

# Sinta Book

*by* Eryansyah Eryansyah

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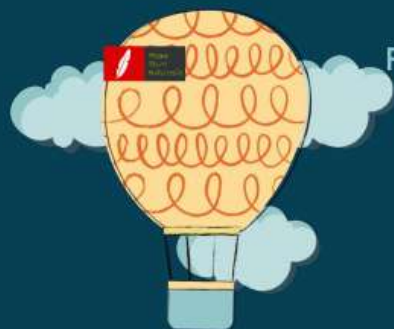
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FOR THE TRAVEL AGENT TENTH GRADERS OF  
VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



# THE BEAUTIFUL UNTOLD STORIES

A PALEMBANG LOCAL NARRATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY READING BOOK



SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY

Authors:  
Sinta Octaviana, S.Pd., M.Pd.  
Eryansyah, S.Pd., PgDipSLT, M.A., Ph.D.  
.Dr. Rita Inderawati, M.Pd.

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**THE BEAUTIFUL UNTOLD STORIES**  
**A PALEMBANG LOCAL NARRATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY READING BOOK**

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# Preface

Praise be to Allah SWT for his blessings and mercy so that this book can be completed. Thank you to all those who were involved in the process of writing this book - supervisors, Sriwijaya University staff, illustrators, students, and teachers of SMK Negeri 3 Palembang. Without the help of these parties, this book will not be completed properly.

This book was created to introduce Palembang's local culture to students through narrative stories. In addition, this book also aims to arouse students' interest in reading and increase vocabulary in English. In addition, this book is also expected to be able to help students improve their reading comprehension skills. For teachers, this book is expected to be useful additional reading material.

This book is certainly not perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestions from various parties are very welcome to improve this book for the better. Finally, I hope this book will benefit anyone who reads it.

The authors



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# Core Competence, Basic Competence and Indicators

## Core Competence

- To respect and internalize their religious thoughts
- to respect and internalize honesty, discipline, responsibility, caring, tolerance, kindness, self-confidence in interacting effectively with society and nature in the scope of their social intercourse and presence
- To understand and apply the knowledge (fact, concept, and procedure) on the basis of student's curiosity about the knowledge, technology, art, and culture related to observable phenomena and events.
- To process, present, and associate in concrete domains (applying, explaining, composing, modifying, and creating) and abstract domain (writing, reading, counting, drawing, and composing) which suitable with school's materials and other sources which have the same views.

## Basic Competence

3.8 To analyze the social functions, text structure, and linguistic elements of several oral and written narrative texts give and ask for information related to simple folklores, according to the context of their use.

4.8 To present short and simple narrative texts related to folk legends verbally and in writing by paying attention to social functions, text structures and linguistic elements correctly and in the appropriate context.

## Indicators

- To determine the social functions of narrative texts
- To identify the text structure of narrative texts
- To analyze the language features of narrative texts
- To grab general and specific information from narrative texts



# Introduction to Narrative Text

## Definition of Narrative Text

A **narrative text** is a kind of text which tells readers about a story that has problematic events. A narrative text is usually fictitious and takes place in the past.

## Purpose of Narrative Text

The **purpose of** narrative text is to entertain/amuse the readers with the story.

## Structure of Narrative Text

### Text

Generally, a narrative text has four main parts (structure)

- **Orientation:** This part introduces the readers to the story including the characters, characteristics, time setting, place setting, and the beginning state of the characters.
- **Complication:** This part tells the reader the chronological events in the story. Here, the conflicts are also introduced.
- **Resolution:** This part shows how the conflicts in the story end. In this part, usually, the problems occur in the complication end. No more conflicts are presented here.
- **Re-orientation:** This is an optional part of a narrative text. This part includes the final situation of the story. Usually, this part tells the readers how the condition of the characters after the end of the conflict is. Also, this part usually presents the moral value of the story.

## Aspects of Narrative Text

The aspects of narrative texts are:

### • Time and Sequence

When something happens in the story is necessary to be delivered, so the story can be chronologically understood by the readers.

### 2. Characters & Characteristics

There are different types of characters in a story, they are:

- **Protagonist** : The main character in a story.
- **Antagonist** : The person who strongly opposes the main character.



# Introduction to Narrative Text

- 3. **Deuteragonist** : The second most important character in a story.
- 4. **Tritagonist** : The neutral character to be the peacemaker or the intermediary in a story

## 3. Conflicts

Some types of conflicts that occur in narrative stories are:

- **Natural Conflict (Man vs Nature)**: A conflict that happens between the characters and nature
- **Social Conflict (Man vs Man)** : A conflict that occurs among characters in a story.
- **Psychological Conflict (Man vs Self)**: A conflict happens inside oneself (a character to him/herself) in a story

## 4. Point of View

The point of view is the narrator's position concerning a story being told.

- **First-person narration** : The main character tells his/her own story from his perspectives.
- **Third-person narrative** : Omniscient Narrator, the god of the story who knows everything

## Language Features

Language features used in narrative texts are:

- Past Tenses
- Time words
- Adjectives
- Nouns
- Action Verbs

## Kinds of Narrative Text

There are various kinds of narrative texts, they are:

- **Fables** : Narrative story whose characters are animals
- **Folktales** : Narrative stories that are told from generation to generation whose truth cannot be ascertained
- **Fairytale** : Narrative stories about fairies or fairylands
- **Myths** : Traditional or legendary stories, usually concerning some being or hero or event, with or without a determinable basis of fact or a natural explanation.
- **Legends** : Narrative stories that tell the origin of a place whose truth cannot be ascertained.



# Introduction to Narrative Text

## An Example of Narrative Text

### The Ant and the Dove

One hot day, an ant was seeking some water. After walking around for a moment, she came to a spring. To reach the spring, she had to climb up a blade of grass. While making her way up, she slipped and fell unintentionally into the water.

orientation

She could have sunk if a dove up a nearby tree had not seen her. Seeing that the ant was in trouble, the dove quickly put off a leaf from a tree and dropped it immediately into the water near the struggling ant. Then the ant moved towards the leaf and climbed up there. Soon it carried her safely to dry ground.

complication

Not long after that, there was a hunter nearby who was throwing out his net towards the dove, hoping to trap it in this way.

resolution

Guessing what he should do, the ant quickly bit him on the heel. Feeling the pain, the hunter dropped his net and the dove flew away quickly from this net.

re-orientation

The morality: One good turn deserves another.



# Chapter 1

## The Legend of Musi River



*Every evil deed  
must be rewarded.*

# Chapter 1 - The Legend of Musi River

## PRE-READING TASKS

### A. MAKE A MATCH

**Directions:** Match the following words to the correct definitions!

• Wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ (n)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[A] the fair treatment of people
• Murderer /mɜːdə(r)/(n)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[B] the ability to make sensible decisions and give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have
• Rampage /'ræmpɪdʒ/ (v)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[C] to move through a place in a group, usually breaking things and causing damage
• Gambling /'gæmblɪŋ/ (n)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[D] the position of being a king or queen
• Throne /θrəʊn/ (n)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[E] the activity of playing games of chance for money and of betting on horses, etc.
• Justice /'dʒʌstɪs/ (n)	<input type="checkbox"/>	[F] a person who has killed somebody deliberately and illegally

### B. VIDEO TIME

**Directions:** Scan the QR code below to watch the video and discuss the following questions in pairs. Write your answer in the box provided.



- Do you think the story is real? Why or why not?
- Which part of the story do you think is illogical? Why?
- When do you think the story took place?

You can also type this link on your browser:  
<https://linyur.com/MusiRiver>

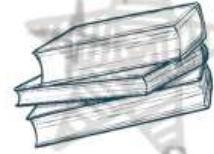
Write your answer here.

Lined writing area for student answers.

# Chapter 1-The Legend of Musi River

## READING

Directions: Read the following narrative story about Musi River.



### The Legend of Musi River

A long time ago there was a village in South Sumatra named Kampung Ulin. The village was led by a wise headman. The headman was well-known for his wisdom, justice and religiosity. He had never let injustice, gambling, alcohol addiction and cruelty happen in his village. Therefore, the village was very safe and peaceful. He had a beautiful daughter and a bad son. His daughter, Siti, was very nice and beautiful, and she had a lover named Musi. On the other hand, the son, Farid, was a heavy drunkard and a gambling addict. Besides, he was also very cruel and brutal. Because of that, he did not want him to continue his throne.



One day, the old headman fell seriously ill. Knowing that he did not have much time left, he wanted Siti to marry Musi so that Musi could continue his throne. Hearing this, Farid went so mad. On the next day, he killed his dad and accused Musi of killing his father. The news of the dad's murder had made Siti and all villagers hated Musi very badly. Still not satisfied with accusing Musi of being a murderer, Farid then intended to kill Musi and his family. He then asked his people to burn Musi's house and made his family die. Later, he killed Musi and threw him into a river.

Not so long after the death of the headman, Farid replaced his dad's position. As the father had feared, the new headman was extremely cruel. He legalized gambling and alcohol and made villagers pay high tributes. His leadership turned the once safe village into chaos. A few months later, he made his sister, Siti marry one of his people and initiated fighting gambling on her wedding day.



# Chapter 1-The Legend of Musi River

On the other hand, Musi, who was once thought to be dead, was rescued by an old spouse in a village adjacent to Kampung Ulin. When he heard the news about the fight being held in Kampung Ulin, he intended to challenge the new headman to get his revenge. Before Musi left the old spouse, the grandfather gave him an heirloom spear to be his weapon.



The next day, Musi arrived at Kampung Ulin and met Siti to tell her the truth. "Your brother had killed your father and accused me of doing so. He also killed my family and threw me into a river. Lucky me that I'm still alive!" Knowing the fact, Siti went to her brother and rampaged.

A fierce battle between Musi and the new headman finally ensued. When the battle was going on, Farid ordered his men to restrain Siti so that Musi gave in to her. Finally, he managed to injure Musi and knocked him down. When he aimed his sword at Musi to kill him, Musi managed to escape. Musi then stuck the heirloom spear that was given by his grandfather to the ground. Before long, water was rushing out from the ground. The swiftness of the water flooded the whole village and drowned the cruel headman and his people. Meanwhile, Musi and other villagers managed to save themselves from drowning. They returned to live in peace after their cruel headman died.



However, the water continued to gush from the ground which was pierced by the spear until it finally formed a vast river. The river divides the city of Palembang in two. The river is known as the Musi River.



