

PENGANTAR

Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris pada masa kini menerapkan Text-Based Learning Approach (Pendekatan Pembelajaran Berbasis Teks).

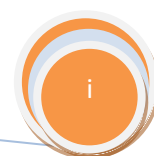
Berbagai jenis teks esai bahasa Inggris yang diajarkan di SMP meliputi Descriptive, Report, Recount, Narrative, dan Procedure.

Modul pembelajaran ini dimaksudkan sebagai salah satu penunjang belajar siswa dalam mempelajari 'Narrative Text'. Selain teori, modul pembelajaran ini juga dilengkapi dengan latihan dan tes pada keterampilan berbahasa Listening (mendengarkan), Reading (membaca), dan Writing (menulis).

Menyadari ketidaksempurnaan modul pembelajaran ini maka kritik dan saran membangun sangat diharapkan.

Semoga bermanfaat.

Penyusun



DAFTAR ISI

Pengantar	i
Daftar Isi	ii
I. Standar Kompetensi, Kompetensi Dasar, Indikator, Tujuan	1
II. Materi Belajar	4
III. Latihan	8
IV. Tes	13
V. Daftar Referensi	23
LAMPIRAN: Listening Script dan Kunci Jawaban	24



I

STANDAR KOMPETENSI, KOMPETENSI DASAR, INDIKATOR, TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

LISTENING

STANDAR KOMPETENSI

Memahami makna dalam teks lisan fungsional dan monolog pendek sederhana berbentuk narrative dan report untuk berinteraksi dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari.

KOMPETENSI DASAR

Merespon makna yang terdapat dalam teks lisan fungsional pendek sederhana secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima untuk berinteraksi dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari.

INDIKATOR

Dengan nilai persahabatan, komunikatif, peduli sosial, mandiri, dan jujur, dapat:

1. mengidentifikasi makna dalam teks lisan monolog pendek sederhana berbentuk narrative
2. mengidentifikasi tujuan komunikatif dalam teks lisan monolog pendek sederhana berbentuk narrative
3. mengidentifikasi ciri-ciri kebahasaan dalam teks lisan monolog pendek sederhana berbentuk narrative

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mempelajari modul ini diharapkan siswa dapat:

1. Mengidentifikasi makna dalam teks monolog berbentuk narrative
2. Mengidentifikasi tujuan komunikatif dan langkah retorika teks monolog berbentuk narrative
3. Mengidentifikasi ciri kebahasaan teks narrative

READING

STANDAR KOMPETENSI

Memahami makna teks tulis fungsional dan essei pendek sederhana berbentuk *narrative* dan *report* untuk berinteraksi dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

KOMPETENSI DASAR

Merespon makna dan langkah retorika dalam essei pendek sederhana secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima untuk berinteraksi dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dalam teks berbentuk *narrative*

INDIKATOR

Dengan *nilai jujur, rasa ingin tahu, mandiri, kerja keras, dan senang membaca* dapat menemukan tujuan komunikatif teks, gambaran umum, informasi tersurat/tersirat, makna kata/frase, rujukan kata, dan pokok pikiran dari teks yang berbentuk *narrative*

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mempelajari modul ini diharapkan siswa dapat:

1. Menjelaskan tujuan dari teks
2. Menjelaskan informasi yang terdapat dari teks
3. Menjelaskan makna kata/frasa tertentu dari teks
4. Menemukan rujukan kata tertentu dari teks
5. Mengidentifikasi langkah retorika teks deskriptif

WRITING

STANDAR KOMPETENSI

Mengungkapkan makna dalam teks tulis fungsional dan monolog pendek sederhana berbentuk *narrative* untuk berinteraksi dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari

KOMPETENSI DASAR

Mengungkapkan makna dan langkah retorika dalam essei pendek sederhana dengan menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima berterima untuk berinteraksi dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dalam teks berbentuk *narrative* dan *report*.

