

READING MATERIALS

Siti Zubaidah Lyric-Based **NARRATIVE TEXTS**

PENULIS :

Dr. Rita Inderawati, M. Pd.

Prof. Nurhayati, M. Pd.

Dr. Margaretha Dinar Sitinjak, M. A.

Sri Susanti, M. Pd.



Grade
X

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PREFACE

NARRATIVE text about *Siti Zubaidah* is designed to meet the students' needs of interesting reading materials which contain local culture from South Sumatra. The purposes are to introduce, to facilitate, and to attract the students of Senior High School, especially students from South Sumatra to understand English written language and to gain local content knowledge. It is also to preserve one of the potential of local-content that supports the establishment of regional and national development in facing the global challenges

This reading material containing real pictures leads students to be interested in reading and enables them to have reading comprehension skills, especially in understanding narrative text. It provides them with essential practice in the text type of reading comprehension skills. Although the texts are designed with different level of difficulty, the teacher and the students may choose the work with the reading texts depending on available time and interests of the class or students' abilities.

Moreover, each text consists of glossary and some pictures to help students in understanding, thinking about the ideas, facts, and improving their reading proficiency including the ability to learn new vocabulary, phonetic symbols, understanding main idea, details, sequence, cause and effect, reference, and inference.

Furthermore, the developed narrative texts about *Siti Zubaidah* are designed to provide learning materials that suit to Indonesian educational system that teaching materials should be related to the local culture-based that contribute in the regional development.

Therefore, this reading materials are designed not only to support English language teaching, but also to lead students to enrich their knowledge about the potential asset and involve them as young generation who are going to share and tell it in the future and at end they can have desire to participate in developing region development.

As the students work through this reading materials, they learn and improve reading comprehension skills, and develop confidence in their growing English proficiency skills. Besides, the teacher will be able to observe students' progress toward skillfull, independent reading. At the same time, the students can enhance their local knowledge offers future regional growth.

Last but not least, the writers need some input and suggestion for the improvements of this instructional reading materials. Hopefully, this instructional reading materials can give benefit in preserving the local culture from South Sumatra.

The Writers

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE WRITERS would like to say *Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin*, thanks to Allah for all His blessings so that this instructional reading materials could be accomplished. This developed materials was written to meet the students' needs of interesting reading materials which contain local culture fom South Sumatra

The writers would like to express their deepest gratitude for those who have been very helpful and supportive during the process of designing this developed product. First, the writers thank to their family especially beloved husband, children, father, mother, brothers, and sisters for their sincere and endless love, pray, affection, encouragement, help, and support.

Second, there are no proper ways to convey the writers' deepest gratitude and respect to the team who were very active in communicating and collaborating in writing this book. Sincere and thanks are also addressed to the validators (Dr. Latifah Ratnawati, M.Hum., Dr. Ismail Petrus, M.A., and Dr. Yusuf Hartono, M. Sc.) who had validated this book.

Next, the gratitude is also delivered to Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Anis Saggaff, MSCE as the Rector of Universitas Sriwijaya who provided the fund for the book through Profession Research in which the book is resulted as one of the products of the research.

Lastly, the writers are also most grateful to those who had been willing to participate in the research: the headmaster, the teachers,

the administration staffs, Asri Safmi (the photographer), XII Science 1 students (the actors), and the eighth grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Sungai Lilin who had also given abundant help during designing and doing this research.

The Writers,

RI, Nh, DS, SS

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LESSON NARRATIVE TEXT

LET'S READ!



CORE COMPETENCE

To understand, apply, and analyze the knowledge (facts, concepts, and procedures) on the basis of students' curiosity about the knowledge, technology, arts, and culture related to the observable phenomena and events.

BASIC COMPETENCE

3.8. To distinguish the social function, the structure of the text, and some language features of oral and written narrative texts by giving and asking for information related to the simple text of narrative, according to the users' context and the capture of the contextual meanings related to the social function, the structure of the text, and language features of narrative text.

LEARNING INDICATORS

- 3.8.1. To determine the social function of narrative text
- 3.8.2. To identify the structure of narrative text
- 3.8.3. To identify the language features of narrative text

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After following the instruction, the students are able to determine the social function and identify text structure, language features, and various meanings from the story of Siti Zubaidah version of Dulmuluk in order to get amusement, learn moral values and conduct functional communication with teachers and friends in accordance with its context (of honesty, discipline, confidence and responsibility).

Observing and Questioning



1. Who are the characters of the pictures?
2. Where did the story take place?
3. Was there any complication in that story?
4. What is the ending of the story?
5. Do you know the story about Siti Zubaidah Version of Dulmuluk?

Well, actually we have talked a bit about stories of Siti Zubaidah Version of Dulmuluk from South Sumatra. There are some chapters of it. Let's read this story!



DEFINITION:

Narrative text is a kind of text which tells a true or an imaginary story containing conflict(s) and resolution(s).

FUNCTION OF NARRATIVE TEXT:

Narrative text function is to entertain listeners or readers and to state a moral values.

STRUCTURE OF NARRATIVE TEXT:

1. Orientation: It is usually the introduction of the story. It tells about the characters of the story, the time and the place where the story happened. Example: *Once upon a time (when), in South Sumatra (where), there lived a king (character) with her daughter, Siti Zubaidah (character).*
2. Complication: It is the part in which the problem in the story arises. Example: *Siti Zubaidah was left by her husband for having a battle with neighbouring kingdom.*
3. Resolution: It is usually located at the end of the story in which the problem in the story is solved. Example: *Siti Zubaidah was crowned as the queen of Kembayat Kingdom.*

LANGUAGE FEATURES OF NARRATIVE TEXT:

1. It often uses pronouns, such as I, you, we, they, he, she, it, me, him, her, his, etc.
2. The pattern of sentences in narrative text uses 'Simple Past Tense'. There are a lot of uses of to be (i.e.: was and were) and past verb (Verb II), such as: went, ate, etc.

3. Narrative text uses adverb of time (e.g.: *once upon a time* , *a long time ago*, *once*, *one day*, etc.), adverb of place (e.g.: *in a village*, *on a tree*, *in the river*, *in the forest*, etc.) and adverb of manner (e.g.: *happily*, *sadly* , *fiercely*, etc.)
4. Narrative text also uses time connectives and conjunctions (e.g.: *before*, *after*, *then*, *soon*, *finally*, etc.)

Example :

Orientation

A long time ago there was a Kingdom of Kembayat which was ruled by Sultan Darmansyah. He was a very wise king. People loved him very much. All people lived in peace and prosperity.

Complication

Oneday the king and his wife were very sad because they didn't have a heir to the throne yet. One day a wise man said they should not give up. They had to donate a large amount of money and food to the poor. Their prayers and donations were answered by God. The queen was pregnant. The king was very happy. He instructed maids to provide nutritious food for the queen so that she and her baby would be healthy.