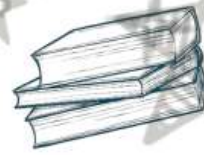
# Chapter 1-The Legend of Musi River

## POST READING TASKS

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

*Directions: Choose the best answer to the following questions.*

1. What is the story about?
  - The process of how people created the Musi River
  - The love story of Musi and Sitti
  - The conflict happened between the villagers
  - The story behind the existence of the Musi River
  - Kampung Ulin and the villagers
2. Where did the story take place?
  - In the river
  - In the Musi River
  - In an unknown land
  - In a village called Kampung Ulin
  - In the city of Palembang
3. From the statement, "On the other hand, the son, Farid, was a heavy drunkard and a gambling addict" in the first paragraph, we know that...
  - Farid was a wise person.
  - Farid had the same characteristics as his sister.
  - The village head loved his son very much.
  - Villagers were very fond of Farid.
  - Farid had bad habits.
4. "Because of that, he did not want **him** to continue his throne." (paragraph 1).  
The word **him** in the sentence refers to...
  - the villager.
  - the village head.
  - the village head's son.
  - the prince.
  - a young man.
5. The word **challenge** in paragraph 4 has a similar meaning to...
  - dare.
  - competence.
  - fight.
  - accept.
  - reject.
6. The characteristics of the headman in the story is...
  - brave and grumpy.
  - wise and fair.
  - timid and grumpy.
  - greedy and snobby.
  - kind and ridiculous.
7. "Your brother had killed your father and accused me of doing so." (para. 5)  
From the sentence, we can infer that...
  - Musi had killed Sitti's father.
  - Musi was a liar.
  - Sitti blamed Musi for killing her dad.
  - Musi did not murder Sitti's dad.
  - Musi admitted that he was guilty.
8. Why did the grandfather give Musi the spear?
  - Because they wanted to kill the villagers.
  - Because they were too old to keep the spear.
  - Because Musi asked for the spear.
  - Because he wanted Musi to be safe.
  - Because the spear was magical.
9. The villain in the story is...
  - Musi.
  - Sitti.
  - the village head and the villagers.
  - Farid and his people.
  - the old spouse.
10. The following statements are true about the text, **except**...
  - Sitti and Musi did not get married.
  - The village head did not know about his son's character.
  - The villagers did not like Farid as their new head.
  - Sitti didn't know that her brother killed her dad before Musi told her.
  - The old spouse was kind-hearted.



# Chapter 1-The Legend of Musi River

## B. ESSAY



*Directions: Answer the following questions briefly and correctly.*

1. Why did the village head not want to give his throne to his son?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What made Sitti hate Musi very much?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Musi do to prove that he was not the murderer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If Farid did not try to kill Musi, what do you think would happen to Musi?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What can you learn from the story above?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

### NOUNS

**Nouns** are words that indicate *a person, place, or thing*.

In a sentence, **nouns** can function as *the subject or the object of a verb or preposition*. **Nouns** can also follow linking verbs to rename or re-identify the subject of a sentence or clause; these are known as *predicate nouns*.

#### FUNCTIONS OF NOUN

##### The Subject

The subject in a sentence or clause is *the person or thing doing, performing, or controlling the action of the verb*.

##### For example:

- "The **grandfather** gave him an heirloom spear to be his weapon." (The noun **Grandfather** is performing the action of the verb **gave** (verb 2 of give).)
- "**Farid** killed his dad." (The proper noun **Farid** is performing the action of the verb **killed** (verb 2 of kill).)

##### The Objects

Grammatical objects have three grammatical roles: *the direct object of a verb, the indirect object of a verb, or the object of a preposition*.

##### Direct objects

Direct objects are what receives the action of the verb in a sentence or clause.

##### For example:

- "Farid killed his **dad**." (The noun **dad** is receiving the action of the verb **killed** (Verb 2 of kill).)
- "Farid ordered his **men** to restrain Siti (The noun **men** is receiving the action of the verb **ordered** (verb 2 of order).)

##### Indirect objects

An indirect object is a person or thing who receives the direct object of the verb.





# Chapter 1-The Legend of Musi River

## For instance:

- "The grandfather gave **Musi** an heirloom spear to be his weapon." (The proper noun Musi is receiving the direct object an *heirloom*, which receives the action of the verb *gave*.)

## Objects of prepositions

Nouns are also used after prepositions to create prepositional phrases. When a noun is part of a prepositional phrase, it is known as the object of the preposition.

## For example:

- "Farid aimed his sword at Musi ." (The proper noun Musi is the object of the preposition at, which creates the prepositional phrase at Musi.)
- "The water continued to gush from the ground" (The noun ground is the object of the preposition from, which creates the prepositional phrase from the ground.)

## Predicate Nouns

Nouns that follow linking verbs are known as predicate nouns (sometimes known as predicative nouns). These serve to rename or re-identify the subject. If the noun is accompanied by any direct modifiers (such as articles, adjectives, or prepositional phrases), the entire noun phrase acts predicatively.

## For example:

- "The **village** was very safe and peaceful." (The adjective phrase *very safe and peaceful* follows the linking verb *was* to rename the subject **the village**.)
- "The **village head** was well-known for his wisdom." (The adjective phrase *well-known for his wisdom* follows the linking verb *was* to rename the subject **the village head**.)

## TYPES OF NOUNS

Generally, nouns are distinguished into two big categories: common nouns and proper nouns.

### Common Nouns

Nouns that identify *general people, places, or things* are called **common nouns**—they name or identify that which is common among others.

### For example:

*village, residents, sword, spear, ground, grandfather, swiftness*

### Proper nouns

Unlike the common nouns, proper nouns, on the other hand, are used to identify *an absolutely unique person, place, or thing, and they are signified by capital letters*, no matter where they appear in a sentence.

### For example:

*Musi, Musi River, Farid, Sitti, Palembang, South Sumatera*



# Chapter 1-The Legend of Musi River

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### ERROR CORRECTION

*Directions: Underline the common nouns and capitalize the proper nouns in the following sentences.*

- The village head did not want to give his throne to farid, his own son, therefore he wanted siti to marry his lover, musu.
- The legend above told a story believed to be the origin of musu river.
- Musu river is said to be the result of an evil deed done by farid.
- The villagers of kampung ulin did not want to have a leader like farid.
- The grandfather said that the spear would be a lucky charm for musu.
- Although siti did not put any trust on musu at the beginning, she finally found out the truth.
- Luckily, musu was not dead after being thrown to a river by farid and his people.
- The good grandfather sent musu to the battle with a heirloom spear.
- Finally, musu managed to defeat farid and proved that he was not the murderer of siti's father.
- After the spear was taken out from the ground, water came out and flooded the area and formed a river, known as musu river.

## PROJECT

### Did you know?

Musi river is the longest river in South Sumatera. This river divides Palembang city into two sides which people call as Ulu and Ilir.

*Directions:* Now go to your search engine and find 3 more facts about Musi River in a group of 3! Write your findings in the provided space.



*Write your answer here.*

A large, empty, lined writing area for the project, consisting of approximately 15 horizontal lines. A vertical pink margin line is on the left side. A small pencil icon is at the top left corner of the writing area.



# Chapter 1 - The Legend of Musi River

## MY LESSON NOTES



*Leave your notes here!*



A large, blank, lined writing area with horizontal blue lines and a vertical red margin line on the left side.



# Chapter 2

## The Legend of Kemaro Island



*Think before  
doing anything.*

# Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

## PRE-READING TASKS

### A. JUMBLLED WORDS

*Directions: Unscramble the following words based on the given definitions.*

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • NVEOY [ E _ _ _ _ ]            | 6. URHS [ R _ _ _ ]        |
| • IMIOERNPSS [ P _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ] | 7. IETSNSW [ W _ _ _ _ _ ] |
| • DRTEASRFUT [ F _ _ _ _ _ _ ]   | 8. PSEECRNE P _ _ _ _ _ ]  |
| • TOPTCRE [ P _ _ _ _ _ ]        | 9. NRMENA [ M _ _ _ _ ]    |
| • INTCFIND [ I _ _ _ _ _ ]       | 10. FORPPO [ P _ _ _ _ ]   |

- A person who represents a government or an organization and is sent as a representative to talk to other governments and organizations
- The act of allowing somebody to do something, especially when this is done by somebody in a position of authority
- Feeling annoyed and impatient because you cannot do or achieve what you want
- To make sure that somebody/something is not harmed, injured, damaged, etc.
- Something that happens, especially something unusual or unpleasant
- To move or to do something with great speed, often too fast
- To see something happen (typically a crime or an accident)
- (of a person) the fact of being in a particular place
- The way that somebody behaves towards other people
- To ask somebody to marry you

### B. VIDEO TIME

*Directions: Scan the QR code below to watch the video and discuss the following questions in pairs. Write your answer in the box provided.*



- Do you know the place told in the story?
- When do you think the story took place?
- If you were the male main character of the story (Tan Bun Ann)? What would you have done?

You can also type this link on your browser:  
<https://tinyurl.com/MusiRiver>



Write your answer here.

Lined writing area for student responses.



## Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

### READING

*Directions:* Read the following narrative story about Kemaro Island.



### The Legend of Kemaro Island



A long time ago in South Sumatra, there was a big kingdom. The King had a very beautiful daughter named Siti Fatimah. The princess' beauty and well manners were popular widely. There were many young men who fell in love with her. However, nobody dared enough to propose the princess as the King wanted his princess to marry a prince.

One day, a prince from China arrived. His name was Tan Bun Ann. His purpose to come to South Sumatra was to ask for the King's permission to trade. The King gave him permission to do the trading with a condition that Tan Bun Ann would share the profit to the kingdom. Tan Bun Ann agreed to the King's condition and decided to stay in South Sumatera for several months.



Since then, he came to the palace regularly to give the profit to the kingdom. One day, when he came to the palace to meet the King, he saw Siti Fatimah. Due to her beauty, Tan Bun Ann immediately fell in love with the princess and wanted to marry her. Likewise, Siti Fatimah had also fallen in love with him. Since then, they always met whenever Tan Bun Ann came to the palace. Finally, after a few months, Tan Bun Ann decided to propose Siti Fatimah to the King.

"Your Majesty, I have come to your presence, because I want to express my desire to propose Princess Siti Fatimah to be my wife," said Tan Bun Ann.

The king then accepted the man's proposal with one condition. "I will let you marry my daughter only if you bring me nine jars full of gold," said the king.

Tan Bun Ann was excited to hear this and agreed to the conditions of the king. He then wrote to his parents in China and told them everything. He also told his parents to bring him nine jars filled with gold. Unfortunately, his parents could not come to South Sumatra for a reason, so they sent a royal envoy to give the gold to him. To protect the gold from pirates, the parents put rotten vegetables inside the jar to cover the gold.



## Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

A few months later, a ship carrying the gold from China arrived. Tan Bun Ann who was very excited rushed into the ship and got close to the jars. He impatiently opened the cover of one of the jars and how surprised he was to see rotten vegetables inside the jar. Filled with anger, he immediately threw the jar into the river. He was so frustrated and thought that his parents had played tricks on him. Next, he opened the next jar and found the same thing, rotten vegetables. Every time he found out that the jar was filled with rotten vegetables, he threw it into the river. However, having been too tired to throw it, he tossed a big stone to the ninth jar. When the jar crashed, the gold hidden in the jar scattered. How shocked he was to find pieces of gold in the jar which all he thought contained rotten vegetables.



Without thinking, Tan Bun Ann immediately threw himself into the river to collect the gold that he had thrown away. Siti Fatimah who witnessed the incident was very surprised. She then ran to the river bank and waited for Tan Bun Ann to return. Unfortunately, Tan Bun Ann did not show up. Siti Fatimah, who was very worried, decided to jump into the river to look for Tan Bun Ann. Before plunging herself in, she gave a message to her ladies-in-waiting, "If you see a pile of soil in the middle of the river, it means that it is my grave." Then, she jumped into the river. The ladies were waiting and waiting, but no one came back.