INDIKATOR

Dengan *nilai jujur, rasa ingin tahu, mandiri, dan kerja keras* dapat:

1. melengkapi teks rumpang berbentuk *narrative*
2. menyusun kalimat acak menjadi paragraph yang padu berbentuk *narrative*

TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

Setelah mempelajari modul ini diharapkan siswa dapat:

1. Melengkapi teks rumpang dengan kata yang sesuai
2. Menyusun kalimat menjadi paragraf padu berbentuk *narrative*

I

MATERI BELAJAR

What is Narrative?

A narrative is a kind of text having social function to amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or vicarious experience in different ways. Narratives deal with problematic events which lead to a crisis or turning point of some kind, which in turn finds a resolution, such as in:

- Fairy Stories
- Science Fiction
- Romance
- Horror Stories
- Folktales
- Etc.

Generic Structure

The Generic Structure of Narrative consists of:

Orientation

It is the stage where the narrator gives information about the situation of the characters, what they want, the time and place the story happened. In other words, it answers the questions who, what, when and where. Usually, an atmosphere that makes readers or listeners want to know more is created here.

Complication/problem/crisis

It is the stage where a crisis arises. It is usually in the middle of the story to make the story more interesting, as the main character faces problems.

Resolution

A satisfying narrative will give resolution to the complication. However, sometimes some narratives let the readers or listeners curious about how the stories end.

Reorientation

It is the stage which returns the listeners or readers to the present and provides a kind of matic summation of the events, rather like the moral value at the end of fables. This stage is more common in spoken narratives, and is optional.

Features

- Focus on specific and usually individualised Participants
Use of Action Verbs (material processes): Processes of material doing. They express the notion that some entity physically does something.
e.g. - The youngster wiggled in his seat.
- Jack and Jill went up the hill.
- Use of Past Tense
- Use of Mental Processes
Having feelings, perceiving or thinking.
e.g. - Mark likes nice clothes.
- Nice clothes please Mark.
- This stuff baffles me.
- Use of Relational Processes : states of being and having
e.g. - Cytoplasm is sort of jelly-like material.
- Plant cells have a cell wall.
- Use of Adverbs of Time
once, once upon a time, formerly, in the former time, long time ago, etc.

Examples of Narrative

Orientation



John slumped in the armchair, his arms crossed and his face with a gloomy frown. He was a new kid **in town**, but no-one knew he even there. John didn't **like** anybody and they didn't like him. All day he **sat** in the armchair, staring at the window.

Who
Where
Mental Process
Action Verb

Complication



Through the window he saw a gigantic hollow tree in vacant lot. the tree seemed to call him. He stood slowly up, **then** he started to walk towards the tree. Its branches were very thin and its roots dug into the ground like claws. **The tree** had thorns all over it. **John** tried to turn away from the tree but he couldn't. A misterious force was pulling him into the hollow.

Linking word
Specific Participants

Resolution



John never reappeared, but no-one noticed or cared.

SNOW WHITE



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

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 enough money to take Snow White.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do this so she decided it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she ran away from home when her aunt and uncle were having breakfast. She ran away into the woods.

Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked 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. The dwarfs said, "What's your name?" Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Doc, one of the dwarfs 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 and Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

III LATIHAN

LISTENING

Listening Script (terlampir)

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. How did Malin Kundang and his mother live first?
 - a. They were poor and hated each other.
 - b. They poor but loved each other.
 - c. They were rich but lived unhappily.
 - d. They were rich and lived happily.

2. What happened to Malin Kundang after going to town?
 - a. He became a successful man.
 - b. He failed to a good job.
 - c. He was sick amnd died.
 - d. He had a worse life than before.

3. One of the following statements shows the major complication of the text.
 - a. Although they were poor they lived happily.
 - b. Malin Kundang told his mother that he would go to town.
 - c. After Malin Kundang became a rich man he pretended not to know his mother.
 - d. Malin Kundang and his money changed into a stone.

