest. The Magical cabin is full of silly tying rope."

So as the old tree finished his story the boys calmly thanked the old tree and raced to the end of the Forrest. Just like the old tree said they found the magical cabin. Inside the magical cabin they found King Daddy tied up with rope on the floor.

The Two princes' did not hesitate; they pulled out their swords, cut the ropes, and saved the day!

(Written by Ms. Angel, *helium.com*)

### **Individual assignment**

#### **Answer all question!**

1. Where did the story take place?
2. According to text, how different was the Magical Forest from other forests?
3. How did the Prince William know that the King Daddy was missing?
4. How did the Prince Riley feel when he knew that the King Daddy was missing?
5. What was the bright plan Prince William got before finding King Daddy?
6. What probably happened if the two Princesses could not find King Daddy at the right time?
7. What is the text about?
8. 'Soon enough Prince William had run into another little boy, it was Prince Riley.'  
The writer uses it (in line 16) to mean ....
9. What kind of narrative the text?
10. The Two princes' did not hesitate .... What is the meaning of 'hesitate'?

**Appendix 5. Lesson Plan of Experimental Class***First meeting*

Name of School	: SMP Nusantara
Subject	: English
Skill	: Reading
Class / Semester	: VIII-A /2
Time Allotment	: 2 X 40 minutes

**A. Standard Competency**

Understanding the meaning of simple short functional text associated with the environment.

**B. Basic Competency**

Responding the meaning of simple short functional text accurately, fluently and acceptably in daily life contexts and to access science in the form of narrative texts.

**C. Indicators**

1. Identifying the generic structure of narrative.
2. Identifying the function of narrative text
3. Identifying the information in narrative text.

**D. Goals**

1. Students know the generic structure of narrative.
2. Students know the function of narrative text

3. Students know the information in narrative text.

## E. Material

### 1. Text:

#### The Legend of Toba Lake

Once upon time, there was a handsome man. His name was Batara Guru Sahala. He liked fishing. One day, he caught a fish. He was surprised to find out that the fish could talk. The fish begged him to set it free.

ORIENTATION

Batara Guru could not bear it. He made the fish free. As soon as it was free, the fish changed into a very beautiful woman. She attracted Batara Guru so much. He felt in love with that fish-woman. The woman wanted to marry with him and said that Batara Guru had to keep the secret which she had been a fish. Batara Guru agreed and promised that he would never tell anybody about it.

COMPLICATION

They were married happily. They had two daughters. One day Batara Guru got very angry with his daughter. He could not control his mad. He shouted angrily and got the word of fish to his daughters. The daughters were crying. They found their mother and talked her about it.

RESOLUTION

The mother was very annoyed. Batara Guru broke his promise. The mother was shouting angrily. Then the earth began to shake. Volcanoes started to erupt. The earth formed a very big hole. People believed that the big hole became a lake. Then this lake is known as Toba lake.

REORIENTATION

## 2. The Function of Narrative

To amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or various experiences in different ways.

## 3. The Generic Structure of Narrative

- Orientation: Sets the scene and introduces the participants.
- Complication: A crisis arises.
- Resolution: The crisis is resolved, for the better or for worse.
- Reorientation: A stepping back to evaluate the plight.

**F. Learning Method:** Cooperative Learning type: ask together - learn together

## G. Step Activities

### Pre-activity

- Greeting
- Explaining about ask together – learn together technique

### Whilst activity

- Teacher explains the materials
- Teacher creates six groups. Each group consists of six to seven people.  
Teacher considers ability levels, genders and backgrounds when making a group
- Teacher gives a role to each member such as recorder, postman, etc.
- Teacher gives the narrative text
- Each student reads the text

- Every group makes one question on the card
- Each postman of the groups send a question to other group
- Debate leader responds the question in front of the class.
- Teacher gives appreciation.