The next day, a big pile of soil appeared in the middle of Musi River. It was getting bigger and bigger until it became an island. The island was named 'Kemaro Island'. It is so named because the island never floods even though the water level of the Musi river is high.



# Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

## POST READING TASKS

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE



*Directions: Choose the best answer to the following questions.*

- The first paragraph of the story is the ...
  - orientation.
  - complication.
  - resolution.
  - re-orientation.
  - events.
- From the story, it can be inferred that Tan Bun Ann is...
  - careless.
  - wise.
  - nervous.
  - modest.
  - patient.
- The main idea of the second paragraph is...
  - Tan Bun Ann's purpose to the King.
  - the King's conditional permission to Tan Bun Ann.
  - Tan Bun Ann's request to share profit.
  - the King's trading.
  - Tan Bun Ann's coming to the kingdom.
- Why did Tan Bun Ann want to marry Siti Fatimah?
  - Because he wanted to be a king
  - Because the Kings asked him to
  - Because he was stunned by her beauty
  - Because Siti Fatimah was a princess
  - Because he wanted to govern the kingdom
- In which paragraph is the information about the King's condition presented?
  - Paragraph 1
  - Paragraph 3
  - Paragraph 5
  - Paragraph 8
  - Paragraph 9
- What did Tan Bun Ann do to fulfil the King's condition?
  - He went back to China to meet his parents.
  - He sent someone to pick up the gold.
  - He bought the gold by himself.
  - He sent a letter to his parents to bring the gold.
  - He wrote an order letter to a store.
- Why did Tan Bun Ann's parents put rotten vegetables inside the jar?
  - To give the vegetables to Tan Bun Ann
  - Because they didn't have the cover for the jar
  - Because they wanted to tease Tan Bun Ann
  - To keep the gold safe from the raiders
  - Because they didn't have enough gold
- What did Tan Bun Ann feel when he found the rotten vegetables in the jars?
  - Distempered, happy
  - Shocked, excited
  - Furious, sad
  - Startled, frustrated
  - Impatient, eager
- How many jars had Tan Bun Ann opened before he realized that they contained gold?
  - One
  - Nine
  - Seven
  - Eight
  - Two
- What happened to Siti Fatimah at the end of the story?
  - She left Tan Bun Ann alone.
  - She jumped into the river after Tan Bun Ann.
  - She was married to another guy.
  - She went back to the palace.
  - She sent a message to Tan Bun Ann's parents.





# Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

## B. TRUE OR FALSE

*Directions: Read the following statements and write T for True statements and F for False Statements.*

- Siti Fatimah didn't love Tan Bun Ann so she made up reasons to avoid marrying him. [ \_\_\_ ]
- The king only wanted his princess to marry a king. [ \_\_\_ ]
- In the end, Tan Bun Ann and Siti Fatimah never came back to the kingdom. [ \_\_\_ ]
- The king wanted to have nine big jars of silver as the condition for Tan Bun Ann. [ \_\_\_ ]
- Tan Bun Ann's parents purposely placed rotten vegetables in the jar to trick him. [ \_\_\_ ]
- There are 10 jars filled with gold sent to the Kingdom. [ \_\_\_ ]
- Tan Bun Ann fell in love with Siti Fatimah because of her beauty. [ \_\_\_ ]
- Tan Bun Ann was so shocked when he found the rotten vegetables in the jar. [ \_\_\_ ]
- Siti Fatimah went to the harbour with her ladies-in-waiting. [ \_\_\_ ]

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

### SIMPLE PAST TENSE

**Simple Past Tense or the Past Simple is** one of the tenses used in **narrative** texts. It is because narrative stories take time in the past. **Simple Past Tense is used to express an action or event that occurred in the past.** So, the events recounted begin and end in the past.

### USES OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense is used:

- to **talk about actions or processes that happened once or repeatedly in the past** and that **are** completed (keywords: 'yesterday, last month, last year, two weeks ago, in 1999' etc.)
- for **actions that happened consecutively in the past** which means one after the other in a short time.
- in order to express **past habits** (which is often done by utilizing 'used to')
- when an action **started** in the past while **another** one was **ongoing**.
- in order to express a condition with the **if-clause type II (2nd conditional sentence)**

### Verbal Sentences

**Verbal sentences** are sentences using *verbs as predicates*. The patterns are as follows:

#### Affirmative/Positive

**Subject + verb 2 (regular/irregular) + complement**

For example:

- The King **had** a very beautiful daughter named Siti Fatimah.



# Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

## Negative

**Subject + did not/didn't + verb 1 + complement**

### For instance:

- The King **didn't have** a very beautiful daughter named Siti Fatimah.

## Interrogative

**Did + Subject + verb 1 + complement + ?**

### For example:

- **Did** the King **have** a very beautiful daughter named Siti Fatimah?

## Nominal Sentences

**Nominal sentences** are sentences **not** using verbs as predicates and using *to be* instead. The patterns are as follows:

### Affirmative/Positive

**Subject + was/were + adjectives/adverbs/noun**

### For example:

- The princess' beauty and good manners **were** popular widely.
- His name **was** Tan Bun Ann.

## Negative

**Subject + was/were + not + complement**

### For instance:

- The princess' beauty and good manners **weren't** popular widely.
- His name **wasn't** Tan Bun Ann.

## Interrogative

**Was/were + Subject + complement + ?**

### For example:

- **Did** the King **have** a very beautiful daughter named Siti Fatimah?

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### A. SENTENCE WRITING

*Directions: Change the following sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.*

1. The King gave him permission to do the trading with a condition.

(-) \_\_\_\_\_

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Tan Bun Ann immediately threw himself into the river to collect the gold.

(-) \_\_\_\_\_

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

3. A ship carrying the gold from China arrived.

(-) \_\_\_\_\_



## Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

4. He was so frustrated.

(-) \_\_\_\_\_

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Siti Fatimah decided to jump into the river to look for Tan Bun Ann.

(-) \_\_\_\_\_

(?) \_\_\_\_\_

### B. GAP FILL

**Directions:** Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the past tense.

be realize want give know

- Tan Bun Ann \_\_\_\_\_ that Siti Fatimah also loved him.
- The King always \_\_\_\_\_ Siti Fatimah to marry a prince.
- Tan Bun Ann's parents \_\_\_\_\_ afraid that the pirates would take the gold.
- After opening the eighth jar, Tan Bun Ann \_\_\_\_\_ that the gold was under the vegetables.
- The King \_\_\_\_\_ a condition to Tan Bun Ann before permitting him to stay in the kingdom's area.

### PROJECT

#### Did you know?

During the Palembang War I and Palembang War II during the early 19th century, the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate established one of the strongest maritime forts on the land of Kemaro Island.

**Directions:** Work with a group of 3 and find out the name of the fort and think about the reason why Pulau Kemaro was chosen as the location of the fort. Write your findings in the provided space below.



Write your answer here.



Lined writing area for the project.



# Chapter 2 - The Legend of Kemaro Island

## MY LESSON NOTES



Leave your notes here!



A large, blank, lined area for writing notes, with a vertical margin line on the left side.



# Chapter 3

## The Tale of Antu Banyu



*Every choices  
has risks.*

# Chapter 3 - The Tale of Antu Banyu

## PRE-READING TASKS

### A. MAKE A MATCH

Directions: Match the following words with the correct synonyms in the box.

• delicate  
• incapable  
• gloomy  
• prosperous  
• unmarried person  
• give up charm

• average  
• let go  
• grace  
• null  
• single  
• luxurious  
• helpless  
• reject

• common  
• pathetic  
• fancy  
• vulnerable  
• moneyed  
• empty  
• deny  
• good-looking

• Ordinary (adj)

• Bachelor (n)

• Wealthy (adj)

• Miserable (adj)

• Powerless (adj)

• Refuse (v)

• Sacrifice (v)

### B. VIDEO TIME

Directions: Scan the QR code below to watch the video and discuss the following questions in pairs. Write your answer in the box provided.



- What do you think about the story? Is it real?
- Which part of the story do you think is illogical? Why?

You can also type this link on your browser:

<https://tinyurl.com/AntuBanyu>



Write your answer here.

Blank lined area for writing answers.



# Chapter 3-The Tale of Antu Banyu

## READING

*Directions:* Read the following narrative story about Antu Banyu



### The Tale of Antu Banyu



A long time ago in a district in South Sumatra, there lived a young lady named Juani. Juani was a village girl from an ordinary family. Juani is a beautiful village girl, olive-skinned and has thick black hair. The beauty of Juani's face was well known in the community and no wonder that many bachelors wished to make her their wife. Unfortunately, Juani didn't want to make a choice of heart even for a single boy in her village.

One day, Juani's father was forced to accept a proposal from a man named Bujang Juandan, because he was caught in debt with Bujang Juandan's family. Bujang Juandan was a young man from a wealthy family, but he was not a handsome young man. Even less handsome, Bujang Juandan also suffered from skin disease all over his body, so he was also known as Bujang Kurap.



Hearing the news, Juani was so miserable. She tried her best to refuse, yet she was so powerless. She couldn't bear her feelings when her father begged her.

"I'm sorry, Dear. It's not that I don't love you, but that I am really powerless to refuse his proposal, Juani. If I dare to refuse, I don't know what will happen to our family in the future. So, please, sacrifice for our family just this once," said her father sadly.



## Chapter 3-The Tale of Antu Banyu

Juani had no other choice except to agree to marry Bujang Kurap. Moreover, the wedding party was being prepared by the villagers. For days, she could only cry over her fate, which was so unfortunate that her eyes were swollen. Her face looked so gloomy, her eyes were blank, and there was no more spirit from her.



Finally, the wedding day came. The beautiful Juani was made up and wearing such an elegant bridal outfit, and she waited in her bedroom in tears. When the people in the house came down to welcome the procession of Bujang Juandan's entourage, the Juani's heart broke even more. Her thoughts were so chaotic that she finally decided to run away from the marriage. Then, she got out of the house through the back door with tears streaming down her eyes.

Juani kept running while crying until finally, she arrived at a river bank. Finally, with tears in her eyes, Juani decided to end her life by jumping into the river. Her sorrowful death made her the river guard spirit known as Antu Banyu, who often hunts children. Until now, people in South Sumatra believe that Antu Banyu exists in rivers and is always ready to kill people, especially children, swimming in the river.