4. One of the following statements is the resolution of the text.
 - a. Malin Kundang became a rich man.

- b. Malin Kundang loved his mother very much.
 - c. Malin Kundang went to town.
 - d. Malin Kundang and his money changed into a stone.
5. What do you think of Malin Kundang. What kind of man was he?
- a. He was a generous man.
 - b. He was a wise person.
 - c. He was a gentleman.
 - d. He was an evil person.

READING

Read the text. Then answer the questions

The Hungry Wolf and the Fox



A fox and a wolf were once friends. One day the wolf wanted to eat some food. The fox went to a nearby farm and caught a lamb for wolf, who ate it all. The wolf wanted more so he went to get another lamb himself. But the farmer come and hit the wolf with a stick. The next day, the fox stole two pancakes for the wolf. Again the wolf went to get more and knocked over the whole plate? The farmer beat the wolf with a stick again. And so the wolf had nothing to eat for all his troubles.

Source : "Pocket Popular fables"

Retold by : Bob Williams

1. What is the story about?
 - a. Bull and Fly
 - b. Wolf and Fox
 - c. Horse and Donkey
 - d. Monkey and Donkey

2. The wolf went to the farm to get more
 - a. Lambs and pancakes
 - b. Pancakes and food
 - c. Foxes and wolves
 - d. Drinks and food

3. What is the moral value of the story?
 - a. Don't eat beyond your ability.
 - b. Don't take anything more than what you need.
 - c. Don't protect someone at your risk.
 - d. Don't plan ahead what you guard.

4. '...who ate it all. ...'
The word 'it' refers to
 - a. Lamb
 - b. Fox
 - c. Wolf
 - d. Farm

5. Who stole pancakes?
 - a. The fox did
 - b. The wolf did
 - c. The fox and the wolf did

- d. The farmer did

WRITING

I. Complete with suitable words.

Apart from seeing Christopher Robin, there was nothing Pooh liked better than eating honey. So when Christopher brought Pooh some (1) . . . one day, Pooh was doubly happy. “Don’t (2) . . . it all at once,” chuckled Christopher. “Put it in a safe place in case a Heffalump comes along and (3) . . . to steal it.”

1. a. cake
b. bread
c. butter
d. honey

2. a. throw
b. make
c. keep
d. eat

3. a. try
b. tries
c. tried
d. to try



One morning, one of the witch's friends came over to (4) When he looked around to the room, he said, "Your house is ugly. My house is more beautiful than (5) . . . and the wall are brighter." The witch was very angry and then she shouted, "Get out of my house, and don't ever come back here!"

4. a. join
b. live
c. visit
d. arrive

5. a. hers
b. ours
c. theirs
d. yours

II. Arrange the jumbled sentences into a good paragraph.

1. She jumped up and chased after him down a large rabbit hole.
2. One spring day, a girl named Alice felt sleepy as her sister read a book to her.
3. Alice could not believe her eyes.
4. "Oh dear" it said, "I shall be late!"
5. Suddenly a white rabbit with a pocket of watch ran past her.

IV TES

LISTENING

Listening Script (terlampir)

Answer the following questions based on the text.

MONOLOG 1

1. What was Bobo doing?
 - A. He was watering his plants.
 - B. He was cleaning the garden.
 - C. He was planting some flowers.
 - D. He as fertilizing his plants.

2. What is the complication of the text?
 - A. There were many flowers in Bobo's garden.
 - B. Giga sprayed Bobo's garden with water from her trunk.
 - C. Bobo was upset when Giga stepped on the hose and broke it.
 - D. Bobo was happy and forgive Giga.

3. How is the complication resolved?
 - A. Giga watered the garden with the water from her trunk.
 - B. Giga was angry at Bobo and he left him.
 - C. Bobo was angry at Giga.