After nine months and ten days, the queen gave birth to a handsome baby boy. This birth was warmly welcomed by all

people. The roosters' voice replied to one another, surging water flowed downhill as if it were very happy too. All people were invited to the baby's birth party. The prince was named Zainal Abidin. The wise man said that the prince would become a big king later. Many people would love him so much because of his affection. The king and the queen were happy.

Resolution

The king adopted four special boys to be Sultan Abidin's brothers. They were chosen because they had special ability. They are Jakfar Sidik (kid of Minister Wazir, who was very clever and wise, Baghi and Abdullah Sani Umar (Judge's children who were very wise and brave), and Muhammad Mahyidin (a child of preacher, Nurdin, who was an expert at worship). Sultan Abidin was also looked after by four best maids.

Many years later, Sultan Abidin became a good, wise, clever, and brave man. Sultan Abidin was loved by everyone. He was crowned as the king of Kembayat.

Read the texts about Siti Zubaidah
Version of Dulmuluk carefully!

Chapter 1 : The Birth of Sultan Abidin



A long time ago there was Kingdom of Kembayat which was ruled by Sultan Darmansyah. He was a very wise king. People loved him very much. All people lived in peace and prosperity.

Oneday the king and his wife were very sad
5 because they didn't have a heir to the throne yet. One day a wise man said that they should not give up. They had to donate a large amount of money and food to the poor. Their prayers and donations were answered by God. The queen was pregnant. The king was very happy. He instructed maids to provide nutritious food for the queen so that she and her baby would be healthy.



10 After nine months and ten days, the queen gave birth to a handsome baby boy. This birth was warmly welcomed by all people. The roosters' voice replied to one another, surging water flowed downhill as if it were very happy too. All people were invited to the baby's birth party.



The prince was named Zainal Abidin. The wise man said that the prince would become a big king later. Many people would love him so much because of his affection. The king and the queen were happy.

The king adopted four special boys to be Sultan Abidin's brothers. They were chosen because they had special ability. They are Jakfar Sidik (son of Minister Wazir, who was very clever and wise, Baghi and Abdullah Sani Umar (Judge's children who were very wise and brave), and Muhammad Mahyidin (a child of Preacher Nurdin, who was an expert at worship). Sultan Abidin was also looked for by four best maids



Many years later, Sultan Abidin became a good, wise, clever, and brave man. Sultan Abidin was loved by everyone. He was crowned as the King of Kembayat.

(Adopted and Translated by Sri Susanti from Siti Zubaidah Lyrics)

GLOSSARY

affection /a'fekjn/ n	: kasih sayang
crowned /kraun/ v	: di nobatkan
Expert of worship /'eksp3:t av 'wa:jl p/ n	: ahli perang
gave a birth /gav ei b3:0)	: melahirkan
heir /ea(r) / n	: keturunan
kept (kept) v	: di asuh
pregnant /'pregnant/ adj	: hamil
preacher /pri:tja(r)/ n	: Khotib
prosperity /'pra'sperati / n	: makmur
maid /meid/ n	: dayang
ruled /ru:ld/ v	: diperintah
throne /0raun/ n	: kerajaan
wise /waiz/ adj	: bijak

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

Directions: Answer the following questions correctly based on the text above!

1. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?
2. Who was the king of Kembayat Kingdom
3. Why were the king and his wife sad?
4. What is the problem of the story?
5. What did the king instructed to the maids?
6. Mention the characteristics the heir's birth?

7. They are chosen because they had special ability (Line 18). What does the word 'They' refer to?
8. The king was very happy (Line 8). The synonym of *happy* is ...
9. What is the purpose of the text?
10. Mention the moral lessons of the story?

TRUE FALSE ITEMS :

Directions: Based on the text above, decide whether each statement below is true (T) or False (F)!

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Sultan Darmansyah was a wise king. | (T) (F) |
| 2. Sultan Darmansyah and his queen always prayed to God. | (T) (F) |
| 3. They finally got a beautiful baby girl. | (T) (F) |
| 4. Jakfar Sidik was one of the adopted children. | (T) (F) |
| 5. Sultan Abidin became a good, wise, clever, and brave man. | (T) (F) |

TEXT STRUCTURE :

Directions: Discuss with your friend the answers to the following questions!

1. When and where did the story happen?

2. Who were involved in the story?

3. What event started as the plot of the story?

4. What happened next?

5. Was there any resolution of the story?

6. Was there any message of the story?

LANGUAGE FEATURES :

Grammar Review

Directions: Look at the text below. Find out some language features dealing with narrative text. Then compare your work with other pairs. Share the result in class!

A long time ago there was Kingdom of Kembayat which was ruled by Sultan Darmansyah. He was a very wise king. People loved him very much. All people lived in peace and prosperity.

One day, the king and his wife were very sad because they didn't have a heir to the throne yet. One day a wise man said that they should not give up. They had to donate a large amount of money and food to the poor. Their prayers and donations were answered by God. The queen was pregnant. The king was very happy. He instructed maids to provide nutritious food for the queen so that she and her baby would be healthy.

After nine months and ten days, the queen gave birth to a handsome baby boy. This birth was warmly welcomed by all people. The roosters' voice replied to one another, surging water flowed downhill as if it were very happy too. All people were invited to the baby's birth party. The prince was named Zainal Abidin. The wise man said that the prince would become a big king later. Many people would love him so much because of his affection. The king and the queen were happy.

The king adopted four special boys to be Sultan Abidin's brothers. They were chosen because they had special ability. They are Jakfar

Sidik (son of Minister Wazir, who was very clever and wise, Baghi and Abdullah Sani Umar (Judge's children who were very wise and brave), and Muhammad Mahyidin (a child of Preacher Nurdin, who was an expert at worship). Sultan Abidin was also looked for by four best maids.

Many years later, Sultan Abidin became a good, wise, clever, and brave man. Sultan Abidin was loved by everyone. He was crowned as the King of Kembayat.

Chapter 2 : The Marriage of Sultan Abidin with Siti Zubaidah



One day Sultan Abidin went sailing with his four brothers to seek new experience. They sailed for three days and three nights. Sultan Abidin decided to stay in Peranggi Island because of a building with a golden dome.

He met Pandita Ulama (who was actually the King of Iragan Kistan, but decided to stay in Peranggi Island with his daughter to be closer to God. He asked Muhammad Tahir, his son to lead his kingdom). Pandit Ulama had known about Sultan Abidin's coming and was sure that Sultan was a special person.



10 When Sultan Abidin met Siti Zubaidah, he was very happy because she was the girl in his dream and he felt in love with her. Then, he proposed to Siti Zubaidah to be his wife. He said to Jakfar Shidik, "I have found her. I want to propose her". However, Sultan Abidin was confused whether her father would accept him or not. Luckily, Khadi Pandita accepted it.

15 After three days of marriage, Sultan Abidin took his wife back to his kingdom. Zainal Abidin said, "Twelve full moons have passed. It's time for me to go home to Kembayat. Pandita Ulama allowed Siti to follow her husband.