# Chapter 3-The Tale of Antu Banyu

## POST READING TASKS

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE



**Directions:** Choose the best answer to the following questions.

- Juani is...
  - a beautiful young girl living in a village.
  - a girl with tanned skin.
  - a daughter of a rich guy.
  - a rich lady who wanted to marry a rich guy.
  - a pretty lady who wanted a kid.
- Why did Juani's father accept the guy's proposal?
  - He wanted a son-in-law.
  - He wanted Juani to marry a rich guy.
  - He got a lot of money from the guy.
  - He couldn't pay his debt to the guy's family.
  - He wanted a handsome husband for his daughter.
- What made Juani very sad?
  - The fact that she had to marry a cruel guy.
  - Her father's decision to marry her to a guy she didn't like.
  - Her anxiety to meet Bujang Juandan.
  - Bujang Juandan's bad treatment of her.
  - Her inability to marry her sweetheart.
- The following facts are true about Bujang Juandan, **except**...
  - He was the son of a wealthy family.
  - He was called Bujang Kurap as his face was ugly.
  - He and Juani loved each other.
  - He didn't want to marry Juani.
  - He had skin disease all over his body.
- "She couldn't bear her feelings when her father begged her." (para. 3)  
The above sentence means...
  - She was very happy to see her father begging.
  - Her father asked for a bear.
  - She couldn't give her father a bear although her father wanted it.
  - She couldn't stand for her father's side.
  - Her father's request made her powerless to handle her emotions.
- From paragraph 4, it is assumed that...
  - Juani felt so depressed about the marriage.
  - Juani couldn't wait any longer to marry Juandan.
  - The villagers didn't want Juandan to marry Juani.
  - Juani thought that her marriage would be joyful.
  - Juani hated her father, the villagers and Bujang Juandan very badly.
- Her thoughts were so chaotic that she finally decided to run away from the marriage. (Para 5)  
The underlined word is **opposite** in meaning to...
  - disordered.
  - messed up.
  - muddled.
  - harmonized.
  - confused.
- What did Juani do to escape from her marriage?
  - She asked someone else to imitate and replace her position.
  - She talked to Bujang Juandan personally to call off the marriage.
  - She ran away from her house through the back door.
  - She killed herself in the room.
  - She asked someone to kill Bujang Juandan.
- What did happen to Juani at the end?
  - She married Bujang Kurap and lived happily with him.
  - She jumped into the river and never came back.
  - She left the house and ran to far far away land.
  - She cancelled the marriage.
  - Bujang Juandan left her and voided the marriage.
- "Her sorrowful death made her the river guard spirit is known as Antu Banyu..."  
The underlined phrase can best be replaced by...
  - painful mortality.
  - delighted end of life.
  - joyful finish.
  - slowly death.
  - disappointing dying.



# Chapter 3 - The Tale of Antu Banyu

## B. ESSAY

*Directions: Answer the following questions briefly and correctly.*

1. What can you learn from the story?

---

---

2. Is Juani's father a protagonist or an antagonist of the story? Why?

---

---

3. If you were Juani, what would you have done?

---

---

4. Does her father love Juani? Why or why not?

---

---

5. What are Juani's reasons to refuse Juandan's proposal?

---

---

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

### ADJECTIVES

An **adjective** is a part of speech that is used to modify or give more information about nouns or pronouns.

#### ATTRIBUTIVE VS. PREDICATIVE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are divided into two basic categories: *attributive and predicative*.

#### Attributive Adjectives

Adjectives that appear directly before (or sometimes directly after) the noun or pronoun they modify are known as **attributive adjectives**. These can appear anywhere in a sentence and can modify parts of either the subject or the predicate. Adjectives used together with the noun without a linking verb are called **adjective phrases**.

**For example:**

- o a **beautiful village** girl
- o **sorrowful death**
- o **thick black hair**

We often use multiple adjectives to modify the same noun or pronoun.

To avoid unnatural-sounding sentences when we use more than one adjective in this way, we put them in a specific order according to the type of description they provide. This is known as the **order of adjectives**. The categories of the adjectives are as follows:



# Chapter 3 - The Tale of Antu Banyu

- **Opinion** (good, bad, strange, lovely)
- **Measurement** (big, small, tiny, huge)
- **Shape** (curved, straight, round, square)
- **Condition** (wet, dry, clean, sad, happy)
- **Age** (old, young, new, ancient)
- **Colour** (red, yellowish, transparent, blue)
- **Pattern** (checked, striped, plaid, flowered)
- **Origin** (American, British, eastern, western)
- **Material** (wooden, plastic, steel, cloth)
- **Purpose** (sleeping, shopping, work, gardening)

## **Predicative adjectives**

**Predicative adjectives**, on the other hand, always appear *after* the noun they modify, connected to it by a *linking verb*. They are one of the three types of subject complements, and they are always part of the predicate—hence their name.

**For example:**

- The beauty of Juani's face was **well known**.
- Her thoughts were **so chaotic**.

## **Modifying pronouns**

While adjectives usually modify nouns, they can also modify pronouns. This most commonly occurs when adjectives are predicative.

**For example:**

- She was **so powerless**.
- She was **gloomy**.

## **GRAMMAR PRACTICE**

### **A. JUMBLED SENTENCES**

*Directions: Unscramble the words to make sentences containing adjectives.*

1. came/a/village/family/from/Juani/homely

---

2. she/gloomy/was/miserable/so/and

---

3. Juandan/ugly/man/an/young/was

---

4. excited/were/the/about/the/marriage/villagers/very

---

5. sad/was/but/Juani's father/helpless

---



# Chapter 3-The Tale of Antu Banyu

## B. GAP FILL

**Directions:** Complete the text using the best adjectives from the box. More than one adjective can be used.

apprehensive delicious local well-known various famous plentiful special

Pempek Palembang  
Palembang has many (1) \_\_\_\_\_ dishes. Pempek Palembang is known as public food, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as food for all, rich and poor alike. The price of the dish is (3) \_\_\_\_\_. We can find it when it was offered in a restaurant nicely, peddled on a pushcart, or carried around a slum. Certainly, there is a pempek seller in a school's canteen as well. It's not only easy to make but also it can be enjoyed in every situation as sweet. Uniquely, it consists of several variations and appearances, such as pempek kapal selam, pempek lenjer, pempek adaan, curly pempek, and pempek pistol.  
No one knows exactly where pempek is from, because almost all regions of Sumatra Selatan popularize it as its (4) \_\_\_\_\_ food. But, they say it has been in Palembang since the 16th century. Title empek-empek or pempek is believed to come from the title "apek", a title for an old man Chinese generation. The folktale which spread by mouth to mouth says that a 65 year-old "apek" who lived at the bank of Musi River was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in witnessing (6) \_\_\_\_\_ capturing of fish. The result of the capture was not processed well. The choice was only fried or preserved with salt without drying. The "apek" found an idea to try another alternative. He mixed ground flesh of fish and tapioca until it resulted in a new kind of food. The apek peddled the new food surrounding town by bike. Because the seller was called "pek...apek", so finally it was known as empek-empek or pempek.

## PROJECT

### Did you know?

Indonesian people believe in mythical stories about demons, goddesses, and deities. Just like Antu Banyu who is believed to be the watchman of Sungai Musi, there are some other stories about 'water demons'. One of the famous figures comes from Java.

**Directions:** Make a group of 3 to get information about the figure and the story from Java mentioned before. Compare the story to the story of Antu Banyu above!



Write your answer here.

Lined writing area for the project.



# Chapter 3 - The Tale of Antu Banyu

## MY LESSON NOTES

Leave your notes here!



# Chapter 4

## Ratu Bagus Kuning



*A good behavior  
remains forever.*

# Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

## PRE-READING TASKS

### A. SENTENCE WRITING

*Directions: Read the following vocabulary and write a Simple Past sentence (positive, negative or interrogative) using each word.*

1. spread(v)    2. challenge(v)    3. miraculous(adj)    4. territory(n)    5. bury(v)

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### B. VIDEO TIME

*Directions: Scan the QR code below to watch the video and discuss the following questions in pairs. Write your answer in the box provided.*



- What's your opinion about the monkeys inhabiting the area of Bagus Kuning?
- How do you think Ratu Bagus Kuning got her supernatural powers?

You can also type this link on your browser:  
<https://tinyurl.com/BagusKuning>

*Write your answer here.*

---

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# Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

## READING

*Directions:* Read the following narrative story about Ratu Bagus Kuning.

### Ratu Bagus Kuning

In the sixteenth century, there lived a lady who spread the religion of Islam in Palembang named Putri Mulia Syarifah Mahani who was known as Ratu Bagus Kuning. Ratu Bagus Kuning was said to keep her chastity by not getting married until she died. She was called Ratu Bagus Kuning because she had a yellow complexion. Besides, she had a miraculous power that could cure various diseases.



On her way to Palembang, Ratu Bagus Kuning entered the area of Batanghari waters. When she was passing through, a group of local warriors who had powerful supernatural powers blocked their way. But with her patience and faith in Allah SWT as her protector and helper, she was finally able to conquer the warriors. Not only that, because of this victory, Ratu Bagus Kuning finally succeeded in governing the Batanghari region. After being able to control the Batanghari region, Ratu Bagus Kuning and her followers entered the central area of Palembang City, then stopped by what is now known as Plaju.

On arrival in the area, they found a low land with large, shady trees. Exhausted after going through a very long journey, they decided to rest and spend the night in that place comfortably. The next day, Bagus Kuning realized that this place was the territory of the Monkey Demon Kingdom. The monkey demons in this place did not like the arrival of Bagus Kuning and her followers. They felt that their territory had been disturbed by the arrival of Bagus Kuning's group. The monkey demons tried to disturb them and challenged Ratu Bagus Kuning to fight.



Finally, Ratu Bagus Kuning accepted the challenge from the king of the monkey demons. Then, they made a battle agreement that if the monkey king lost, his men had to serve Ratu Bagus Kuning. After receiving the agreement of both parties, the fight took place until finally, the monkey king lost. With the defeat of the monkey king, finally, the monkey demons became the guardians of Ratu Bagus Kuning. After successfully conquering the monkey demon's territory, Ratu Bagus Kuning and her followers established a palace in the area.



## Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

One day, residents in an area called Plaju were infected with an outbreak of skin disease. Then, the people affected were brought to see Ratu Bagus Kuning and sat close to her. After that, Ratu Bagus Kuning prayed to Allah so fervently that she sweated. Her sweat spread a fragrant aroma that was inhaled by the people affected by the disease and immediately after inhaling the scent of the sweat of Ratu Bagus Kuning, residents immediately recovered from the skin disease. Since then, the power of Ratu Bagus Kuning was known widely.



Ratu Bagus Kuning occupied the area along with the monkey demons and their followers. Until finally when she died, she was buried in the palace area. Until now, there are still many monkeys around the tomb of Ratu Bagus Kuning.



The number of monkey populations in this area is estimated to be 400, it is said that this herd of monkeys were the monkey demon warriors. Meanwhile, the monkey king is named Kondor. Currently, this herd of monkeys is divided into two groups, namely those inside the grave area and outside the grave area. Monkeys outside the tomb cannot enter the grave area, but herds of monkeys inside the tomb can leave the grave area. The tomb of Ratu Bagus Kuning itself is visited by many pilgrims to pray. They believe that the power of the Queen still exists even though she has died.

# Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

## POST READING TASKS

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE



**Directions:** Choose the best answer to the following questions.

- The text above is a kind of narrative text called...
  - Folklore
  - Fairytale
  - Myths
  - Fable
  - Science fiction
- The last paragraph of the text is called...
  - Climax
  - Falling action
  - Complication
  - Resolution
  - Coda
- The purpose of the text is...
  - To retell the past experience of Ratu Bagus Kuning.
  - To teach the readers to do good deeds in life.
  - To show the readers the supernatural power of Ratu Bagus Kuning.
  - To restate the history of Bagus Kuning.
  - To interest the readers with the amusing story of Bagus Kuning.
- From the story, we know that...
  - Ratu Bagus Kuning was more powerful than the monkey king.
  - The monkeys were not the watchman of the area.
  - The area of Batanghari was inhabited by monkeys.
  - The monkeys left the area after the death of Ratu Bagus Kuning.
  - Ratu Bagus Kuning was the servant of the monkeys.
- This type of text can usually be found in...
  - history book
  - theatre script
  - brochure
  - advertisement
  - kids magazine
- Why did the monkey king challenge Ratu Bagus Kuning to fight?
  - Because he wanted to show his power to Bagus Kuning.
  - Because he disliked Bagus Kuning personally.
  - Because he was afraid of Bagus Kuning.
  - Because he felt annoyed by the arrival of Bagus Kuning.
  - Because Bagus Kuning soldiers killed one of the monkeys.
- What would probably happen if Bagus Kuning didn't manage to defeat the monkey king?
  - His soldiers would have served her.
  - The monkeys would have left the area.
  - She wouldn't be able to acquire the area of the monkey king.
  - She wouldn't have inhabited the area of Batanghari.
  - The soldiers would have been monkeys.
- What did Ratu Bagus Kuning do before having a duel with the monkey king?
  - She made a battle agreement with the monkey king.
  - She meditated in a dense jungle for days.
  - She offered the monkey king to be his spouse.
  - She prepared her soldiers to leave the area.
  - She went to prepare her weapon.
- Why did Ratu Bagus Kuning and her soldiers stop by the monkey's territory?
  - They wanted to take a rest after having a voyage.
  - They wanted to take over the area from the monkey demons.
  - They aimed to challenge the monkey king.
  - They were hiding from the local warriors.
  - They wanted to ask for assistance to conquer an area.
- From the sentence, "They felt that their territory had been disturbed by the arrival of Bagus Kuning's group." (Paragraph 3), it is known that...
  - The monkey demons felt annoyed by Ratu Bagus Kuning and her soldiers' coming to their territory.
  - Ratu Bagus Kuning and her soldiers were so noisy that the king was mad.
  - Ratu Bagus Kuning destroyed the area of the monkey.
  - The arrival of Bagus Kuning and his soldiers made the area wrecked.
  - The monkey demons liked to accept outlanders.

# Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

## B. GAP FILL

**Directions:** Fill the gaps to complete the sentences based on the story.

- Ratu Bagus Kuning was not \_\_\_\_\_ to any guy and kept being single until her death.
- Because of God's \_\_\_\_\_, she was able to defeat the local warriors.
- Due to their \_\_\_\_\_, Bagus Kuning and her troops took a rest in the territory of monkey demons.
- Bagus Kuning managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the territory of the monkey demons after defeating the monkey king.
- The monkey demons felt that Bagus Kuning and her followers were \_\_\_\_\_.
- The monkey king \_\_\_\_\_ Bagus Kuning to have a duel with him by making an agreement.
- Ratu Bagus Kuning's \_\_\_\_\_ in defeating the monkey king made her occupy the area of the monkey king.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of Bagus Kuning's sweat could make the residents recover from their skin diseases.
- Ratu Bagus Kuning and her troops \_\_\_\_\_ the area until her death.
- Until now, Palembang people were still \_\_\_\_\_ in the power of Ratu Bagus Kuning.

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

### TIME WORDS

**Time words** are words indicating time, used to show when something happens.

#### TYPES OF TIME WORDS

##### General

Generally, time words are also known as adverbs of time. Some common time words used are: *Yesterday, Today, Now, Then, Later, etc.*

##### Time Phrases

Time words are usually used together with other word types such as preposition. Therefore, the words used together as time words known as **time phrases**.

##### For example:

- One day
- Once upon a time
- A long time ago
- The next day
- Two days later
- Last...
- ...ago
- In (year, month) (*In the 1900s, in January*)
- On (day, date) (*On Sunday, on May 30, 2021*)
- At (time) (*At 2:00, at 6:15*)
- During (decade, long time period) *During the 1980s, during the 21st Century*

# Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

## Notes:

**In + (amount of time)** usually refers to the future:

- The battle starts in two days (from now).

But it can also indicate a length of time:

They will finish the battle in two hours.

**Ago follows time word(s)** and is used to indicate the amount of time before the present:

- The queen died three weeks ago.
- It happened a long time ago.

**Words indicating actions occurring at the "same" time (or nearly the same time)**

- **When**

**When** the queen arrived, the monkeys felt annoyed.

- **As soon as**

**As soon as** the queen sat under the trees, the monkey king approached her.

- **Once**

**Once** the challenge started, the negotiation would wait.

- **The moment (that)**

**The moment (that)** the challenge was accepted, the queen had been prepared.

**Words indicating actions occurring at "different" times**

- **Before**

**Before** accepting the challenge, the queen offered a condition.

- **After**

**After** he lost in the battle, the monkey fulfilled his promise to the queen.

- **By the time**

**By the time** she came to the palace, everything had been prepared.

- **Until**

**Until** They decided to stay in the area until the morning came.

- **Since**

**Since** the day of his loss, the monkeys became the queen's soldiers.

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### A. GAP FILL

*Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct time words.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ her way to the Palembang area, some criminals got in the queen's way.
- The queen and her soldiers decided to take a rest in an area \_\_\_\_\_ their tiring long journey.
- The monkey demons became the loyal followers of Ratu Bagus Kuning \_\_\_\_\_ their king's defeat.
- \_\_\_\_\_, the skin diseases epidemic in an area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the queen managed to heal the infected people, her power was widely known.

# Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

## B. SENTENCE ORDERING

*Directions: Order the parts of the story chronologically.*

- Skin disease infected people in the Plaju area.
- Ratu Bagus Kuning died and her grave is inhabited by hundreds of monkey.
- The King of monkey demons felt disturbed by the arrival of the queen's group.
- Ratu Bagus Kuning managed to defeat the local warriors on her way to Palembang.
- The infected residents were successfully healed with the power of Ratu Bagus Kuning.
- The Monkey King challenged the queen to fight.
- Ratu Bagus Kuning proposed a condition that if the monkey king lost the battle, he and his soldiers would become her servants.
- The monkey's territory was conquered by the queen.
- Ratu Bagus Kuning's palace was established in the monkey's territory.
- The monkey king got defeated in the battle.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## PROJECT

*Did you know?*

Ratu Bagus Kuning is known as a figure who spread Islam in Palembang who lived around the middle of the 16th century. She is believed to be a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad SAW.....

*Directions:* Now go to your search engine and find 5 more facts about Ratu Bagus Kuning. Work in a group of 3.



*Write your answer here.*



Lined writing area for the project.



# Chapter 4-Ratu Bagus Kuning

## MY LESSON NOTES



Leave your notes here!



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# Chapter 5

## The Origin of The Name "Palembang"



*There's always a story behind a city.*

# Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

## PRE-READING TASKS

### A. MAKE A MATCH

*Directions: Write the meanings of the words and match them with the correct synonyms.*

overflow = .....

impenetrable = .....

wealthy = .....

uncommon = .....

productive = .....

unique = .....

inundate = .....

dense =

prosperous = .....

fertile = .....

### B. VIDEO TIME

*Directions: Scan the QR code below to watch the video and discuss the following questions in pairs. Write your answer in the box provided.*



- What do you think about the story? Is it real?
- Which part of the story do you think is interesting for you? Why?

You can also type this link on your browser:  
<https://tinyurl.com/PalembangName>

Write your answer here.

Lined writing area for student responses.





## Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

### READING

*Directions:* Read the following narrative story about Palembang.



### The Origin of the Name "Palembang"



In ancient times, the area of South Sumatra and parts of Jambi Province was a unique and beautiful wilderness. Dozens of large and small rivers originating from the Bukit Barisan, the mountains around Mount Dempo, and Lake Ranau flowed in the area. The area was known as Batanghari Sembilan. The major rivers flowing in the area included the Komering River, the Lematang River, the Ogan River, the Rawas River, and several rivers that emptied into the Musi River. There were two Musi Rivers that emptied into the sea in adjacent areas, namely the Musi River which passes through Palembang and the Musi Banyuasin River to the north. Because there were many large rivers, the areas in circular lowlands from Jambi, South Sumatra, to Lampung Province had many small lakes. The small lakes were originally swamps that were inundated by seawater at high tide. Meanwhile, the city of Palembang, as it is known now, was once a small island (a hill) named Bukit Siguntang Mahameru, located in the middle of Melayu River. This small island was very beautiful with many unique features. It had a very dense jungle, small lakes and various flowers thriving.



In that place, there lived a goddess with her maids. The goddess whose real name was Putri Ayu Sundari was known as Putri Kahyangan. Putri Kahyangan and her ladies-in-waiting inhabited the jungle, the slopes and the peak of Bukit Barisan, and an island that is now known as Malaysia. They liked to come to the Batanghari Sembilan area to mingle and bathe in lakes, clear rivers, or wide long sloping beaches. Because of the large number of rivers that flowed into the sea, in those days it was easy for sailors to enter through the rivers, even to the foot of the mountains. Later, it turned out that the area was fertile and prosperous.



## Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

Since then, there was communication between the traders, including traders from China, and the local residents. The area became bustling with trade between local residents and traders. As a result, Putri Kahyangan and her ladies-in-waiting were annoyed and wanted to look for other places. Meanwhile, people came around the Musi River to make houses there. Because South Sumatra was a swampy lowland, its inhabitants made houses called 'rakit'. At that time, Bukit Siguntang Mahameru became the centre of human attention because of its fertile soil and various flowers blooming in the area. The Melayu River where Bukit Siguntang Mahameru was located had also become famous.



Therefore, people who had settled in the Melayu River, especially the residents of Palembang, called themselves "residents of the Melayu River", which later changed to the "Melayu residents". According to the old Malay language, the word "lembang" means a lowland that is flooded with water, sometimes sinking, sometimes dry. So, highlanders who wanted to go to Bukit Siguntang Mahameru often said they were going to Lembang. Likewise, migrants who entered the Musi River said they were going to Lembang.



One day, before Putri Ayu Sundari and her ladies-in-waiting, left Bukit Siguntang Mahameru, there was a ship that had an accident on the coast of South Sumatra. There were three brothers who were the sons of King Iskandar Zulkarnain. They survived the accident and were stranded on Bukit Siguntang Mahameru. They were welcomed by Putri Ayu Sundari. King Iskandar Zulkarnain's eldest son, Sang Sapurba then married Putri Ayu Sundari and her two siblings married the princess' family.

Because Bukit Siguntang Mahameru was on the Malay River, Sang Sapurba and his wife claimed to be Malay. Their children and grandchildren then developed and participated in activities in the Lembang area.



The name "Lembang" was getting famous. Then when people wanted to go to Lembang they always said they were going to Palembang. The word 'pa' in old Malay denoted a region or location. Economic growth was getting busier. The Musi River and the Musi Banyuasin River had become well-known strong trade routes to other countries. The name Lembang was changed to Palembang.



## Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

### POST READING TASKS

#### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

*Directions:* Choose the best answer to the following questions.

