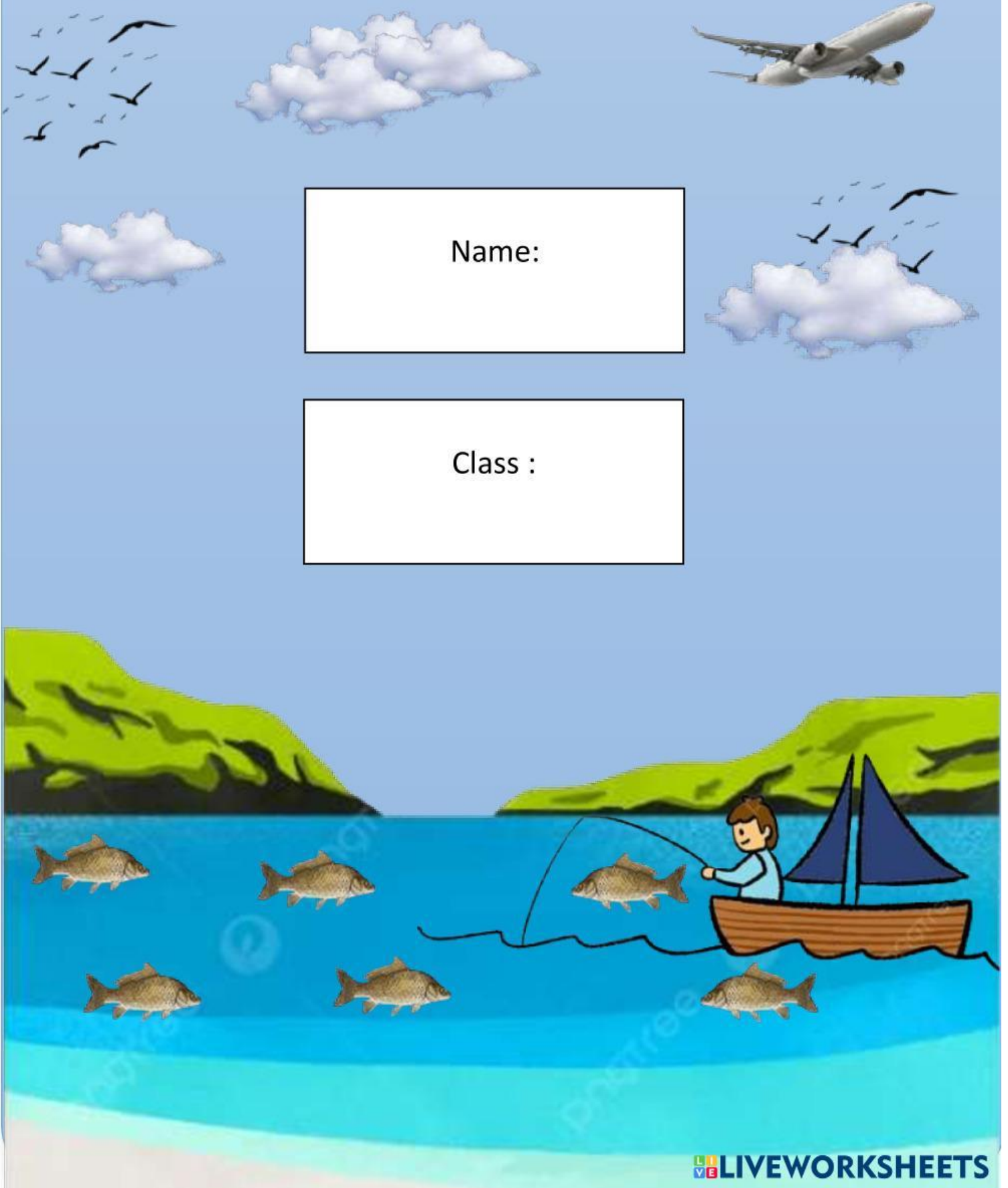


EXPLORING NORTH SUMATRA LEGENDS: AN INTERACTIVE E-WORKSHEET

Name:

Class :





Learning Objectives



1. To enable students to understand, analyse and create simple narrative stories
2. understanding of social functions (entertainment, moral lessons), text structure (orientation, complication, resolution), linguistic elements (such as the simple past tense)
3. capable of retelling or composing contextually appropriate and coherent narrative texts.