#### **Post activity**

- Teacher evaluates group presentations
- Closing

#### **H. Learning Source**

<http://rumohtaufar.blogspot.com/example-of-narrative-text-legend-of.html>

#### **I. Evaluation**

Instrument: Essay

Jakarta, 28th May 2013

**English Teacher**

**Praktikan**

**Naning Prasiwi, S.Pd.**

**Novi Yanti Sinaga**

Approved,

**Principal of Nusantara Junior High School**

**Lecturer**

**M. Tri Purwoko, S.Pd.**

**Lamhot Naibaho, M. Hum.**

**Appendix:**

## Sangkuriang

Long time ago in West Java, lived a woman named Dayang Sumbi. She lived in the forest.

One day, Dayang Sumbi was quilting when suddenly, her quilt fell off from her house. Then she prayed to Gods, "If a man picks up my quilt, he will be my husband, if a women, she will be my sister." Then, a male dog picks it up. For keeping her words, Dayang Sumbi married the dog and called him Tumang. Dayang Sumbi gave births a baby, named Him Sangkuriang, but never told him who his father was.

One day, Sangkuriang was hunting with Tumang in the forest and he found nothing. He blamed Tumang for the failure and killed him. When Dayang Sumbi knew that, she hit Sangkuriang's head with a big spoon and asked him to go.

Many years later, the wandering Sangkuriang found a house in the forest and an old beautiful woman was in the house. The woman, Dayang Sumbi recognized the adventurer is Sangkuriang. Sangkuriang forced her to marry him and Dayang Sumbi asked him to make a vast boat in the one night. In the night, Sangkuriang called his friends, ghosts and forest fairies to help him. Dayang Sumbi feared the boat could be finished on time, so she asked some woman nearby to help her. The women hit the grains with puncher to make noise which disturbed the ghosts and the fairies. The ghosts and the fairies ran away before completing the boat. Sangkuriang was very



angry. He kicked away the boat upside down and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu. It means the downside boat, which stood in the north of Bandung.

**LESSON PLAN***Third and fourth meetings*

Name of School	: SMP Nusantara
Subject	: English
Skill	: Reading
Class / Semester	: VIII-B / 2
Time Allotment	: 4 X 40 minutes ( 2 meetings)

**A. Standard Competency**

Understanding the meaning of simple short functional text associated with the environment.

**B. Basic Competency**

Responding the meaning of simple short functional text accurately, fluently and acceptably in daily life contexts and to access science in the form of narrative texts.

**C. Indicators**

1. Identifying the grammar used in narrative
2. Identifying kind of narrative.
3. Identifying the meaning of fable.
4. Identifying example of fable.
5. Identifying the meaning of fairy tale.
6. Identifying example of fairy tale.

**D. Goals**

1. Students know the grammar used in narrative.
2. Students know the kind of narrative.
3. Students know the meaning of fable.
4. Students know the example of fable.
5. Students know the meaning of fairy tale.
6. Students know the example of fairy tale.

**E. Material**

- **The Grammar used in narrative is past tense**

- **The kind of narrative:**

1. Myths
2. Folk Tale
3. Legend
4. Fable

Fables are about animals that can talk and act like people, or plants or forces of nature like thunder or wind. The plants may be able to move and also talk and the natural forces cause things to happen in the story because of their strength. A fable is told to teach a lesson about something.

Example:

- The Wolf and the House Dog
- The Fox and the Turtle
- The Country Mouse and the City Mouse

### The Fox and the Turtle

For want of a better meal, a starving fox captured a turtle, but then could not manage to break through the solid shell in order to eat it.

“You should try putting me in the water for a while to soften me up,” suggested the shrewd turtle.

This sounded like excellent advice to the fox. He carried his prey to the stream and immersed it in the current. The turtle, who was a superb swimmer, slid out of the fox's paws and re-emerged in mid-stream laughing, “There are animals who are even more cunning than you. Now you'll stay hungry!”

#### 5. Fairy Tale

Fairy tales are stories written specially for children, it is about magical characters such as elves, fairies, goblins and giants. A fairy tale is a type of imaginative writing that carries the reader into an invented world where the laws of nature, as we know them, do not operate.