- Which of the following areas is the area of "Batanghari Sembilan"?
  - South Sumatra and parts of Jambi Province
  - Bukit Barisan
  - Mount Dempo
  - Lake Ranau
  - Mountains and rivers
- Where was the location of Palembang?
  - In the middle of the Musi River
  - Between Musi River and Musi Banyuasin River
  - In an area surrounded by lakes
  - In Lampung province
  - In the centre of the Melayu River
- There were two Musi Rivers which emptied into the sea in adjacent areas... (paragraph 2)  
The underlined word has a similar meaning to...
  - neighbour.
  - adequate.
  - distant.
  - distinct.
  - isolated.
- From the story, we know that Putri Kahyangan was...
  - a goddess living in the jungle.
  - the sister of Putri Ayu Sundari.
  - a lonely lady.
  - a maid.
  - a flower fairy.
- In which paragraph of the text does the writer reveal the real name of Putri Kahyangan?
  - Paragraph 1
  - Paragraph 2
  - Paragraph 3
  - Paragraph 4
  - Paragraph 5
- It can be inferred from the text that...
  - Putri Ayu Sundari was the daughter of Putri Kahyangan.
  - Putri Kahyangan was married to King Zulkarnain.
  - Putri Kahyangan lived with her husband above the sky.
  - The South Sumatra area was once a highland.
  - Putri Kahyangan was the oldest daughter-in-law of King Zulkarnain.
- The following things could be found in Batanghari Sembilan, **except**...
  - fertile lands.
  - beautiful small lakes.
  - beaches.
  - beautiful princesses.
  - clear rivers.
- How many siblings did Sang Sapurba have?
  - One
  - Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - Five
- How did Sang Sapurba meet Putri Kahyangan?
  - He and his brothers purposely came to meet Putri Kahyangan.
  - Putri Kahyangan invited them to the place.
  - He aimed to marry Putri Kahyangan.
  - His ship got into an accident near Putri Kahyangan's place.
  - The King sent him and his brothers to negotiate with Putri Kahyangan.
- Why was Siguntang Mahameru Hill a cynosure?
  - Because its land was fertile and flowers were blooming in the area.
  - Because it was a dry area.
  - Because South Sumatra was a swampy lowland
  - Because there were beautiful beaches.
  - Because the rivers were flowing to the sea.



## Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

### B. ESSAY

*Directions: Answer the following questions briefly and correctly.*

1. What are the names of the rivers of Batanghari Sembilan mentioned in the story?

---

2. Who was Sang Sapurba?

---

3. What does Lembang mean?

---

4. Why did Siguntang Mahameru Hill become the centre of attention?

---

5. Why was the name of Lembang changed into Palembang? Explain briefly.

---

### GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### VERBS

**Verbs** are words used to express the actions, processes, conditions, or states of beings of people or things.

Verbs take an essential role in the structure of a sentence. They constitute the root of the *predicate*, which, along with the subject (the "doer" of the verb's action), forms a full clause or sentence—we cannot have a sentence without a verb.

#### CATEGORIES OF VERBS

Verbs are divided into two basic categories: *actions verbs and stative verbs*.

#### Action (Dynamic) Verbs

**Action verbs** (also known as dynamic verbs) describe an *active process that results in an effect*. Action verbs describe *physical actions*. They can be used in both simple and continuous forms.

**For example:**

- "Putri Kahyangan and her ladies-in-waiting **inhabited** the jungle."
- "Sang Sapurba and his wife **claimed** to be Malay."
- "They always **said** they were going to Palembang."
- "Their children and grandchildren then **developed** and **participated** in activities in the Lembang area."

## Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

### Stative Verbs

In contrast to action verbs, **stative verbs** describe states of being of a subject. These include linking verbs, such as be and verbs of the senses, which are used to describe or rename a subject using a predicative adjective or noun. Stative verbs describe the state or quality of something. They are not actions. They are mostly used in simple form.

#### For example:

- "The area **was** known as Batanghari Sembilan."
- "This small island **was** very beautiful."
- "He **seems** like a bully."

Other stative verbs are those that express emotions, possession, cognition, and states or qualities.

#### For example:

- "It **had** a very dense jungle, small lakes and various flowers thriving."
- "They **liked** to come to the Batanghari Sembilan area."

Some verbs can be both action and stative verbs, depending on the context they are used in.

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### A. WORD CATEGORY

*Directions: Categorize the verbs as action verbs (A), stative verbs (S), or both (B).*

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| • _____ think      | 6. _____ walk  |
| • _____ talk       | 7. _____ want  |
| • _____ see        | 8. _____ sleep |
| • _____ understand | 9. _____ have  |
| • _____ be         | 10. _____ read |

### B. MULTIPLE CHOICE

*Directions: Read the sentences and circle the correct verb forms.*

- The city of Palembang **was/was being** previously known as Bukit Siguntang Mahameru.
- Putri Ayu Sundari **got/was getting** annoyed by people trading in the area.
- The residents **liked/was liking** to live in the prosperous area.
- Sang Sapurba **thought/was thinking** that it was okay to stay in Lembang.
- Sapurba's children **grew/was growing** happily in Lembang area.

# Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

## PROJECT

### Did you know?

Palembang language has two categories: Palembang Bebaso and Palembang sari-sari. Palembang Bebaso is the polite version of the Palembang language, used to talk to older people or the royal family. The speakers of this language are rarely found nowadays. Meanwhile, Palembang sari-sari is the language used daily.

**Directions:** Now go to your search engine and make a mini dictionary consisting of at least 20 Palembang words in both Bebaso and sari-sari with the meanings in Bahasa Indonesia and English in a group of 3!



*Write your answer here.*



A large rectangular area with horizontal blue lines for writing, intended for the student's project answer.



# Chapter 5 - The Origin of the Name 'Palembang'

## MY LESSON NOTES

Leave your notes here!



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## PRACTICE

### Directions:

Read the following texts carefully and choose A, B, C, D, or E as the best option for each question. Answer in the provided answer sheet.

Read the following text to answer questions 1-17.

### The Story of Putri Kembang Dadar

Thousands of years ago in Palembang, before the existence of a great kingdom, there had been small kingdoms, each with a king. The kingdoms were named Hulu kingdom and Hilir kingdom. However, there was an endless dispute between these two kingdoms.

One day the king of the Hilir kingdom was presiding over a meeting, and the soldiers were lining up ready to receive an order from their king. The King came out with a very powerful appearance, as he said, "Dear soldiers, I hope that your task this time to defeat the Hulu kingdom will be successful." After they had heard the order and the cry of their king, they immediately set off to the Hulu kingdom with great spirit and enthusiasm.

The Hilir royal troops departed in a large boat, which is now known as the "Bidar Boat". Every year this boat shape is enlivened in a Bidar competition which is held once a year, on the Republic of Indonesia's Independence Day or Palembang City's birthday.

On the other hand, the Hulu kingdom who had already been lurking had known of the plan of the Hilir kingdom to attack the Hulu kingdom. The Hulu King, who was a mighty young king, had prepared the troops to wait for the Hilir troops to arrive at the royal border. The troops of the Hulu kingdom had prepared their best war strategy to defeat the Hilir kingdom. In short, the arrival of the Hilir royal troops was immediately greeted with a precise strategy by the Hulu royal troops which finally ended the war by taking the head of the leader of the Hilir kingdom troops. This was clear evidence that the troops of the Hilir kingdom had surrendered.

After experiencing a great defeat, the king of the Hilir kingdom was furious. Later, he invited the whole people in the palace to discuss what to do next.

For a moment the king said, "Is there anyone of you who will be able to lead the troops, this is not what we must be afraid of, yet this is that we must fight." But no one dared to express their opinion, they were just silent.

The king looked in all directions, so he fixed on his beloved daughter, Putri Kembang Dadar.

"Oh my dear, do you have any opinion about this incident, you seem calm, without nervous or even afraid."





Meanwhile, the princess said, "my dear father if I am allowed, I want to argue. She smiled loudly and said, "Father, allow me to go to the Hulu kingdom, I will not come home if I do not succeed."

The king was surprised by an unexpected statement coming out of his beloved daughter.

However, Raja Hilir felt very confident of what his daughter had conveyed. "My daughter, if it is your choice, I can't stop it, I can just pray that you will succeed later," said the King. Everyone in the room was amazed by the bravery of the princess, that they all stared at her. Putri Kembang Dadar, who finally left the Hilir Kingdom, was only accompanied by a few people.

Upon her arrival at the Hulu kingdom, Putri Kembang Dadar only wore clothes like a commoner and walked gracefully, approaching the crowd, around the palace of the king of Hulu kingdom. She disguised herself as a vegetable seller on the outskirts of the palace. Even though she disguised herself as a seller, her beauty could not be hidden. One day, the King of Hulu, who was handsome and young, saw at a glance that there was a vegetable seller who was so beautiful. Soon, he ordered the soldiers to call Putri Kembang Dadar to meet him. When he met the princess, the King was captivated by the beauty of the princess. He was so amazed by her beauty that he finally said, "You go to the palace right now, you are worthy of being my queen."

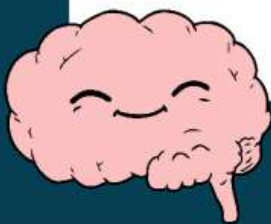
Immediately the king and his guards brought Putri Kembang Dadar to the palace of Raja Hulu. So that in the palace, there was a sudden rush of activity. Before long, the news about the king who had found a very beautiful Princess was widely spread by the soldiers and also the people around the kingdom. Not long after that, the king of Hulu married Putri Kembang Dadar. Then the king announced throughout the land that he had found his empress. Since then, Putri Kembang Dadar became the queen of the Hulu kingdom.

One day, while Putri Kembang Dadar was resting in her room, a secret messenger from the Hilir Kingdom came to her. The messenger told her that the King wanted to meet her. "Just say that I will come soon," said the princess. Immediately, the soldier left the palace of the king of Hulu and immediately headed back to the Hilir kingdom, to report the situation. By surprise, the soldier had not yet arrived at his palace, but Putri Kembang Dadar was already in the palace of her parents. Putri Kembang Dadar could do it because she had supernatural power. She could present herself immediately without having to use her body. In other words, she could be in two different places at the same time. The king of the Hilir Kingdom was so excited to meet her.

"My princess, you look even more beautiful, I know that you have become the wife of the King of Hulu," said the Hilir King to her beloved daughter who had become an empress.

"You are right, Father. I am proud of this marriage, but I only ask, so that there is no longer any enmity between these two kingdoms," said Putri Kembang Dadar to her parents.

Finally, Putri Kembang Dadar was able to unite the two kingdoms, so that there was no longer any enmity. Putri Kembang Dadar offered one body to the Hilir royal palace, but on the other hand, she remained in the royal palace of Hulu so that there was peace, where there was no longer any dispute between them.



1. The purpose of the first paragraph of the passage is...
  - To initiate the conflicts that happen among characters in the story
  - To ends the story by showing how the story ends
  - To deliver the sequences of events chronologically
  - To narrate the peak of the conflicts that occur in the story
  - To introduce the story to the readers
2. Which of the following information is **true** according to the text?
  - Putri Kembang Dadar was the Hulu King's daughter.
  - The Hilir King forced his daughter to marry the Hulu King.
  - The princess did not want to marry the Hulu King due to his behaviour.
  - The Hulu and the Hilir Kingdoms had been friendly kingdoms for long ages.
  - Putri Kembang Dadar sacrificed herself to reconcile the two warring kingdoms.