D. Bobo hated Giga ever after.

MONOLOG 2

4. What was Mr. Lion doing?
- A. He was eating a mouse
 - B. He was chatting with a mouse.
 - C. He was chasing a mouse.
 - D. He was kying asleep.
5. What did Mr. Lion do to the mouse that made him angry?
- A. He ate the mouse.
 - B. He asked the mouse to play with him.
 - C. He told the mouse to help him.
 - D. He let the mouse go.
6. What is the major complication of the text?
- A. Mr. Lion was lying a sleep.
 - B. Mr. Lion was caught in a net.
 - C. Mr. Lion let the mouse go.
 - D. The mouse helped Mr. Lion.

MONOLOG 3

7. Who was Dayang Sumbi?

She was

- A. Sangkuriang's father
- B. Sangkurian's wife
- C. Sangkuriang's mother
- D. Sangkuriang's grandmother

8. What did Sangkuriang do to the dog when he got nothing to hunt?

- A. He left the dog in the forest.
- B. He told the dog to go home.
- C. He killed the dog.
- D. He did nothing to the dog.

9. Who was the dog really?

- A. Sangkuriang's mother.
- B. Sangkuriang's father.
- C. Sangkuriang's grandmother.
- D. Sangkuriang's grandfather.

10. Why was Sangkuriang angry and kicked the boat?

Because

- A. he had nothing to hunt.
- B. he lost his dog in the forest.
- C. he couldn't fulfill Dayang Sumbi's request.
- D. he was hated by Dayang Sumbi.

READING



A rabbit once lived in a forest with a lion. The lion was very proud. He looked down upon the rabbit. He often insulted her and beat a lot. The rabbit could stand it no longer. She made up her mind to get rid on the lion by a trick.

One day the rabbit came to lion and said, “Good morning, Sir! Just now I saw an animal over there that looked just like you. He said that he was the king of all animals in the forest. He told all of us to obey him and be a servant.”

“Didn’t you tell him about me?” roared the lion.

“Yes, I did,” said the rabbit, “I told him how strong you were, but he said that no animal so strong as he was.”

The lion was very angry and roared, “Where is he? Where is he?”

The rabbit took the lion to a deep well and said, “He is down over there in the well.”

He hastened to the well and looked angrily at the water. “Yes, there he is.” He flew down at his enemy into the well and was drowned.

1. What does the text tell us about?
 - a. A king and his servant
 - b. All animals in the forest
 - c. A clever rabbit and his friends
 - d. A rabbit and a lion

2. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - a. A lion trapped a rabbit.
 - b. A lion tricked a rabbit.
 - c. A rabbit fell into a well.
 - d. A rabbit tricked a lion.

3. The statements below make the lion angry, except
 - a. "I told how strong you were."
 - b. "He told all of us to obey him and be his servants."
 - c. "He said that no animal was so strong as he was."
 - d. "He said that he was the king of all animals in the forest."

4. From the text above we know that the lion saw the well was
 - a. The shadow of himself
 - b. His own friend
 - c. A drowning lion
 - d. Another lion in the water

5. ... "I told how strong you were ..." (Paragraph 2)
What does the underlined word refer to?
 - a. The king
 - b. The rabbit
 - c. The lion
 - d. The animal

CINDERELLA



Once upon a time, there was a young girl named Cinderella. She lived with her step mother and two step sisters. The step mother and sisters were concealed and bad tempered. **They** treated Cinderella very badly. Her step mother made Cinderella do the hardest works in the house; such as scrubbing the floor, cleaning the pot and pan and preparing the food for the family. The two step sisters. on the other hand, did not work about the house. Their mother gave them many handsome dresses to wear.

One day, the two step sister received an invitation to the ball that the king's son was going to give at the palace, They were excited about this and spent so much time choosing the dresses they would wear. At last, the day of the ball came, and away went the sisters to it. Cinderella could not help crying after they had left.

"Why are you crying, Cinderella?" a voice asked. She looked up and saw her fairy godmother standing beside her, "because I want so much to go to the ball" Said Cinderella. "Well" said the godmother, "you've been such a cheerful, hardworking, uncomplaining girl that I am going to see that you do go to the ball".