Example:

- Cinderella
- Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

#### Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents had died.

One day, she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have money to take Snow White with them.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do this, so she decided to run away. The next day she ran away from home when her aunt and uncle were having breakfast. She ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then, she saw a little cottage. She knocked out but no one answered. So, she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. They went inside. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs. Doc, one of the dwarfs asked, "What is your name?" Snow White answered "My name is Snow White."

The dwarf said, "if you wish, you may live here with us" Snow White said, "Oh, could I? Thank you." Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story about her. Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

## **F. Learning Method**

Traditional Method - lecture

## **G. Step Activities**

### **Pre-activity**

- Greeting
- Brainstorming

**Whilst activity**

- Teacher explains the material.
- Teacher gives assignment.
- Teacher asks students to check the assignment together.
- Teacher and students discuss the assignment.

**Post activity**

- Closing

**H. Learning Source**

<http://englishstory12.blogspot.com>

**I. Evaluation**

Instrument: Essay

Jakarta, 3th June 2013

**English Teacher**

**Praktikan**

**Tri Hastuti, S.Pd.**

**Novi Yanti Sinaga**

Approved,

**Principal of Nusantara Junior High School**

**Lecturer**

**M. Tri Purwoko, S.Pd.**

**Lamhot Naibaho, M. Hum.**

**Appendix:**

## Prince William

Once upon a time there was a little boy named Prince William. Prince William was bored so he decided to take a walk through the Magical Forrest. The Magical Forrest was a special place where all the trees and leaves talked. Prince William had enjoyed many afternoons laughing and talking with the leaves. Today was no different; as soon as he entered the Forrest he was sucked into a joke.

"Knock, knock!"

"Who's there?"

"Leaf!"

"Leaf who?"

"Leaf me alone I'm treeing to sleep!"

Prince William joined in with the laughing leaves but off in the distance he heard a whisper. He left the pile of laughing leaves and followed the whisper through the woods. He ran into a tree that had something important to say. The tree was old and hard to understand but the old tree told Prince William that King Daddy was missing.

Prince William was so worried about King Daddy that he immediately left the old tree and forgot all about the laughing leaves. He started looking everywhere he could think for King Daddy but had no luck. Soon enough Prince William had run

into another little boy, it was Prince Riley. The two princes' were brothers so Prince William told Prince Riley all about how Kind Daddy was missing. Just like Prince William, Prince Riley was just as concerned and he left the tree he was climbing to help.

The two prince's looked everywhere for king Daddy. They looked high; all the way up in the trees' branches. They looked low, way low in the grass and dirt. They looked in things like holes and the water in the pond. They looked everywhere they could think and they were getting exhausted. Prince William had come up with a brilliant plan to go back and ask the old tree if he had any other information.

The two Princes wasted no time and raced off to find the old tree. Dodging branches and jumping rocks they managed to find the old tree in no time at all. Out of breath, both Prince William and Prince Riley tried to explain to the tree that they needed help. While the tree was old he was very wise and knew what the boys wanted. The tree waved his branches starting a breeze to cool the two prince's down. Once the two were calm the old tree started to tell the story of how he knew King Daddy was missing.

"Early this morning I saw King Daddy walking through the leaf piles talking with all the leaves. I heard one of the leaves give King Daddy a riddle about the magical cabin at the end of the Forrest. The Magical cabin is full of silly tying rope."

So as the old tree finished his story the boys calmly thanked the old tree and raced to the end of the Forrest. Just like the old tree said they found the magical cabin. Inside the magical cabin they found King Daddy tied up with rope on the floor.



The Two princes' did not hesitate; they pulled out their swords, cut the ropes, and saved the day!