3. "On the other hand, the Hulu Kingdom who had already been lurking had known of the plan of the Hilir kingdom to attack the Hulu kingdom." (Paragraph 3)

From the sentence, it is assumed that...

- The Hulu Kingdom did not know that the Hilir troops would launch an attack.
  - The Hulu Kingdom had sent a spy to sneak and found out the Hilir Kingdom war strategies.
  - The Hilir Kingdom was stronger than the Hilir Kingdom.
  - The Hilir Kingdom had no plan to attack the Hulu Kingdom.
  - The Hilir King had stolen the war strategies of the Hulu Kingdom.
4. The King of Hulu Kingdom was...
    - in love with the Hilir Kingdom area.
    - still young yet so powerful.
    - much older than the Hilir Kingdom.
    - a knight of the Hilir Kingdom.
    - a man with supernatural power.
  5. The moral value of the story is...
    - an endless battle can determine the strongest one.
    - we need to be stronger to get what we need.
    - Sometimes making a sacrifice is needed for virtue.
    - It is easy to get things if we are a winner.
    - Showing our true self is not necessary.
  6. The main information discussed in the **third** paragraph is...
    - The origin of Bidar competition held yearly in Palembang.
    - The Hilir Kingdom troops' departure to the Hulu Kingdom.
    - The celebration of Indonesia's Independence Day.
    - The description of the vehicle used by the Hilir troops.
    - The Hilir troops' preparation for the war.
  7. "After experiencing a great defeat, the king of the Hilir kingdom was furious." (Paragraph 5)  
The underlined word can best be replaced by...
    - patient.
    - crazy.
    - exhausted.
    - enraged.
    - fast.
  8. What did Putri Kembang Dadar do upon her arrival at the Hulu Kingdom?
    - She entered the palace and asked to meet the Hulu King.
    - She asked her companions to sell vegetables in a store nearby the palace.
    - She hid her identity by disguising herself as a merchant.
    - She became a common villager living nearby the kingdom.
    - She met the Hulu King and told him about her purpose for coming to the kingdom.
  9. What was Putri Kembang Dadar's main purpose for coming to the Hulu Kingdom?



- She wanted to be the queen of the Hulu Kingdom.
  - She wanted to conquer the kingdom and be the ruler.
  - She wanted to sell vegetables in the kingdom to get money.
  - She wanted to end the dispute between her kingdom and the Hulu kingdom.
  - She wanted the Hulu King to admire her beauty and later follow her words.
10. Why did the Hilir kingdom get defeated in the last battle?
- The soldiers were not strong enough to fight against the Hulu troops.
  - The kingdom did not prepare well for the war.
  - The Hulu king had known their plan and prepared better for the war.
  - The weapons they used were not as powerful as the Hulu troops'.
  - The Hulu king was much more clever than the Hilir king.
11. "I will not come home if I do not succeed." (Paragraph 8)  
By saying the sentence, the princess...
- promised the king that she would go home soon.
  - made a condition if she wanted to come back.
  - ensured the king that she would strive until she was successful.
  - told the king that she would never come back.
  - said goodbye to the king before leaving the kingdom forever.
12. The following statements are **true** about Putri Kembang Dadar, except...
- She was the wife of the Hulu King.
  - She was a beautiful lady with powerful supernatural power.
  - She was the lady who was successful in reconciling the hostile kingdoms.
  - She could be in two different places at the same time.
  - She was the lovely daughter and the strongest army of the Hilir King.
13. Who is the protagonist of the story above?
- The Hulu King.
  - The Hilir King.
  - Putri Kembang Dadar.
  - Hilir soldiers.
  - Hulu soldiers.
14. Which of the following characteristics best describes the Hulu King?
- Arrogant
  - Careless
  - Grumpy
  - Clever
  - Impatient
15. Which of the following information is **not mentioned** in the story?
- The names of the Hulu and the Hilir Kings
  - The supernatural power of Putri Kembang Dadar
  - The conflict between Hulu and the Hilir Kingdom
  - Putri Kembang Dadar's choice to reconcile the kingdoms
  - Putri Kembang Dadar's camouflage
16. "When he met the princess, the King was captivated by the beauty of the princess."  
The underlined word can best be replaced by...
- activated
  - excited
  - captured
  - enchanted
  - motivated
17. At the end of the story, it is concluded that...
- the two kingdoms finally lived in peace.
  - the Hilir King still wanted to fight against the Hulu King.
  - Putri Kembang Dadar went back to her palace.
  - Putri Kembang Dadar left both kingdoms.
  - The Hilir King was not happy with the princess' marriage.



Read the following text to answer questions 18-34.

### Si Pahit Lidah

Once upon a time in South Sumatra, there lived a prince named Pangeran Serunting. He was the son of a giant named Putri Tenggara. Pangeran Serunting had very powerful supernatural powers, and nobody could defeat him.

One day, he married a young woman named Siti. After marriage, Pangeran Serunting invited his wife to live with him in the palace. However, Siti was in a dilemma. On the one hand, he couldn't bear to leave her younger brother, Aria Tebing, alone. But on the other hand, she did not want to oppose her husband. Pangeran Serunting offered Aria Tebing to live in the palace with them but he rejected and chose to live in the village instead. Finally, Siti and Aria Tebing agreed to divide the field inherited from their parents. The part which belonged to Siti indirectly also belonged to Pangeran Serunting. Thus, in order to avoid disputes between them, Pangeran Serunting suggested placing a barrier in between.

The next day, Aria Tebing and Pangeran Serunting went to the field with a wooden barrier. When they arrived, they planted the logs deep in the middle of the field. A few days later, mushrooms grew on the wooden barrier. However, mushrooms growing on the barrier were totally different. The ones on Siti's side were ordinary mushrooms, while the ones on Aria Tebing's side were golden mushrooms. Soon after, Aria Tebing sold the golden mushrooms and became rich.

One day, when Aria Tebing was harvesting the golden mushrooms in his field, Pangeran Serunting approached him and accused him of cheating on him.

"What are you doing to my mushrooms, huh? I know you have flipped the barrier so that my golden mushrooms are directed to your field," said Pangeran Serunting angrily.

"No, brother. I didn't do it, I swear. The golden mushrooms just grow here naturally. I am sorry but I really did not know," replied Aria Tebing. Still not satisfied with the accusation, Pangeran Serunting challenged Aria Tebing in a duel. Although he knew that it was impossible for him to win, Aria Tebing finally accepted the challenge because he was afraid that if he rejected, Pangeran Serunting would kill him directly. Yet, Aria Tebing asked for two days to think, and Pangeran Serunting agreed.

Since that day, Aria Tebing had not slept well. He kept thinking about how to defeat Pangeran Serunting. Finally, he found his way. Soon, he met his sister, Siti, to ask her about Serunting's weakness. At first, Siti refused to tell him because she didn't want her husband to die. However, after she heard Aria Tebing's promise that he wouldn't kill her husband, she finally told him.

"The weakness is in the thatch that always sways even though it is not blown by wind. If you spear that thatch, his power will instantly disappear."



The day finally came. Aria Tebing and Serunting went to a thatch field for the battle. Not long after the battle started, Aria Tebing had been overwhelmed by the attack from Serunting. Even so, Aria Tebing was not afraid because he already knew the prince's weakness. At the right moment, he immediately speared the thatch in the field. Immediately, the prince fell to the ground with a serious wound. Feeling betrayed by his wife, Serunting left his hometown and headed to Bukit Siguntang to meditate. Arriving there, suddenly he heard a magical voice from Sang Hyang Mahameru. He told Serunting that if he wanted to have supernatural power, he had to meditate under a bamboo tree until the bamboo leaves covered his body thoroughly. Serunting agreed to the condition and started his meditation.

Two years later, Sang Hyang Mahameru returned to him when the bamboo leaves had covered Serunting's body. Sang Hyang Mahameru told him that he succeeded in his meditation and got his supernatural power. The supernatural power was that whatever he said would become a curse. Filled with happiness, he decided to return to his hometown. Along his way home, he saw a sugar cane garden and cursed it into a stone field. Since then, he was known as Si Pahit Lidah.

Time passed by, Serunting had done many things with his supernatural power. He did good things to help people with his Supernatural power. On his way, Si Pahit Lidah found a dry and barren hill called Bukit Serut. He then turned the barren hill into a wilderness. And so on, during the remainder of his journey to his hometown, Serunting continued to learn to do good to fellow creatures. Arriving at his hometown, his resentment towards Aria Tebing disappeared along with his good deeds along the way. He also apologized to his brother-in-law, also to his beloved wife, and forgot all his intentions for revenge.

18. From the story, we know that Putri Tenggara was...
- the daughter of Pangeran Serunting
  - Serunting's mother
  - Serunting's sister
  - Si Pahit Lidah
  - The niece of Pangeran Serunting
19. Did Aria Tebing agree to live with his sister?
- Yes, he did with some condition.
  - No, he didn't.
  - No, he agreed.
  - He said he would think about it.
  - Yes, he did.
20. What was Serunting's supernatural power as told in the story?
- He could beat anyone with only a hand.
  - He could communicate with animals
  - He always got what he wanted.
  - Whatever he said would become a curse.
  - Whoever saw his eyes would die.
21. Why did they decide to put a divider on the field?
- To make the parts bigger for one of them.
  - Because they wanted to focus on their own field.
  - Because they didn't want to see each other's field.
  - To make the field more beautiful and tidy.
  - To evade a conflict between them.
22. What was the trigger for the conflict between Serunting and Aria Tebing?



- Serunting's accusation to Aria Tebing
- The accretion of golden mushrooms on their fields
- Unfair share of the proceeds from the sale of golden mushrooms
- Aria Tebing's accusation to Siti
- The debate about whom Siti would live with

23. The following things were done by Aria Tebing to beat Serunting in the battle, except...

- Asking Siti about Serunting's weakness
- Promising Siti that he would not kill Serunting
- Meditating under a bamboo tree to get supernatural power
- Asking Serunting to have a battle in a thatch field
- Beat the swaying thatch with a spear

24. What happened to Serunting after he had lost in the battle?

- He came back home to meet his wife.
- He healed himself and fought back.
- He left his hometown to meditate.
- He went to Bukit Siguntang to see Sang Hyang Mahameru.
- He asked someone to kill Aria Tebing.

25. From the story, it can be inferred that...

- Aria Tebing was a kind and honest guy
- Siti loved her husband more than her own brother
- Aria and Siti planned to kill Serunting
- Serunting got a new supernatural power after the meditation
- Serunting really wanted to take revenge on his wife and brother-in-law

26. "He then turned the barren hill into a wilderness." (paragraph 11)

The underlined word is opposite in meaning to...