(Adopted and Translated by Sri Susanti from Siti Zubaidah Lyrics)

GLOSSARY

accept /ak'sept/ v	: menerima
allowed /a'laud/ v	: mengizinkan, memperbolehkan
building /bildn/ n	: bangunan
confuse(d) /kanfju:zd/ v	: khawatir
decide(d) /di'said/ v	: memutuskan

dome /daum/ n	: kubah
follow /'falau/ v	: mengikuti
golden / 'gaulden/ adj.	: emas
propose(d) /pra'pauz/ v	: meminang, melamar
sailing /seilIn/ n	: berlayar

TRUE FALSE ITEMS :

Directions: Based on the text above, decide whether each statement below is true (T) or False (T)!

1. Sultan Abidin and his friends went sailing seeking new experience. (T) (F)
2. They sailed for three months and three nights. (T) (F)
3. He met Siti Zubaidah in Peranggi Island. (T) (F)
4. His proposal to marry Siti Zubaidah was neglected by Pandita Ulama. (T) (F)
5. Siti followed her husband back to Kembayat Kingdom. (T) (F)
6. He spent 12 full moons going out of his kingdom. (T) (F)

MATCHING ITEMS :

Directions: Match each sentences in Column A to its cause in Column B.

No	A	B
1.	Sultan Abidin decided to stay in Peranggi Island because...	a. she was the girl appearing in his dream
2.	Sultan Abidin was happy seeing Siti Zubaidah because ...	b. he was worried whether Pandita would accept it or not.
3.	He was afraid to propose Siti because ...	c. he wanted to see a golden dome in Peranggi Island.
4.	He would like to go back to Kembayat because ...	d. he had spent 12 full moons going out of his kingdom.

Associating and Communicating

TEXT STRUCTURE :

Directions: Complete the following chart to find out the generic structure of the story about **The Marriage of Sultan Abidin to Siti Zubaidah!**

Parts of the Story	Details
The beginning of the story (Orientation)	Who, When, Where
The problem in the story (Complication)	
The ending of the story (Resolution)	

LANGUAGE FEATURES :

Directions: Change the verbs in parenthesis into correct forms and discuss it together with others students!

1. Sultan Abidin and his four brothers ... (sail) for seeking a new experience.
2. There ... (be) a golden dome at Peranggi Island
3. Pandita Ulama and his daughter ... (stay) at Peranggi Island in order to close wiith God.
4. Pandita Ulama ... (think) that Sultan Abidin was a special person.
5. Sultan Abidin was happy because he... (met) the girl appearing in his dream.

6. Sultan Abidin ... (spend) 12 full moons for going out of his kingdom.
7. Siti Zubaidah ... (be) a beautiful girl.
8. Jakfar Shidik ... hear) a happy news from his Sultan.
9. Muhammad Tahir ... (lead) Iragan Kistan.
10. Muhammad Tahir ... (be) Siti Zubaidah's brother.

Chapter 3: The Marriage of Sultan Abidin with Siti Sajarah



One day on the journey returning to Kembayat Kingdom, Sultan Abidin and Siti Zubaidah stopped in a country called Yaman which was led by King Sahibaristan. They found it in a bad condition. This kingdom was defeated by King Menggala who wanted to marry Sahibaristan's daughter, Siti Sajarah. King Yaman was very worried since it would be a very big disgrace if it happened as Yaman and Menggala had different customs and beliefs.

Sultan Abidin's arrival was known by the King of Yaman. The next day the King of Yaman and several ministers went to see King

of Kembayat in the ship. During the meeting, Sultan Abidin listened to all events that had happened. Then he told him a plan of how to deceive King Menggala. He said, "The secret must not be known by others."

The next day, King of Yaman and his wife slaughtered a goat. They called all the chief officers and ministers. They said that her daughter committed suicide. She drank a high dose of poison. This obituary was told by Jakfar Sidik to King Menggala. Hearing the bad news, Menggala King was very sad. Then he left Yaman.



15 King Sahibaristan was very happy because the plan was successful. He asked Sultan Abidin to marry his daughter, Siti Sajah. Even though Sultan Abidin didn't want to, he couldn't refuse it since this kingdom had a good relationship with Kembayat. He asked for permission from Siti Zubaidah. She was sad, but she allowed him to. The wedding was held. After that Sultan Abidin went back to Kembayat with his two wives.

(Adopted and Translated by Sri Susanti from Siti Zubaidah Lyrics)

GLOSSARY

arrival /a'rival/ <i>n</i>	: kedatangan
belief /bɪ'li:f/ <i>n</i>	: keyakinan
custom /'k stam/ <i>n</i>	: adat istiadat
decieve /dɪ'si:v/ <i>v</i>	: mengelabui
defeated /dɪ'fi:t/ <i>v</i>	: mengalahkan
disgrace /dɪs'greɪs/ <i>n</i>	: aib, hal yang memalukan
drunk /dr n/ <i>v</i>	: minum
minister /'mɪnɪstə(r)/ <i>n</i>	: perdana menteri
poisonous /'paɪzns/ <i>adj</i>	: beracun
slaughter(ed)/'slɑ:tə(r)d/ <i>v</i>	: menyembelih
suicide /'su:ɪsaɪd/ <i>n</i>	: bunuh diri
worried /'w rɪd/ <i>adj.</i>	: khawatir

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

Directions: Answer the following questions correctly based on the text above!

1. Where did the story happen?
2. What happened in Yaman?
3. Why was it a very big disgrace for Sahibaristan if King Menggala married Sajahar?
4. Sultan Abidin got Yaman in a bad condition. The word 'got' has similar meaning with ...
5. Then he told him a plan of how to deceive King Menggala. The word 'he' (Line 8) refers to ...
6. Was the plan successful?
7. What did King Sahibaristan ask Sultan Abidin do when he was very happy expelling King Menggala?

8. What is the main idea of last paragraph?
9. What is the purpose of the story above?
10. Mention the moral lesson of the story?

TRUE FALSE ITEMS :

Directions: Based on the text above, decide whether each statement below is true (T) or False (T)!

1. Sahibaristan was King of Menggala. (T) (F)
2. King Menggala defeated Yaman Kingdom. (T) (F)
3. Sultan Abidin told King Yaman a plan of how to deceive King Menggala. (T) (F)
4. King Yaman slaughtered a goat with his wife. (T) (F)
5. Sultan Abidin married Sajarah in order to maintain his bilateral relationship. (T) (F)

Associating

TEXT STRUCTURE :

Directions: Complete the following chart to find out the generic structure of the story about **The Marriage of Sultan Abidin with Siti Sajarah!**

Parts of the Story	Details
The beginning of the story (Orientation)	Who, When, Where
The problem in the story (Complication)	
The ending of the story (Resolution)	

LANGUAGE FEATURES :

Grammar Review

Directions: Look at the text below. Find out some language features dealing with this narrative text. Then compare your work with others. Share the result in class!