(Written by Ms. Angel, *helium.com*)

**Answer all question!**

1. Where did the story take place?
2. According to text, how different was the Magical Forest from other forests?
3. How did the Prince William know that the King Daddy was missing?
4. How did the Prince Riley feel when he knew that the King Daddy was missing?
5. What was the bright plan Prince William got before finding King Daddy?
6. What probably happened if the two Princesses could not find King Daddy at the right time?
7. What is the text about?
8. 'Soon enough Prince William had run into another little boy, it was Prince Riley.'  
The writer uses it (in line 16) to mean ....
9. What kind of narrative the text?
10. The Two princes' did not hesitate .... What is the meaning of 'hesitate'?

## LESSON PLAN

### *Second meeting*

Name of School	: SMP Nusantara
Subject	: English
Skill	: Reading
Class / Semester	: VIII-B / 2
Time Allotment	: 2 X 40 menit

#### **A. Standard Competency**

Understanding the meaning of simple short functional text associated with the environment.

#### **B. Basic Competency**

Responding the meaning of simple short functional text accurately, fluently and acceptably in daily life contexts and to access science in the form of narrative texts.

#### **C. Indicators**

1. Identifying the generic structure of narrative.
2. Identifying the function of narrative text
3. Identifying the information in narrative text.

#### **D. Goals**

1. Students know the generic structure of narrative.
2. Students know the function of narrative text

3. Students know the information in narrative text.

## E. Material

### 1. Text:

#### The Monkeys and The Cap Seller

Once, a cap seller was passing through a jungle. He was very tired and needed to rest. Then, he stopped and spread a cloth under a tree. He placed his bag full of caps near him and lay down with his cap on his head.

ORIENTATION

The cap seller had a sound sleep for one hour. When he got up, the first thing he did was to look into his bag. He was startled when he found all his caps were not there.

When he looked up the sky, he was very surprised to see monkeys sitting on the branches of a tree, each of the monkeys is wearing a cap of on its head. They had evidently done it to imitate him.

COMPLICATION

He decided to get his caps back by making a humble request to the monkeys. In return, the monkeys only made faces of him. When he begun to make gesture, the monkeys also imitated him.

At last he found a clever idea. " Monkeys are a great imitator," he thought. So he took off his own cap and threw it down on the ground. And as he had expected, all the monkeys took off the caps and threw the caps down on the ground. Quickly, he stood up and collected the caps, put them back into his bag and went away.

RESOLUTION

## 2. The Function of Narrative

To amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or various experiences in different ways.

## 3. The Generic Structure of Narrative

- Orientation: Sets the scene and introduces the participants.
- Complication: A crisis arises.
- Resolution: The crisis is resolved, for the better or for worse.
- Reorientation: A stepping back to evaluate the plight.

## F. Learning Method

Traditional Method - lecture

## G. Step Activities

### Pre-activity

- Greeting
- Brainstorming

### Whilst activity

- Teacher explains the material.
- Teacher gives assignment.
- Teacher ask students to check the assignment together.
- Teacher and student discuss the assignment.

### Post activity

- Teachers and students did ask questions about narrative text.

- Closing

## **H. Learning Source**

<http://rumohtaufar.blogspot.com/2012/01/example-of-narrative-text-legend-of.html>

## **I. Evaluation**

Instrument: Multiple Choice and Essay

Jakarta, 29th May 2013

**English Teacher**

**Praktikan**

**Tri Hastuti, S.Pd.**

**Novi Yanti Sinaga**

Approved,

**Principal of Nusantara Junior High School**

**Lecturer**

**M. Tri Purwoko, S.Pd.**

**Lamhot Naibaho, M. Hum.**

**Appendix:**

## The Smartest Animal

Once there was a farmer from Laos. Every morning and every evening, he ploughed his field with his buffalo.

One day, a tiger saw a mouse deer, and a cockerel walking together to meet a snail. On their way, they saw a farmer and a buffalo working in the field. The tiger said to the mouse deer and a cockerel, "I wonder how stupid the buffalo is. He lets himself being ruled by the small animal." "You are right. The big animal is really stupid. I'm sure he knows very well that the small animal has killed my brothers and sisters for their meals", said the cockerel. "Well, if it were true, the small animal must be heartless one. I think you'd better ask the big animal, Tiger" said the mouse deer.