- Fertile
- Dry
- Hot
- Empty
- Wide

27. What did Sang Hyang Mahameru ask Serunting to do?

- He asked Serunting not to leave the bamboo tree.
- He asked Serunting to take care of the bamboo root.
- He asked Serunting to silence himself under the bamboo tree.
- He asked Serunting to put the bamboo leaves all over his body.
- He asked Serunting to wait for him under the bamboo tree.

28. The following things would have possibly happened if Aria Tebing did not defeat Serunting in the battle, except...

- Serunting would have felt more superior and become more arrogant.
- Serunting would have another supernatural power from his meditation.
- Aria Tebing would have been shut down by Serunting with his power.
- Serunting would not have left his house and his wife.
- Serunting would have taken over the golden mushroom from Aria Tebing.

29. Which moral lesson is NOT appropriate for this story?

- Every bad action shall get the returns.
- Thinking carefully is important before taking an action.
- Fighting won't solve the problem.
- Envy will destroy oneself.
- Bitterness always brings destruction.

30. How was the ending of the story?

- A happy ending
- A sad ending
- A question ending
- A plot twist ending
- An unfinished ending



31. Which of the following statements is **true**?

- Aria Tebing and Serunting were siblings.
- Sitti agreed to kill her husband.
- Serunting was a son of Sang Hyang Mahameru.
- Aria Tebing was much stronger than Serunting.
- His loss in battle had changed Serunting's characteristics.

32. "He told Serunting that if he wanted to have a supernatural power, he had to meditate under a bamboo tree until the bamboo leaves covered **his** body thoroughly." (Paragraph 9)

The word "**his**" in the sentence above refers to...

- Sang Hyang Mahameru
- Pangeran Serunting
- Aria Tebing
- The hermit
- The bamboo tree

33. What would have happened if Aria Tebing did not accept Serunting's challenge?

- He would have been killed by Serunting.
- Serunting would have gone to Siguntang.
- Serunting would have been dead.
- He would have moved to the palace.
- He wouldn't have to lie to his sister.

34. Why did Serunting forget his revenge on Aria Tebing and his wife?

- He lost his memories during his meditation.
- His new power made him become a new person.
- Someone told him not to be a bad person.
- His power could not be used to hurt them.
- His bad side had lost because he did good things.

**Read the following text to answer questions 18-34.**

### **Putri Rambut Selako**

Once upon a time, in an area called Siguntang, there was a kingdom led by a wise king named Raden Argan Kentara. The king had a daughter named Putri Damar Kencana Wungsu. The princess was very kind, had a beautiful face, and loved her father very much. The Princess had beautiful golden hair which was why she was known as Putri Rambut Selako. Selako itself means "golden". Unfortunately, her mother passed away when she was just one day old. She hadn't even had time to see her mother's face. Luckily, she had two friends whom she considered to be like her own siblings, namely Putri Kinarsih Rukmini and Ratih Kenanga Wungsu. They always did everything together. The princess never lacked anything in her life. Even when choosing clothes, some maids helped her. She loved her father so much that whatever the father said, she never denied the slightest. Likewise, the king always did anything to make his daughter happy.

One day, the princess was walking alone in the village. On the way, she was chased by several criminals who wanted to kidnap her. Luckily there was a brave young man who saved her. The young wanderer named Raden Kamandanu. After the accident, the princess left the man and accidentally dropped her veil. Since then, they had never met again.

The competition day finally arrived. Fierce battles happened between the men who wanted to get the position of the commander of the kingdom. Finally, Raden Kamandanu won the competition and became the commander. Afterwards, the king called him and gave him a letter. When the king went back to his place,

sih



approached him and brought a drink. After drinking it, the king collapsed and soon died. Kinarsih shouted and cried that everyone came. Nobody knew that Kinarsih was the one who poisoned the king. It turned out that all this time she really wanted the royal throne and controlled Siguntang.

After the king's death, Kencana was very sad. Meanwhile, Kinarsih who had previously planned the conspiracy met her lover, Kamandanu. She asked Kamandanu to kill Kencana, but he rejected her. He didn't want to kill Kencana because the king had ordered him through the letter he gave to look after and marry Putri Kencana. Kinarsih was furious and left him.

The night came, Kinarsih who was in anger was planning something bad to harm the princess. Kenanga overheard her plan and told the princess about Kinarsih's secret. After knowing that, the princess confronted Kinarsih for her mistake, but unfortunately she hostage the princess. Kenanga came to save the princess' life, but she was killed by Kinarsih's soldiers. The princess felt so helpless. She cried for her best friend who died because of her. Kinarsih was about to kill her when Raden Kamandanu rushed and protected the princess. Kamandanu was killed by his own lover to save the princess' life. Witnessing this, the princess, filled with anger, seized her weapon and killed the traitor. On that day, the princess lost everything she had. She lost her father, her best friends and his love. The princess cried, lamented her fate and regretted her actions. She, who felt that she had no more purpose to live in the world, finally decided to end her life by throwing himself into the river. Finally, the princess drowned, along with all her sadness and regret.

35. Why was Putri Kencana Wungsu well-known as "Putri Rambut Selako"?

- Because her hair is very long.
- Because she was very pretty.
- Because her hair was black and thick.
- Because her hair was made of gold.
- Because she has beautiful golden hair.

36. From the story, it is known that the queen...

- loved her daughter very much.
- was killed by someone right after getting married.
- passed away when the princess was a baby.
- was the king's mistress.
- had golden hair.

37. The following statements are **true** about Raden Kamandanu, **except**...

- He was the one who saved the princess from the villains.
- He was a wanderer.
- He was chosen as the commander after defeating his rivals.
- He wanted to kill princess Kencana.
- He was the lover of one of the princess' friends.

38. From the **first** paragraph, it is assumed that...

- The princess was not happy with her life.
- The princess did not know where the queen was.
- The princess hated her parents.
- The princess still felt loved although she did not have a mother.
- The princess' friends were her servants.

39. Why did the princess want to go around the village?

- She wanted to meet Raden Kamandanu once more.
- She wanted to visit her people in the village.





- c. She wanted to go to a small shop near the village.
- d. She wanted to take a walk and refresh.
- e. She wanted to find a man to be her husband.

40. "Despite his worries, his father finally let her go, accompanied by her two best friends" (Paragraph 3)

The best restatement of the sentence above is...

- The father was worried about the princess and her friends.
  - Although the father was worried, he let the princess go with her friends.
  - The princess kept going together with her friends although her father was worried.
  - The king was worried in spite of letting his daughter go.
  - The king let his daughter go with her friends who were worried.
41. What happened after Raden Kamandanu managed to win the competition?
- The king asked him to marry the princess.
  - The king crowned him as royal commander.
  - The king gave his throne to the young man.
  - Raden Kamandanu proposed to the princess.
  - The princess fell in love with Raden Kamandanu.
42. What is the cause of the king's death?
- The princess' friend poisoned him on purpose.
  - A servant gave him a poisoned drink.
  - Raden Kamandanu murdered the king to get his throne.
  - The king was sick.
  - The king accidentally drank a poisonous drink put on his table.
43. How did the princess know that Kinarsih betrayed her?
- She overheard Kinarsih talking to someone in her room.
  - One of her servants told her that she saw Kinarsih poison the king.
  - She found out Kinarsih met Kamandanu in silence.
  - Kenanga inadvertently saw her planning something and she told the princess.
  - Kinarsih directly confessed to her.
44. Why did Kamandanu refuse to join Kinarsih to kill the princess?
- He was in love with the princess.
  - He was afraid that the people would know about the conspiracy.
  - He wanted to maintain the mandate given by the king through his letter.
  - He did not love Kinarsih from the beginning.
  - He knew that Kinarsih just wanted to make use of him.
45. The true villain of the story was...
- Raden Kamandanu and Kinarsih.
  - Kenanga and Kinarsih.
  - Kenanga.
  - The criminals.
  - Kinarsih.
46. "Kinarsih approached **him** and brought a drink" (Paragraph 4)  
The word **him** in the sentence refers to...
- The servant.
  - The royal commander.
  - Raden Kamandanu.
  - The fighter.
  - The king.
47. The story teaches us that...
- It is not easy to be the only daughter of a king.
  - Even the one we trust the most can be our biggest enemy.
  - Loving someone is risky.



- d. We need to be brave to do anything in life.
- e. We do not need to have any friends.

48. What was the relationship between Raden Argan Kentara and Raden Kamandanu?

- Father and son
- Son and father
- King and commander
- Commander and king
- Father-in-law and son-in-law

49. Why did the princess kill herself?

- She wanted to go with her father.
- She had given up on her life.
- She was exhausted.
- She did not want anyone to know her actions.
- She did not want to be a queen.

50. The last paragraph of the story is...

- An introduction
- A rising action
- A resolution
- A climax
- A falling action

### ANSWER SHEET

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Leave your notes here!



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# ABOUT THE AUTHORS



## Sinta Octaviana, S.Pd., M.Pd.

is an English teacher at one of the national educational institutes based in Palembang. She completed her undergraduate degree at the English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University. Then, she continued her master's degree at the English Language Education Department, Sriwijaya University. She is interested in narrative stories since she was in high school. This book is the result of the writer's research. She is also interested in the research of creative media and technology in English Language Teaching.

## Eryansyah, S.Pd., PgDipSLT, M.A., Ph.D.

is an English lecturer teaching at the Language and Arts Department both in undergraduate and master degree programs of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University. He got his bachelor degree in English Teaching in 1994, Master of Arts (M.A.) in General and Applied Linguistics, Waikato University, New Zealand in 2000, and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Arts and Language Education, Waikato University, New Zealand in 2017. His research interests include Applied Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Current Technology in Language Education, Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), Blended Learning, and Culture in Language Learning. He has been involved in local, national, and international researches. He acted as a principal investigator in an international collaboration research between Sriwijaya University and Philippine Normal University entitled "Preparing Teachers for the 21st Century Education: Pre-service Teacher's Needs of Digital Literacy Skills to Meet the Demands of 21st Century Education in Indonesia and the Philippines". This year the research collaboration between the two universities focuses on teaching and learning activities during the covid-19 Pandemic: an analysis of elt challenges and solutions in Higher education in indonesia and the Philippines.



## Dr. Rita Inderawati, M.Pd.



Dr. Rita Inderawati, MPd, a lecturer at the English Education Master's Degree Program FKIP Sriwijaya University, Indonesia, is interested in the teaching of literature, academic writing, literacy and textbook development for her research. Three research conducted were International Collaborative Research with QUT, Brisbane, Deakin University Melbourne, and Flinders University, Adelaide where she became the Principal Investigator in the team. In 2020, another international collaboration research was conducted with Utah State University, USA. She became a speaker of research writing for lecturers of Sriwijaya University and other universities in South Sumatra. She became the national/international keynote speakers, presented her papers in America, Germany, Italy, Japan, India, Rome, , Australia, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Cambodia, was invited as the speaker for an academic writing workshop, and was the research reviewer of Directorate of Higher Education and Unsri in 2009–2014. Some academic journals in Indonesia employ her as reviewers. She has published 14 books and got 10 intellectual property rights. Her achievements are The Best Lecturer of Sriwijaya University, 2010, 2013; The Unsri Best Education Researcher, 2011; and The Best Researcher of Competency Research of Indonesian Higher Education (Dikti), 2013.



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