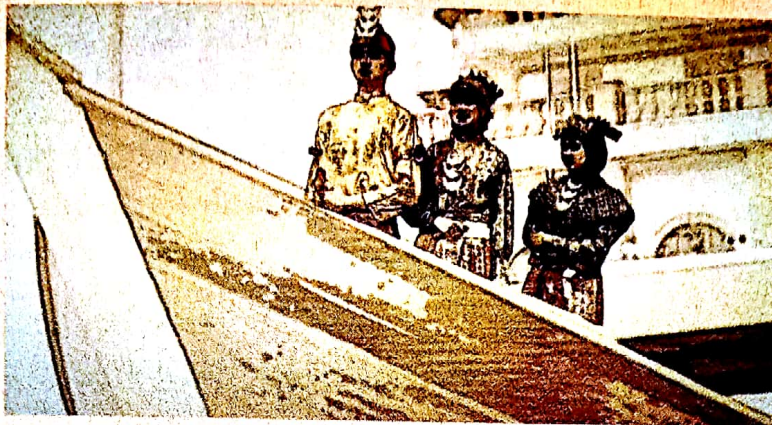
One day on the journey returning to Kembayat Kingdom, Sultan Abidin and Siti Zubaidah stopped in a country called Yaman which was led by King Sahibaristan. They found it in a bad condition. This kingdom was defeated by King Menggala who wanted to marry Sahibaristan's daughter, Siti Sajarah. King Yaman was very worried since it would be a very big disgrace if it happened as Yaman and Menggala had different customs and beliefs.

Sultan Abidin's arrival was known by the King of Yaman. The next day the King of Yaman and several ministers went to see King of Kembayat in the ship. During the meeting, Sultan Abidin listened to all events that had happened. Then he told him a plan of how to deceive King Menggala. He said, "The secret must not be known by others."

The next day, King of Yaman and his wife slaughtered a goat. They called all the chief officers and ministers. They said that her daughter committed suicide. She drank a high dose of poison. This obituary was told by Jakfar Sidik to King Menggala. Hearing the bad news, Menggala King was very sad. Then he left Yaman.

King Sahibaristan was very happy because the plan was successful. He asked Sultan Abidin to marry his daughter, Siti Sajarah. Eventhough Sultan Abidin didn't want to, he couldn't refuse it since this kingdom had a good relationship with Kembayat. He asked for permission from Siti Zubaidah. She was sad, but she allowed him to. The wedding was held. After that Sultan Abidin went back to Kembayat with his two wives.

Chapter 4: The Defeat of Kembayat Kingdom



One day, after sailing for hours, they arrived in Kembayat. People praised the beauty of Siti Zubaidah. They considered Siti and Sultan Abidin were like the moon and sun.

Sadly the queen preferred Sajarah because of her status as a princess while Siti Zubaidah was not. The queen asked Sultan Abidin to stay with Sajarah inside the palace and Siti Zubaidah stayed out of the palace. It didn't make Siti Zubaidah discourteous. With her compassion and intelligence, she enjoyed her days by teaching children around her how to read and write.



At the same time, there was a neighbouring kingdom attacking Kembayat. This kingdom wanted to revenge because of its bad past experience. Many Kembayat ships were burnt. This neighbouring

soldiers also burnt Kembaya houses, killed, looted some properties, arrested small children and tortured, and some became prisoners. Knowing this, Sultan Abidin immediately led his army to fight against the neighboring kingdom.

15 Sultan Abidin was actually sad because he would leave pregnant Siti Zubaidah. He asked his parents to take care of his wife while he was in the battle. The battle occurred for approximately seven months. In the battle, many Kembayat heroes were killed. The neighboring kingdom won the war. Sultan Abidin was imprisoned in the toxic cistern iron prison.

(Adopted and Translated by Sri Susanti from Siti Zubaidah Lyrics)

GLOSSARY

arrested /a'rest/ v	: menangkap
burnt /b3:nt/ v	: membakar
compassion /kam'paejn/ n	: perasaam kasihan
cistern /'sIstan/ n	: Perigi
growth /'grauo/	: pertumbuhan
imprison(ed) /Im'prizn/ v	: terpenjara
iron /'alan/ n	: besi
loot(ed) /lu:td/ v	: merampas, mencuri
praise(d) /preIz/ v	: memuji
preferred /prI'f3:(r)d/ v	: lebih menyukai
revenge /ri'vendj/ v	: membalas dendam
torture(d) /'to:tja(r)d/ v	: menyiksa
toxic /'taksik/ adj.	: beracun

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Directions: Based on the text above, choose the best answer by clicking A, B, C, D, or E!

1. The purpose of the text is ...
 - A. to entertain or amuse the readers or listeners
 - B. to inform something to the readers or listeners
 - C. to tell someone's experience in the past
 - D. to describe about a kingdom
 - E. to persuade the readers






2. The queen preferred Sajarah to Siti Zubaidah because ...
 - A. Sajarah was a princess of Menggala
 - B. Sajarah was a beautiful girl
 - C. Sajarah was a princess of Yaman
 - D. Siti Zubaidah was a princess
 - E. Sajarah was not a princess

3. The reason why neighbouring kingdom attacked Kembayat was ...
 - A. to expand its kingdom
 - B. to show their power
 - C. to unite their relationship
 - D. to take revenge
 - E. to make good cooperation

4. Here were some activities done by the neighbouring kingdom, **except** ...
- A. burnt Kembayat houses
 - B. looted properties
 - C. arrested children
 - D. killed Kembayat people
 - E. built Kembayat houses
5. Which sentence is **not correct** based on the text above?
- A. There was a neighbouring kingdom attacking Kembayat.
 - B. The soldiers from the neighbouring kingdom killed Kembayat people.
 - C. Sultan Abidin left pregnant Siti Zubaidah.
 - D. People praised the beauty of Siti Zubaidah.
 - E. The battle lasted more than seven months.

MATCHING ITEMS :

Directions: Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B!

Column A		Column B
1. attacked		a. tried to defeat someone/something using force
2. discourteous		b. put someone in prison
3. imprisoned		c. impolite, rude
4. looted		d. expressed your approval for someone
5. praised		e. took money or valuable objects from enemy in war

TEXT STRUCTURE :

Directions: Complete the following chart to find out the generic structure of the story about **The Defeat of Kembayat Kingdom!** Present it in front of the class!

Parts of the Story	Details
The beginning of the story (Orientation)	Who, When, Where
The problem in the story (Complication)	
The ending of the story (Resolution)	

Communicating

LANGUAGE FEATURES :

Grammar Review

Directions: Look at the text below. Find out some language features dealing with this narrative text. Then compare your work with others. Share the result in class!

One day, after sailing for hours, they arrived in Kembayat. People praised the beauty of Siti Zubaidah. They considered Siti and Sultan Abidin were like the moon and sun.

Sadly the queen preferred Sajarah because of her status as a princess while Siti Zubaidah was not. The queen asked Sultan Abidin to stay with Sajarah inside the palace and Siti Zubaidah stayed out of the palace. It didn't make Siti Zubaidah discourteous. With her compassion and intelligence, she enjoyed her days by teaching children around her how to read and write.