Magically, the fairy godmother changed a pumpkin into a fine coach and mice into a coachman and two footmen. Her godmother tapped Cinderella's ragged dress with her wand, and it became a beautiful ball gown. Then she gave her a pair of pretty glass slippers. "Now, Cinderella", she said; "You must leave before midnight". Then away she drove in her beautiful coach.

Cinderella was having a wonderfully good time. She danced again and again with the king's son. Suddenly the clock began to strike twelve, she ran toward the door as quickly as she could. In her hurry, one of her glass zipper was left behind.

A few days later, the king's son proclaimed that he would marry the girl whose feet fitted the glass slipper. Her step sisters tried on the slipper but it was too small for them, no matter how hard they squeezed their toes into it. In the end, the king's page let Cinderella try on the slipper. She stuck out her foot and the pages slipped the slipper on. It fitted perfectly.

Finally, she was driven to the palace. The king's son was overjoyed to see her again. They were married and live happily ever after.

6. What does the text tell us about ?
 - a. A young girl with her two step sisters.
 - b. An invitation from the king's son.
 - c. A help from a fairy god mother.
 - d. A pair of beautiful glass slippers.

7. What does '**They**' in paragraph 1 refer to?
 - a. Cinderella's step sisters

- b. Cinderella's step mother and sisters
 - c. Cinderella and her step mother
 - d. Cinderella and her step sisters
8. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- a. Cinderella lived with her two step sisters.
 - b. The invitation to a ball from the palace.
 - c. A crying for not going to the ball.
 - d. The king's son looked for her bride.
9. Why were Cinderella crying ?
- a. She was very tired of doing chores.
 - b. She didn't get the invitation.
 - c. The fairy godmother couldn't help her.
 - d. She couldn't go to the ball.
10. What can you learn from the story ?
- a. Don't be arrogant to your mother.
 - b. We have to work hard.
 - c. The beauty is a very important thing.
 - d. A misery and patience would bring us to happiness.

WRITING

I. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

One day, a young wanderer got lost in a (1) Suddenly he saw a light from an old hut. He knocked on the door, and an old woman opened it. She was crying. She said that the devil had (2) . . . her magic candle. The candle could (3) . . . anything she asked. The wanderer asked he where he lived. "In a castle not far from here," said the old woman.

The wanderer went to the castle. There he found the devil, but he was old and (4) Therefore when the wanderer grabbed the magic candle from the devil's table and ran away, he couldn't (5) . . . him.

The wanderer was not a (6) . . . man. He didn't (7) . . . the magic candle to old woman, but he kept it for himself. He lit the candle and made a (8) . . . , "I want to go far away from here." Suddenly the genies appeared and took him to a beautiful palace. There was a party in the palace. There the wanderer (9) . . . in love with a princess. They got married. In his happiness, the wanderer told the princess about his adventure and the magic candle. Hearing that, the princess got very angry. At night she lit the candle and wished that the wanderer (10)

In the morning the wanderer awoke and found himself back to his ugly house in the village.

chase	wish	return	kind	disappear
fell	weak	grant	wood	stolen

II. Rearrange the jumbled sentences to be a good text.

1. One day there was a aprty in the palace. All were invited. Her sisters did not let her go with them. Cinderella was upset.
2. Finally the prince found Cinderella and they got married and lived ever after.
3. Once upon a time there was a girl named Cinderella. She lived with her stepmother and stepsisters. They were very bossy. She had to do all the housework.
4. The prince took her glass shoe. He traveled around the country to find a girl that would match the glass shoe.

5. The Fairy Godmother came and help her go to the party. Cinderella danced with the prince. After a while the clock stroke twelve. She left him one of her glass shoes and went home.