Warm up activity



Take a look at the picture on the side!
Do you know this place ?
This place is

Do you know any legends from North Sumatra? If you do, please write them down below!

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Learning Materials

Narrative text is a type of text in English (or a genre of story in Indonesian) that aims to entertain readers through a sequence of interconnected events.

Generic Structure

1. Orientation: Introduction of characters, time, and place of events (Who, When, Where).
2. Complication: The emergence of problems or conflicts faced by the main character.
3. Resolution: Resolution of problems, whether ending happily (happy ending) or sadly (sad ending).
4. Re-orientation (Optional): Moral message or change in the character's condition at the end of the story.

Language Features

1. Use of Past Tense: Because it describes past events (e.g., killed, drank, went)
2. Adverbs of Time: Time expressions such as Once upon a time, One day, Long ago.
3. Conjunctions: Time connecting words such as then, suddenly, finally.
4. Action Verbs: Verbs that indicate action (Examples: walked, ran, bought).

Types of Narrative Text

1. Fable: Stories about animals that behave like humans (example: The Mouse Deer and the Crocodile).
2. Myth: Stories that have developed in society and are considered to have actually happened (example: Nyi Roro Kidul).
3. Legend: Folk tales about the origins of a place (example: Lake Toba).
4. Fairy Tales: Magical stories or tales full of wonder (example: Cinderella).
5. Folktale: Folk tales passed down from generation to generation (example: Malin Kundang).



The Legend of Lake Toba

The legend of Lake Toba tells the story of a young man named Toba who married a carp incarnation named Putri and had a son named Samosir, on the condition that Toba would never reveal that his son was a fish. One day, Toba broke his promise because he was angry at Samosir for being lazy, causing Putri and Samosir to disappear and the area to turn into a lake, with Samosir Island becoming their final resting place. This story teaches about promises, patience, and the consequences of breaking an oath.



Please click on the audio on the left to listen to an explanation of the legend of Lake Toba.

Check Your Vocabulary

Fisherman :	Valley :	Oath :
Disaster :	Island :	Lived :
Married :	Hooked :	Vanished :
Field :	Beautiful :	Marvelous :
Caught :	Naughty :	Greedy :
Flooded :	Enormous :	Forious :
Vow :	River :	Lake :



Analysis Task

Orientation

Resolution

Complication

Re-orientation

Today, people call the lake “Lake Toba” and the island in the middle “Samosir Island”. This story teaches us that we must always keep our promises, because breaking a vow can lead to great disaster.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?

Suddenly, the sky turned dark and a massive earthquake shook the land. Heavy rain fell for days, flooding the entire valley. The valley turned into a giant lake, and Toba disappeared into the water. In the middle of the lake, a small piece of land remained where Samosir stayed.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?

Long ago, in a fertile valley in North Sumatra, there lived a hardworking man named Toba. He lived alone in a small hut and spent his days farming and fishing to fulfill his daily needs.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?

One day, Toba caught a beautiful golden fish that transformed into a lovely princess. They married under one sacred condition: Toba must never tell anyone about her past. However, years later, Toba lost his temper when his son, Samosir, ate his lunch. In his anger, Toba shouted, “You son of a fish!” He had accidentally broken his promise.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?



Comprehension

1. Who is the main character in the legend of Lake Toba, described as a diligent fisherman?

2. Where did the events in the legend take place?

3. In the structure of narrative text, the part that introduces Toba, his place of residence, and the time is called.....

4. What did Toba catch in the river that later turned into a beautiful princess?

5. The part of the story that tells of the great flood and the formation of an island in the middle of the lake is called...

6. Which sentence indicates that Toba has broken his promise?

What would you do if you were Toba?

Write your opinion below!