At the same time, there was a neighbouring kingdom attacking Kembayat. This kingdom wanted to revenge because of its bad past experience. Many Kembayat ships were burnt. This neighbouring soldiers also burnt Kembaya houses, killed, looted some properties, arrested small children and tortured, and some became prisoners. Knowing this, Sultan Abidin immediately led his army to fight against the neighboring kingdom.

Sultan Abidin was actually sad because he would leave pregnant Siti Zubaidah. He asked his parents to take care of his wife while he was in the battle. The battle occurred for approximately seven months. In the battle, many Kembayat heroes were killed. The neighboring kingdom won the war. Sultan Abidin was imprisoned in the toxic cistern iron prison.

Chapter 5: Siti Zubaidah Gave a Birth



One day the departure of Sultan Abidin into the battle made Siti Zubaidah sad especially after hearing the defeat and capture of her husband. She left her castle without being noticed by anyone. After having a long journey, she arrived in a village called Paken Kistan at the foot of the mountain near a forest. Here Siti gave birth to a handsome baby boy. After having breastfeed her baby for a week,

Siti Zubaidah left her baby. She thought it was impossible continuing her journey with her baby. She put an emerald ring bearing the name of Sultan Bahri, Pandita Ulama on her son's finger. She was sure that someday she would meet her son.



10 Later what Siti prayed for was granted by God. At the same time her brother named Muhammad Tahir, King of Kistan Iragan was out hunting in the woods in the village of Paken Kistan. When he and his friends heard a very melodious baby cry, they approached the source of the sound. They found a handsome, clean, and radiant baby boy. He was surprised when he saw the emerald-eyed ring named of Sultan Irag Pandita Ulama in his finger.

15 Finally, he brought the baby back to the palace. Pandita was surprised seeing the ring on the baby's finger. Pandita was convinced that the baby was Siti Zubaidah's son. The baby was named King Ahmad Syah. Ahmad grew to become an ingenious man.

(Adopted and Translated by Sri Susanti from Siti Zubaidah Lyrics)

GLOSSARY

approach(ed) /a'praʊtj/ v	: mendekati
battle /'baetl/ n	: peperangan
breastfeed /brestfi:d/ v	: menyusui
capturing /'kaeptja(r)n/ n	: tertangkap
diamond /'daɪamand/ n	: intan berlian
emerald /'emərəld/ n	: zamrud
radiant /'reɪdɪənt/ adj.	: bersinar-sinar
ring /rɪn/ n	: cincin
satisfied /'saetɪsfaɪd/ adj.	: puas, kenyang
departuring /dɪ'pɑ:tjə(r)/ n	: kepergian

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

Directions: Answer the following questions correctly based on the story above!

1. Why was Siti Zubaidah sad?
2. Where did Siti Zubaidah give a birth?
3. ... when he saw the emerald-eyed diamond ring named of Sultan Irag Pandita Ulama in *his* finger. What does the word 'his' refer to?
4. She left her castle without being noticed by anyone (Line 2). The synonym of the word 'left' is ...
5. What is the reaction of Pandita Ulama when seeing the ring on the baby finger?

TRUE FALSE ITEMS :

Directions: Based on the story above, decide whether each statement below is true (T) or False (F)!

1. Siti Zubaidah delivered her baby in Paken Kistan.
2. She left her baby after having breastfeed him for a month.
3. She put an emerald necklace with the name of PanditaUlama.
4. Muhammad Tahir found the baby and took him into his kingdom.
5. The baby was named King Ahmad Syah

Associating

TEXT STRUCTURE :

Directions: Complete the following chart to find out the generic structure of the story about **Siti Zubaidah Gave a Birth!** Present it in front of the class!

Parts of the Story	Details
The beginning of the story (Orientation)	Who, When, Where
The problem in the story (Complication)	
The ending of the story (Resolution)	

LANGUAGE FEATURES :

Grammar Review

Directions: Look at the text below. Find out some language features dealing with this narrative text. Then compare your work with others. Share the result in class!

One day the departure of Sultan Abidin into the battle made Siti Zubaidah sad especially after hearing the defeat and capture of her husband. She left her castle without being noticed by anyone. After having a long journey, she arrived in a village called Paken Kistan at the foot of the mountain near a forest. Here Siti gave birth to a handsome baby boy. After having breastfeed her baby for a week, Siti Zubaidah left her baby. She thought it was impossible continuing her journey with her baby. She put an emerald ring bearing the name of Sultan Bahri, Pandita Ulama on her son's finger. She was sure that someday she would meet her son.

Later what Siti prayed for was granted by God. At the same time her brother named Muhammad Tahir, King of Kistan Iragan was out hunting in the woods in the village of Paken Kistan. When he and his friends heard a very melodious baby cry, they approached the source of the sound. They found a handsome, clean, and radiant baby boy. He was surprised when he saw the emerald-eyed ring named of Sultan Irag Pandita Ulama in his finger.

Finally, he brought the baby back to the palace. Pandita was surprised seeing the ring on the baby's finger. Pandita was convinced that the baby was Siti Zubaidah' son. The baby was named King Ahmad Syah. Ahmad grew to become an ingenious man.

Chapter 6: The Triumph of Kembayat Kingdom



One day, on her journey, Siti Zubaidah met Siti Rukiah, Yunan kingdom daughter who was expelled by his brothers. They established sisterhood and got martial art skills from a powerful sheik on a hill.

Later, after having good skills of the martial art, Siti Zubaidah and Siti Rukiah disguised as men. Siti Zubaidah became Sahar and Siti Rukiah as Nahar. One day they set off to the neighboring kingdom to free Sultan Abidin. They disguised as music players. They played music beautifully so that the queen and her six sisters were captivated. They were asked to stay at the Palace. This opportunity was used by her to free her husband. At night she immediately broke into the prison while Nahar were instructed to take horses for their escape. They succeed in escaping and saving Sultan.

Some days later, Sahar (Siti Zubaidah) planned to attack the neighboring kingdom with some help from Hindustan, Iragan Kistan, and Yaman Kingdom. With her superior tactics, Siti Zubaidah and others could beat the neighboring queen.



15 Siti Zubaidah disclosed her disguise after winning the battle. The reunion of Siti Zubaidah, Sultan Abidin and their son was very touching and uplifting. Sultan Darmansyah was very happy to be reunited with his son, daughter and grandson.



Sultan Abidin told them who she was actually and what her struggle was. The queen was so upset about all the bad deeds she had done, but Siti Zubaidah forgave her. At the end of the story, Siti Zubaidah was crowned as Queen Kembayat because of her wisdom.

(Adopted and Translated by Sri Susanti from Siti Zubaidah Lyrics)

GLOSSARY

attack /'ataek/ v	: menyerang
bad /baed/ adj.	: jelek, buruk
captivated /'kaeptiveitid/ adj.	: terpesona
deeds / di:ds/ n	: kelakuan
disclosed / dis'klauzd/ v	: membuka
disguised /dis'gaiz/ v	: menyamar
escaping /I'skeip /v	: melarikan diri
expelled /ik'speld/ v	: mengusir
martial art / 'mc:jl c:t/ n	: ilmu kanuragan
reunited /ri:ju'nait/ v	: berkumpul kembali
set off / set cf/ v	: merencanakan
wisdom /'wizdam/ n	: kearifan, kebijakan

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

Directions: Answer the following questions correctly based on the story above!

1. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?
2. Who taught Siti Zubaidah and Siti Rukiah the martial art?
3. ... One day they set off to the neighboring kingdom to free Sultan Abidin (Line 5). What does the word 'they' refer to?
4. Why the queen and her six sisters were captivated to Sahar and Nahar?
5. Siti Zubaidah disclosed her disguise after winning the battle. The closest meaning of *disclosed* is ...

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Directions: Based on the story above, choose the best answer by choosing A, B, C, D, or E!

1. The purpose of the text is ...
 - A. to entertain or amuse the readers or listeners
 - B. to inform something to the readers or listeners
 - C. to tell someone's experience in the past
 - D. to describe about a kingdom
 - E. to persuade the readers

2. Whom did Siti Zubaidah meet on her journey?
 - A. Siti Rukiah
 - B. Siti Sajarah
 - C. Muhammad Thahir
 - D. Sultan Abidin
 - E. Abdullah Sani

3. They established sisterhood and got studied martial art skills from a powerful sheik on a hill (Line2). The word 'they' refers to ...
 - A. Sahar and Nahar
 - B. Sultan Abidin and friends
 - C. Sahar and Siti Zubaidah
 - D. Nahar and Sultan Abidin
 - E. Siti Zubaidah and friends

4. The following are sentences based on the text above, **EXCEPT** ...
- A. Rukiah, kingdom daughter was expelled by his brothers
 - B. Siti Zubaidah was known as Nahar and Siti Rukiah as Sahar
 - C. The queen and her six sisters were captivated by their playing.
 - D. The queen was so upset about all the bad deeds she had done
 - E. Siti Zubaidah and others couldn't beat the neighbouring queen
5. Which sentence is **NOT CORRECT** based on the text above?
- A. There was a neighbouring kingdom attacked Kembayat.
 - B. The soldiers from the neighbouring kingdom killed Kembayat people.
 - C. Sultan Abidin left pregnant Siti Zubaidah.
 - D. People praised the beauty of Siti Zubaidah.
 - E. The battle lasted for more than seven months.

Associating

TEXT STRUCTURE :

Directions: Complete the following chart to find out the generic structure of the story about **The Triumph of Kembayat Kingdom!**

Parts of the Story	Details
The beginning of the story (Orientation)	Who, When, Where
The problem in the story (Complication)	
The ending of the story (Resolution)	

LANGUAGE FEATURES :

Grammar Review

Directions: Look at the text below. Find out some language features dealing with this narrative text. Then compare your work with others. Share the result in class!

One day, on her journey, Siti Zubaidah met Siti Rukiah, Yunan kingdom daughter who was expelled by his brothers. They established sisterhood and got martial art skills from a powerful sheik on a hill.

Later, after having good skills of the martial art, Siti Zubaidah and Siti Rukiah disguised as men. Siti Zubaidah became Sahar and Siti Rukiah as Nahar. One day they set off to the neighboring kingdom to free Sultan Abidin. They disguised as music players. They played music beautifully so that the queen and her six sisters were captivated. They were asked to stay at the Palace. This opportunity was used by her to free her husband. At night she immediately broke into the prison while Nahar were instructed to take horses for their escape. They succeed in escaping and saving Sultan.

Some days later Sahar (Siti Zubaidah) planned to attack the neighboring kingdom with some help from Hindustan, Iragan Kistan, and Yaman Kingdom. With her superior tactics, Siti Zubaidah and others could beat the neighboring queen.

Siti Zubaidah disclosed her disguise after winning the battle. The reunion of Siti Zubaidah, Sultan Abidin and their son was very

touching and uplifting. Sultan Darmansyah was very happy to be reunited with his son, daughter and grandson.

Sultan Abidin told them who she was actually and what her struggle was. The queen was so upset about all the bad deeds she had done, but Siti Zubaidah forgave her. At the end of the story, Siti Zubaidah was crowned as Queen Kembayat because of her wisdom.

READING COMPREHENSION TEST



Name:

Class :

Source: *Adopted and translated by Sri Susanti from Siti Zubaidah Lyrics*

Directions: Read these texts carefully and choose A, B, C, D, or E for the correct answer!

Text 1 for question no 1- 10

¹ Long time ago there was a neighbouring ship captain who always sold gold, sweet oranges, umbrella and beautiful mirrors. One day, all his goods were bought by an old merchant from Kembayat when they met at Pisaban. The old merchant brought and sold them at Kembayat. Surprisingly they were sold out.

⁵ Three days later, the old merchant waited the neighbouring ship captain again. However, he was dissappointed when there were only oranges and cabbages only. This neighbouring ship captain said to the old man that all was sold out before arriving at Kembayat. This oldman became angry because the ship captain hadn't fulfilled his promise and said, "You promise me. Why do you sell them out?" The neighbouring ship captain replied, "It is not a sin. I have those things. I can sell them to everyone who I want. Why you blame me. You haven't given me money yet."

¹¹ The old merchant got angry. He invited the ship captain to see Sultan Darmansyah, King kembayat. He said, "The Majesty, this man have broken his promise to me. He should sell all his goods to me, but fact he has sold them to others. Will you punish him?" The neighbouring ship captain replied, "Why should I be punished? I'm a man from another kingdom, Don't treat me like ducks and geese. King Kembayat, you will be unfairman. Definitely you will defend him." This statement made Sultan angry. Sultan asked his soldiers to burn his ship.

1. The text tells us about ...
 - A. dispute between Kembayat and Yaman
 - B. dispute between Neighbouring Ship Captain and the Old Merchant
 - C. dispute between Neighbouring Ship Captain and the King Kembayat
 - D. dispute between King and the Old Merchant
 - E. dispute between the Old Merchant and its seller
2. The things were sold by neighbouring ship captain, EXCEPT ...
 - A. gold
 - B. mirrors
 - C. umbrella
 - D. shoes
 - E. sweet oranges
3. Neighbouring ship captain met the old merchant in ...
 - A. Pasiban
 - B. Pisaban
 - C. Pusiban
 - D. Pikaban
 - E. Pukabin
4. Surprisingly they were sold out. The word "they" refers to ...
 - A. all goods that the oldman bought from neighbouring ship captain
 - B. the neighbouring ship captain and the old merchant
 - C. the neighbouring ship captain and his goods
 - D. the old merchant and his goods
 - E. the old merchant and friends

5. Why was the oldman dissappointed?
He was dissappointed because ...
- A. the ship captin fulfilled his promise
 - B. the neighbouring ship captain broke his promise
 - C. the old merchant was sick
 - D. the old merchant got many goods from Cincu
 - E. the neighbouring ship captain didn't come
6. How many days did the old merchant wait for neighbouring ship captain?
- A. 1 day
 - B. 3 days
 - C. 5 days
 - D. 6 days
 - E. One week
7. Who broke the promise?
- A. The old merchant
 - B. The neighbouring ship captain
 - C. King Kembayat
 - D. Soldier
 - E. Kembayat people
8. What did the neighbouring merchant think about Sultan Darmansyah?
- A. He was a wiseman
 - B. He was an unfair man
 - C. He was a king
 - D. H was a good man
 - E. He is bad
9. The pupose of the text above is ...
- A. to entertain the readers
 - B. to inform about Kembayat Kingdom
 - C. to describe about Kembayat Kingdom