VI

DAFTAR REFERENSI

Buku Materi Pelatihan Terintegrasi bagi Guru Bahasa Inggris, 2005

Dr. Erhans, ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Linda Gerot, Peter Wignell, Making Sense of Functional Grammar,
Antipadean Educational Enterprises (AEE), Australia, 1995

Jenny Hammond, English for Social Purposes, National Centre for English Language
Teaching and Reseach, Macquarie University Sydney, 1992

Pendalamana Materi Ujian Nasional Bahasa Inggris, Penerbit Akasia, Jakarta 2010

LAMPIRAN

LISTENING SCRIPT DAN KUNCI JAWABAN

LATIHAN

Listening Script

Long ago, an old woman and her son lived in a small village. Her son was called Malin Kundang. They were very poor but they loved each other very much.

One day Malin Kundang told his mother that he would go to town and work there. At first his mother did not allow him but finally she let him go with tears.

Malin Kundang worked hard in a big town and in a short time he became a rich man. However he completely forgot his poor old mother.

Some years later he sailed to a harbor near his village. When his mother heard about this news she came to meet him. Malin Kundang pretended not to know her. He said, "You're not my mother. Go away!" His mother became very sad and before she went she said, "Oh, Malin Kundang, you are a wicked son. You'll never be safe now. You and your money will turn to stone."

Some days later his ship left the harbor. The sea was calm but when he reached the open sea there was a great storm. The ship was drowned. Malin Kundang and his money changed into a stone.

Now people call it Batu Si Malin Kundang. We can see the stone from Air Manis, a village on the coast of West Sumatra near Padang.

KUNCI JAWABAN

LISTENING

1. B
2. A

Narrative Text - mmursyidpw

3. C
4. D
5. D

READING

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B

WRITING

- I. 1. D
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. D

II. 25314

TES

Listening Script MONOLOG 1

The Hose

There were many beautiful plants in Bobo's gardens and he was very proud of them. Bobo loved watering them every afternoon. Today Bobo was watering his plants when suddenly the water from the stopped flowing. Bobo was surprised and when he looked around he saw that Giga had stepped the hose and broke it. Bobo was upset and Giga felt very sorry. Then she went to a small pond near the garden, filled her trunk with water, and came back. She sprayed Bobo's garden with water from her trunk. Bobo was happy and he forgive Giga. Giga promised to get Bobo a new watering hose.

MONOLOG 2

The Lion and the Mouse

Narrative Text - mmursyidpw

Mr. Lion was lying asleep, but was awakened by by a mouse over his face. “How dare you!” he roared, and raised his paw to kill the mouse.

“Please, sir, “begged Miss Mouse, “Let me go, and one day I may do something for you in return.”

“You help me? Ha ... ha ...”, laughed Mr. Lion., but he let her go.

One day Mr. Lion was caught in a net sprayed by hunters. “I can’t get out!” he roared angrily. “But I can help you,” said a tiny voice, and up ran Miss Mouse, who nibbled and gnawed at the ropes until the lion was free.

“There,” she said proudly, “If you had not let me go, I would not find a way to help you.

MONOLOG 3

Once upon a time, there was a woman named Dayang Sumbi. She lost her needle. A dog found it and gave it back to her. Then, the dog became her husband.

Dayang Sumbi had a child named Sangkuriang. One day, Sangkuriang went hunting in a forest with the dog accompanied him. When he got nothing to hunt, he killed the dog.

Sangkuriang didn’t know that the dog was his father. Dayang Sumbi was angry at Sangkuriang and Sangkuriang was thrown out from the house.

When he adult he met Dayang Sumbi and fell in love with her. He didn’t know that she was her mother, but Dayang Sumbi knew that he was her son.

Dayang Sumbi agreed with his proposal but he had to make her request one day.

Sangkuriang was angry and kicked the boat when he could not fulfill her request. Then, the boat turned upside down and became mountain of Tangkuban Perahu.

KUNCI JAWABAN

Narrative Text - mmursyidpw

LISTENING

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. C

READING

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. D

WRITING

- I.
1. wood
 2. stolen
 3. grant
 4. weak

Narrative Text - mmursyidpw

5. chase
6. kind
7. return
8. wish
9. fell
10. disappear

II. 3 1 5 4 2