After the man went home, the tiger spoke to the buffalo, "You are so big and strong. Why do you do everything the man tells you?" The buffalo answered, "Oh the man is very intelligent." The tiger asked, "Can you tell me how intelligent he is?" "No, I can't tell you," said the buffalo, "but you can ask him."

So the next day the tiger said to the man, "Can I see your intelligence?" But the man answered, "It's at home." "Can you go and get it?" asked the tiger. "Yes," said the man, "but I'm afraid you will kill my buffalo when I'm gone. Can I tie you on a tree?" After the man tied the tiger on the tree, he didn't go home to get his intelligence.

He took his plough and hit tiger. Then he said, "Now, you know about my intelligence even if you haven't seen it"

*(sumber: soal UN SMA 2010)*

**Choose A, B, C or D!**

1. The tiger became more curious because of ...
  - A. the snail's advice.
  - B. the man's intelligence.
  - C. the mouse deer's request.
  - D. the big buffalo's suggestion.
  
2. Which of the following was surprised to see the buffalo and the farmer working on the field?
  - A. The lion
  - B. The tiger
  - C. The snail
  - D. The cockerel.
  
3. The main idea of paragraph 2 is ...
  - A. The buffalo is very useful for the farmer.
  - B. The mouse deer didn't believe the cockerel's story.
  - C. The cockerel supported the tiger's idea to ask the buffalo.
  - D. The mouse deer told the tiger to ask the buffalo to get the answer to their surprise.

4. What lesson can we learn from the story?
- A. Don't leave your intelligence at home.
  - B. Intelligence can't be judged from appearance.
  - C. The bigger a person, the more intelligence he is.
  - D. The smaller a person, the more intelligence he is.

**Answer all question!**

1. What is paragraph 1 called?
2. Where did the story take place?
3. Why did the man tie the tiger?
4. In your opinion, who is the real smartest animal?
5. Did the man go home to get his knowledge?



**Appendix 6. Lesson Plan of Control Class***First meeting*

Name of School	: SMP Nusantara
Subject	: English
Skill	: Reading
Class / Semester	: VIII-B /2
Time Allotment	: 2 X 40 minutes

**A. Standard Competency**

Understanding the meaning of simple short functional text associated with the environment.

**B. Basic Competency**

Responding the meaning of simple short functional text accurately, fluently and acceptably in daily life contexts and to access science in the form of narrative texts.

**C. Indicator**

1. Identifying the generic structure of narrative.
2. Identifying the function of narrative text
3. Identifying the information in narrative text.

**D. Goals**

1. Students know the generic structure of narrative.
2. Students know the function of narrative text

3. Students know the information in narrative text.

## E. Material

### 1. Text:

#### The Legend of Toba Lake

Once upon time, there was a handsome man. His name was Batara Guru Sahala. He liked fishing. One day, he caught a fish. He was surprised to find out that the fish could talk. The fish begged him to set it free.

ORIENTATION

Batara Guru could not bear it. He made the fish free. As soon as it was free, the fish changed into a very beautiful woman. She attracted Batara Guru so much. He felt in love with that fish-woman. The woman wanted to marry with him and said that Batara Guru had to keep the secret which she had been a fish. Batara Guru agreed and promised that he would never tell anybody about it.

COMPLICATION

They were married happily. They had two daughters. One day Batara Guru got very angry with his daughter. He could not control his mad. He shouted angrily and got the word of fish to his daughters. The daughters were crying. They found their mother and talked her about it.

RESOLUTION

The mother was very annoyed. Batara Guru broke his promise. The mother was shouting angrily. Then the earth began to shake. Volcanoes started to erupt. The earth formed a very big hole. People believed that the big hole became a lake. Then this lake is known as Toba lake.

REORIENTATION

## 2. The Function of Narrative

To amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or various experiences in different ways.