- D. to explain about Kembayat Kingdom
- E. to persuade the readers

10. What did Sultan asked his soldiers to do with the neighbouring ship captain' ship?
- A. to burn it
 - B. to keep it away
 - C. to sell it
 - D. to take it
 - E. to break it

Text 2 for question no 11 - 17

¹ A long time ago, there was a king whose name was Sultan Darmansyah. He got angry to neighbouring ship captain who had insulted him as an unfairman. Sultan Darmansyah asked his soldiers to burn the ship belong to the neighbouring captain. This bad news was heard by neighbouring king. He got angry and felt very dissappointed. Because of this problem, the neighbouring king sufffered.

⁶ One day the neighbouring king asked his seventh daughter to make a good planning for taking revenge of it. Kilan Cahya, the chosen princess led the battle. The King ordered his army to capture the King Kembayat. Kilan Cahya with all ministers and the commanders arranged a good planning and strategy how to attack and defeat Kembayat. This activity spent for seven days.

¹⁰ When the day came, all the entire of the army destroyed Kembayat kingdom. They burnt down the whole villages in Kembayat kingdom. They also killed many people, robbed some property, arrested children, and put them into prison. There were many Kembayat people dead and bloodshed.

11. The neighbouring king got angry to Sultan Darmansyah because ...

- A. he was sick
- B. he was happy
- C. he heard bad news about his captain's boat
- D. he was dissapointed
- E. he was unhealthy

12. The generic structure of text is ...

- A. orientation- complication- resolution
- B. orientation- events- re-orientation
- C. general classification - description
- D. thesis – arguments – reiteration
- E. thesis- arguments – recommendation

13. The battle was led by ...

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Kilan Sura | D. Kilan Jauhan |
| B. Kilan Cahya | E. Kilan Jali |
| C. Kilan Sura | |

14. Kilan Cahya, the chosen princess led the battle.

The antonym of battle is ...

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| A. fight | E. army |
| B. peace | D. war |
| C. struggle | |

15. The main idea of second paragraph is...
- A. the fight between Kembayat and neighbouring kingdom
 - B. Kilan Cahya was chosen to lead the battle attacking Kembayat
 - C. the activities done by neighbouring soldiers to Kembayat people
 - D. many Kembayat people died
 - E. the revange from neighbouring kingdom
16. Here some activities were done by neighbouring army to Kembayat people, **EXCEPT** ...
- A. burnt down the whole villages in Kembayat kingdom
 - B. killed Kembayat people
 - C. arrested childen
 - D. robbed some properties
 - E. built some houses for Kembayat people

Text 3 for question no 18 - 27

¹ Oneday Siti Zubaidah felt very sad because Sultan Abidin, her husband left her alone in her casstle. Sultan Abidin wanted to lead the battle between kembayat with neighbouring kingdom.. Next day in early morning, she went out Kembayat kingdom to somewhere by wearing Bahari cloth. None of people could recognize her at all. She changed her perfomance to make easier walking arond.

⁶ After having a long journey, she stopped in the middle of jungle. She met an old florist woman who was planting flowers. Siti Zubaidah told her whom she was. Siti told to the old woman her planning to look for her husband. Siti Zubaidah also asked the old woman not to tell any stories to other people because she didn't want getting any troubles. Siti says, "Please keep my secret."

¹¹ The forgotten Siti Zubaidah from the palace was reported by Siti Zahara to Sultan Darmansyah. Sultan darmansyah was very worried. He says to Siti Zahara, "What's wrong with Siti Zubaidah. She actually doesn't need to follow her husband going to war. He ordered his servant to look for Siti Zubaidah at the battle where Sultan Abidin led.

¹⁵ There the servant met Umar Baghi and asked him about Siti Zubaidah who left her castle. The servant asks "Is Siti Zubaidah here?" Umar told Siti Zubaidah was not there. He asked the servant to keep looking for Siti Zubaidah. However the forgotten Siti was not told by Umar to Sultan Abidin because he was afraid it would make Sultan Abidin worried and did not focus in the battle anymore.

17. Siti Zubaidah left her castle ...
- A. early in the morning
 - B. in the afternoon
 - C. in the evening
 - D. at night
 - E. in late evening
18. The main idea of second paragpah is...
- A. the battle between Kembayat and neighbouring kingdom
 - B. the meeting between Siti Zubaidah with the old florist
 - C. the meeting between Siti Zahara with the old florist
 - D. the revange of Kembayat kingdom
 - E. the way how to look for Siti Zubaidah
19. What did Siti Zubaidah ask the oldwoman to do?
- A. plant some roses
 - B. tell about her to everyone
 - C. keep the secret about who she was

- D. take a revenge of Kembayat kingdom
E. think about a plan for her
20. When Siti Zubaidah left her castle, she wore Bahari cloth.
Bahari cloth is ...
A. a modern cloth
B. a traditional cloth
C. an unique cloth
D. a special cloth
E. a strange cloth
21. The pupose of the text above is ...
A. to entertain the readers
B. to inform about Kembayat Kingdom
C. to describe about Kembayat Kingdom
D. to explain about Kembayat Kingdom
E. to persuade the readershat is the purpose of the text?
22. ... because she didn't want getting any troubles. (Paragraph 2)
The underlined word means...
A. agreement
B. ideas
C. opinion
D. solution
E. problems
23. The reason why Siti Zubaidah left her castle was ...
A. she wanted to lead the battle
B. she hated saying in castle
C. she did not want to follow her husband
D. she tried looking for Sultan Abidin
E. she did not want Sultan Abidin lead battle alone

24. Umar did not tell about Siti Zubaidah forgotten to Sultan Abidin because...

- A. he was afraid of Sultan Abidin
- B. he was unwilling to tell it
- C. he was lazy telling the story
- D. he did not want Sultan Abidin sad
- E. he did not want Sultan Abidin miss his concentration in battle

25. These following sentences are TRUE based on the story above, EXCEPT...

- A. Siti Zubaidah felt very sad because because being alone in her castle
- B. She went out Kembayat kingdom by wearing Bahari traditional cloth
- C. The forgotten Siti Zubaidah from the palace was reported by Siti Zahra to Sultan Darmansyah
- D. Sultan Darmansyah was very worried because of the forgotten Siti Zubaidah
- E. Umar told to the servant that Siti Zubaidah was not theremar did not tell about Siti Zubaidah

26. He asked her to keep looking for Siti Zubaidah (Paragraph 3)
The word her refers to...

- A. Siti Zubaidah
- B. Siti Zahara
- C. Siti Zahra
- D. Siti Sajarah
- E. Siti Sajarah

Text 4 for question no. 28 – 34

¹ One day the battle between Kembayat and neighbouring kingdom happened. Sultan Abidin led the event though he should leave his pregnant wife alone in her castle. He was accompanied by his four brothers. The battle occurred for around seven months.

