



DIFFERENTIATED E-WORKSHEET NARRATIVE TEXT

FOR 10TH GRADE

WORKSHEET 3

STUDENTS' WORKSHEETS

CLASS : 10

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

TOPIC : NARRATIVE TEXT

LEARNING OUTCOMES PHASE E (CLASS X) ELEMENTS OF READING VIEWING

By the end of Phase E, students read and respond to a variety of texts, such as narratives, descriptions, procedures, expositions, recount and report. They read to learn or to find information. They locate and evaluate specific details and main ideas of a variety of texts. These texts may be in the form print or digital texts, including visual, multimodal or interactive texts. They are developing understanding of main ideas, issues or plot development in a variety of texts. They identify the author's purposes and are developing simple inferential skills to help them understand implied information from the texts.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students can identify, analyze and explain the social function, text structure and linguistic elements of narrative texts.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You are free to determine the name of your group
2. Each group is given a different text
3. Answer the questions together with your group mates

MEMBER'S NAME	
CLASS	
LEARNING OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify, analyze, and explain the social function, generic structure, and language features of a narrative text. 2. To infer meanings, recognize main ideas, and understand references in the text.
INSTRUCTION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read this LKPD carefully before you do the assignment. 2. Discuss the assignment/problem in groups 3. If you encounter obstacles/problems in completing the assignment, consult the teacher.

The Legend of Kemaro Island

In the annals of ancient China, there was a young man named Tan Bun An, who embarked on a voyage to the prosperous shores of Bumi Sriwijaya. Driven by an insatiable desire for fortune and happiness, Tan Bun An traversed the seas, enduring arduous journeys and countless sacrifices. His dedication bore fruit as he thrived through the sale of fresh crops and rice deliveries. After several years in Sriwijaya, Tan Bun An encountered a ravishing maiden named Siti Fatimah, the daughter of an affluent merchant. Their mutual affection blossomed into a profound love, culminating in a splendid marriage that symbolized their newfound prosperity and bliss.

Their union heralded a period of affluence and fulfillment for Tan Bun An, who reflected on his remarkable success and felt an enduring sense of gratitude. Wishing to share his achievements, he wrote to his father in China, expressing his intention to visit with his beloved wife. Upon their arrival in China, they were greeted with exuberant joy and heartfelt warmth. Tan Bun An's father listened with rapt attention to his son's tales of Bumi Sriwijaya and the arduous journey towards realizing his dreams. The reunion was a celebration of familial love and pride.



As their visit drew to a close, despite the sorrow of parting, Tan Bun An and Siti Fatimah prepared to return to Bumi Sriwijaya. Tan Bun An's father bestowed upon them seven urns as parting gifts and provisions for their voyage. He blessed them and assured them that the gifts would prove invaluable. As their ship departed, laden with blessings, Tan Bun An's curiosity about the urns grew. Nearing the harbor of Bumi Sriwijaya, he could no longer contain his curiosity and decided to inspect the contents of the urns. To their dismay, the urns were filled with salted vegetables, emitting a rancid odor. Feeling deceived, they discarded the urns into the Musi River. However, the last urn shattered upon impact, revealing a hidden trove of gold beneath the vegetables.

Overwhelmed with remorse for having doubted his father's wisdom and love, Tan Bun An attempted to retrieve the discarded urns. In a desperate bid to salvage the lost treasures, he plunged into the river. Unbeknownst to him, the river's depths were treacherous, and he was soon overwhelmed. His guards, witnessing their master's plight, leapt in after him, but their efforts were in vain. Overcome with despair, Siti Fatimah leapt into the river, driven by her profound love and sorrow. The turbulent winds and swift currents consumed the ship, and it sank beneath the waves.

In the ensuing years, the submerged ship gradually transformed into a small island, which continued to grow over time. This island, a testament to the tragic love story of Tan Bun An and Siti Fatimah, became known as Kemaro Island. The legend of Kemaro Island, born from their fateful love and tragic end, endures as a poignant reminder of the consequences of distrust and the enduring power of love.

Choose the best answer (A, B, C, D, or E) for each question by circling the letter or writing it on your answer sheet.

1. What is the primary social function of the narrative about Tan Bun An and Siti Fatimah?
 - A. To explain a historical event
 - B. To entertain and convey a moral message
 - C. To instruct readers on cultural practices
 - D. To recount the steps of a journey
 - E. To detail economic changes in ancient times

2. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - A. Tan Bun An's journey to find happiness in Sriwijaya
 - B. Siti Fatimah's family background
 - C. The challenges of long voyages in ancient China
 - D. The prosperity of Bumi Sriwijaya
 - E. Tan Bun An's curiosity about the urns

3. What is implied about Tan Bun An's relationship with his father based on the urns given as parting gifts?
 - A. His father did not trust him with wealth
 - B. His father sought to deceive him for a lesson
 - C. His father wanted to ensure a safe return to Sriwijaya
 - D. His father valued modesty and humility
 - E. His father doubted Tan Bun An's marriage

4. In the context of the story, the urns filled with salted vegetables represent...
 - A. a symbol of Tan Bun An's father's humility
 - B. a hidden test of Tan Bun An's patience and trust
 - C. a source of income for Tan Bun An and Siti Fatimah
 - D. a burden to be discarded
 - E. a sacred ritual item

5. Which part of the narrative signifies the climax of Tan Bun An and Siti Fatimah's story?
 - A. Their marriage in Sriwijaya
 - B. The arrival of the urns from Tan Bun An's father
 - C. Tan Bun An discarding the urns into the river
 - D. The transformation of the ship into Kemaro Island
 - E. The couple's return to China

6. The phrase "overwhelmed with remorse" in paragraph 4 most closely means...
 - A. deeply regretting a decision
 - B. afraid of danger
 - C. curious about a hidden truth
 - D. feeling relieved
 - E. angry at his father

7. What does the river symbolize in the story?
 - A. A journey to self-discovery
 - B. A barrier between two cultures
 - C. A tragic end due to mistrust
 - D. A source of prosperity
 - E. A symbol of Tan Bun An's ambition

8. Which of the following best explains the moral lesson implied in the narrative?
 - A. Perseverance leads to wealth
 - B. Trust and love can overcome obstacles
 - C. Curiosity leads to misfortune
 - D. Wealth should not be pursued blindly
 - E. Prosperity follows those who are patient

9. The term "affluent" in "the daughter of an affluent merchant" suggests that Siti Fatimah's father was...
 - A. very famous
 - B. very generous
 - C. well-educated
 - D. wealthy
 - E. a skilled sailor

10. Why did Tan Bun An discard the urns into the river?
 - A. He believed the urns were worthless
 - B. He was told to discard them for good luck
 - C. The urns held no sentimental value to him
 - D. He feared the smell would ruin their voyage
 - E. He was forced to lighten the ship's load