## 3. The Generic Structure of Narrative

- Orientation: Sets the scene and introduces the participants.
- Complication: A crisis arises.
- Resolution: The crisis is resolved, for the better or for worse.
- Reorientation: A stepping back to evaluate the plight.

## F. Learning Method

Traditional Method - lecture

## G. Step Activities

### Pre-activity

- Greeting
- Brainstorming

### Whilst activity

- Teacher Explains the materials
- Teacher gives some example of narrative text
- Teacher gives assignment

### Post activity

- Teachers and students did ask questions about various narrative text.
- Closing

**H. Learning Source**

<http://rumohtaufar.blogspot.com/2012/01/example-of-narrative-text-legend-of.html>

**I. Evaluation**

Instrument: Multiple Choice and Essay

Jakarta, 28th May 2012

**English Teacher**

**Praktikan**

**Naning Prasiwi, S.Pd.**

**Novi Yanti Sinaga**

Approved,

**Principal of Nusantara Junior High School**

**Lecturer**

**M. Tri Purwoko, S.Pd.**

**Lamhot Naibaho, M. Hum.**

**Appendix:**

## Sangkuriang

Long time ago in West Java, lived a woman named Dayang Sumbi. She lived in the forest.

One day, Dayang Sumbi was quilting when suddenly, her quilt fell off from her house. Then she prayed to Gods, "If a man picks up my quilt, he will be my husband, if a women, she will be my sister." Then, a male dog picks it up. For keeping her words, Dayang Sumbi married the dog and called him Tumang. Dayang Sumbi gave births a baby, named Him Sangkuriang, but never told him who his father was.

One day, Sangkuriang was hunting with Tumang in the forest and he found nothing. He blamed Tumang for the failure and killed him. When Dayang Sumbi knew that, she hit Sangkuriang's head with a big spoon and asked him to go.

Many years later, the wandering Sangkuriang found a house in the forest and an old beautiful woman was in the house. The woman, Dayang Sumbi recognized the adventurer is Sangkuriang. Sangkuriang forced her to marry him and Dayang Sumbi asked him to make a vast boat in the one night. In the night, Sangkuriang called his friends, ghosts and forest fairies to help him. Dayang Sumbi feared the boat could be finished on time, so she asked some woman nearby to help her. The women hit the grains with puncher to make noise which disturbed the ghosts and the fairies. The ghosts and the fairies ran away before completing the boat. Sangkuriang was very

angry. He kicked away the boat upside down and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu. It means the downside boat, which stood in the north of Bandung.

**Choose A, B, C or D!**

1. What is the title of the story above?
  - a. Sangkuriang
  - b. Dayang Sumbi
  - c. Tumang
  - d. Tangkuban Perahu
  
2. Why did Dayang Sumbi ask the women to punch the grain?
  - a. She was afraid the boat would be completed in one night.
  - b. She wanted to help Sangkuriang making a boat
  - c. She wanted the boat completed soon.
  - d. She was angry with Sangkuriang
  
3. Why did Sangkuriang kick away the boat upside down?
  - a. He failed to make the boat
  - b. He was disappointed with the ghost and the fairies.
  - c. He wanted to make a mountain from a boat.
  - d. He wanted to show his strength to Dayang Sumbi.

4. What is the main idea of paragraph two?
  - a. Dayang Sumbi married the Dog
  - b. Dayang Sumbi's quilt fell off from her house
  - c. Dayang Sumbi gave birth to a baby
  - d. A male Dog picked up Dayang Sumbi's quilt.
  
5. What is the moral value of the story?
  - a. Do the work patiently without asking for someone's help
  - b. Tell the truth to avoid something unexpected
  - c. Don't blame someone for our failure
  - d. Don't trust ghost and fairies

**Answer The Question!**

1. Who is Tumang?
2. What is Sangkuriang hunting for?
3. What is Sangkuriang's mother name?
4. Why did Dayang Sumbi ask Sangkuriang to go?
5. What is the name of the mountain?

**APPENDIX 7****Documentations****Experimental Group:****Control Group:**