⁴ At that time the enemy was successful in defeating Kembayat people. Many soldiers from Kembayat died. Sultan Abidin was also defeated by one of neighbouring kingdom's daughter in the battle. Kilan Samsu who was good in martial art could make Sultan Abidin fall to the ground with full body injury.

⁸ Later Kilan Samsu could not be able to kill Sultan Abidin. She was impressed with his handsome face. She offered him a bid of peace. She asked him to marry her sister, but Sultan Abidin refused this offering. Sultan Abidin said, "I would rather die than marry your sister. We have different custom and belief." Kilan Samsu got angry hearing Sultan's statements. She put Sultan and his brothers into the poisonous prison.

27. The text tells us about ...

- A. the defeat of Sultan Abidin
- B. a quarrel between Sultan Abidin and Kilan Samsu
- C. Sultan Abidin and his pregnant wife
- D. Siti Zubaidah and her husband
- E. a refusal of Kilan Samsu

28. Who defeated Sultan Abidin?

- A. Jakfar Siddik
- B. Kilan Samsu
- C. Kilan Cahya
- D. Kilan suri
- E. Umar Baghi

29. Sultan Abidin did not want to marry Kilan Samsu' sister because they had ...

- A. the same culture
- B. the same custom
- C. different culture

- D. different custom
- E. different race

30. The generic structure of the text above is ...

- A. orientation- complication- resolution
- B. orientation- events- re-orientation
- C. general classification - description
- D. thesis – arguments – reiteration
- E. thesis- arguments – recommendation

31. She asked him to marry with her.

The underlined word means ...

- A. told
- B. thought
- C. ordered

- D. taught
- E. agreed

32. She asked him to marry with her.

The underlined word means ...

- A. agreed
- B. ordered
- C. thought

- D. taught
- E. wanted

33. The text above belongs to ...

- A. narrative
- B. recount
- C. report

- D. descriptive
- E. procedure

Text 5 for question no. 35 – 37

¹ A long time ago there lived a king named Muhammad Tahir In Iragan Kistan. He was handsome, wise and a great king. Many kings from another kingdom claimed that he was an ideal friend. He liked hunting hobby. One day he invited his friends, Bahri Nur Satan and Hindelanfor hunting. Before hunting, he went to see his father, Pandita Ulama in Peranggi Island.

⁵ Arriving there, he was greeted, hugged, and kissed by Pandita Ulama because it was almost two years they never met. Even Siti Zubaidah married with Sultan Abidin, his brother did not know. Muhammad Tahir previously was disappointed because his father had always refused a candidate husband offered by him for his sister.

⁹ Muhammad Tahir really missed her father. Ulama Pandita told him all story about Siti Zubaidah and her forgotten from Kembayat kingdom. Pandita cried while telling the story. Muhammad Tahir felt sad hearing that story. He promised to his father that he would look for her sister. He asked her father to come back to Irag Kingdom. This time his father followed what his son asked.

34. What is the main idea of the first paragrap above?

- A. Muhammad Tahir, King of Kembayat
- B. Muhammad Tahir, King of Yaman
- C. Muhammad Tahir, King of Iragan Kistan
- D. Muhammad Tahir, King of Menggala
- E. Muhammad Tahir, Pandita's brother

35. The main idea of paragraph two is...
- A. the meeting between Muhammad Tahir and his friends
 - B. the meeting between Muhammad Tahir and his father
 - C. the meeting between Muhammad Tahir and his sister
 - D. Muhammad Tahir's promise to his father
 - E. Muhammad Tahir's planning
36. Muhammad Tahir did not meet his father for ...
- A. almost 1 year
 - B. 1 year
 - C. almost 2 years
 - D. more than 2 years
 - E. more than 2
37. Muhammad Tahir promised his father that he would look for her sister.
The underlined word means...
- A. take
 - B. keep
 - C. search
 - D. see
 - E. tell

Text 6 for question no. 38 – 40

¹ A long time ago there was a princess whose name was Siti Zubaidah. She looked for her husband who were leading his soldiers fighting to neighbouring kingdom. Her husband left her alone in a castle. Eventhough she was pregnant, she kept looking for her husband. On the way of her travelling, Siti Zubaidah met Siti Rukiah down to the hill. Siti Rukiah was a princess from Yunan. She was expelled by his brothers from Yunan kingdom. Siti Zubaidah and Siti Rukiah became a good friend.

⁷ Oneday, they met a sheik. He was religious man with many capabilities. He taught them manythings including the martial art skills and war tactics. They practiced dilligently. By having a big and hard effort, they were succeed mastering all the capabilities.

¹⁰ Oneday they arranged a good planning in in retaking the kingdom of Yunan by disguising as men. Siti Zubaidah was as Sahar and Siti Rukiah as Nahar. Since their war tactics were very good, they were succeed at end. Sahar then crowned as the king of Yunan while Siti Rukiah as the Young Emperor. Amazingly, nobody knew about their disguising.

38. Siti Zubaidah's husband left *her* alone in a castle (line 2). The word *her* refers to ...
- A. Pandita Ulama
 - B. Siti Zubaidah
 - C. Siti Rukiah
 - D. Sultan Abidin
 - E. Muhammad Tahir
39. Siti Zubaidah and Siti Rukiah were succeed in retaking Yunan by *disguising* as men.
- The similar word of *disguising* is ...
- A. changing the appearance
 - B. wearing the same cloth
 - C. keeping the appearance
 - D. making the same appearance
 - E. recognizing the appearance

40. These following sentences are **NOT TRUE** based on the story above, **EXCEPT ...**

- A. Siti Zubaidah met Siti Rukiah in the jungle
- B. They did not meet a sheik
- C. Siti Zubaidah and Siti Rukiah did not make a good friendship
- D. Siti Zubaidah was as Sahar and Siti Rukiah as Nahar
- E. Everybody knew about their disguising

Narrative text about Siti Zubaidah is designed to meet the student needs of interesting reading materials which contain local culture from South Sumatra. The purposes are to introduce, to facilitate, and to attract the students of Senior High School, especially students from South Sumatra to understand English written language and to gain local content knowledge. It is also to preserve one of the potential of local content that supports establishment of regional and national development in facing the global challenges.

This reading material containing real pictures leads students to be interested in reading and enables them to have reading comprehension skills, especially in understanding narrative text. It provides them with essential practice in the type of reading comprehension skills. Although the texts are designed with different level of difficulty, the teacher and the students may choose the work with the reading texts depending on available time and interests of the class or students' abilities.

Moreover, each text consists of glossary and some pictures to help students in understanding, thinking about the ideas, facts, and improving their reading proficiency including the ability to learn new vocabulary, phonetic symbols, understanding main idea, details, sequence, cause and effect, reference, and inference.



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