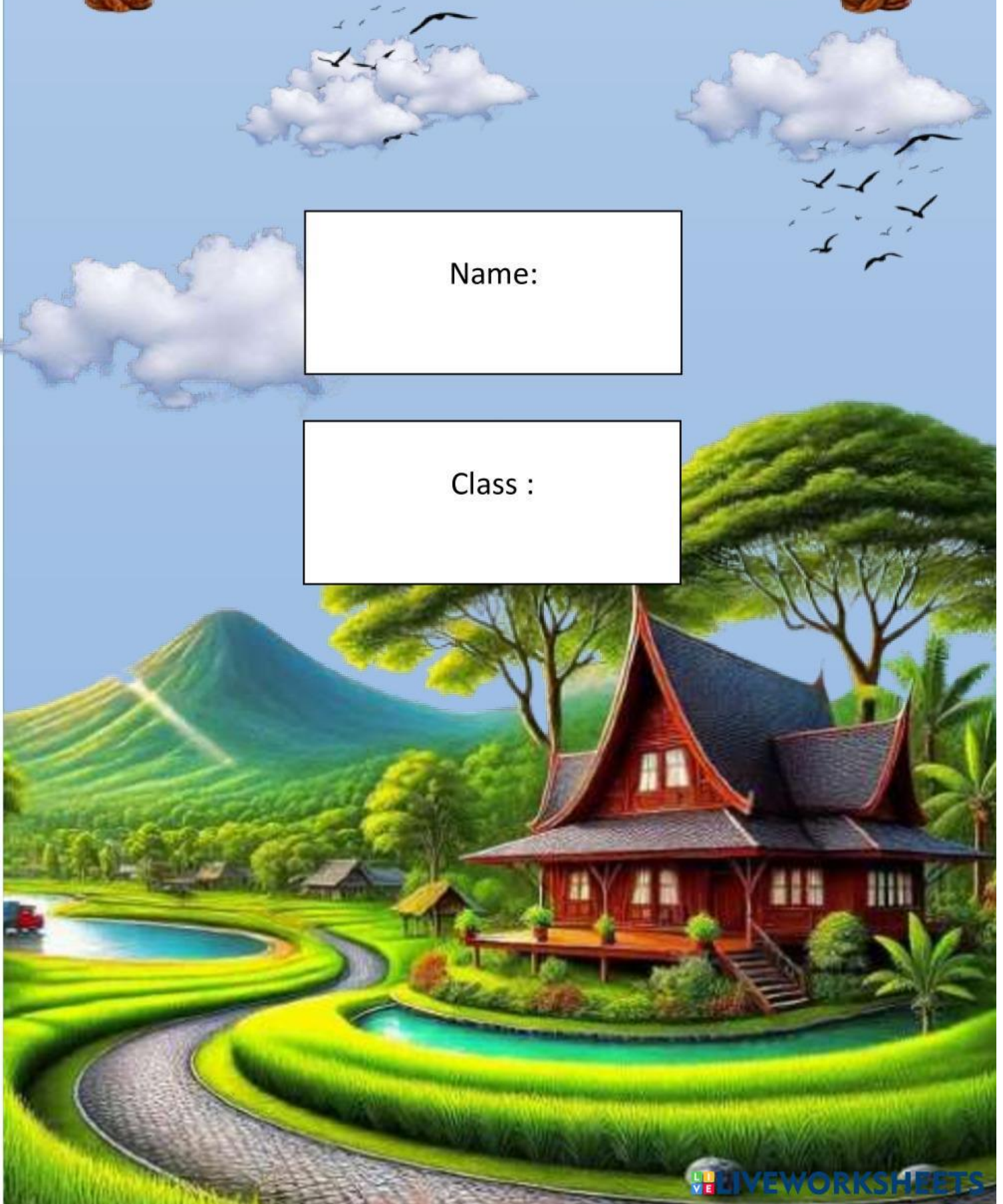


EXPLORING NORTH SUMATRA LEGENDS: AN INTERACTIVE E-WORKSHEET

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 Lau Kawar

The legend of Lake Lau Kawar takes place in a village in the Karo Highlands. After a great harvest, the villagers held a grand celebration. An old grandmother, who was too weak to join, waited at home. Her son sent his child to bring her some delicious feast food. However, the hungry grandchild ate most of the food on the way, giving the grandmother only leftover bones. Believing her son had intentionally insulted her, the grandmother wept bitterly and cursed the village. Suddenly, a massive earthquake and heavy rain struck, drowning the village and creating Lake Lau Kawar. This story teaches us to always respect and care for our parents.



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

Check Your Vocabulary

Highlands :	Harvest :	Celebration :
Weak :	Delicious :	Feast :
Grandchild :	Hungry :	Ate :
Bones :	Leftovers :	Insulted :
Wept :	Bitterly :	Cursed :
Massive :	Earthquake :	Struck :
Drowning :	Respectx :	Honor :



Analysis Task

Orientation

Resolution

Complication

Re-orientation

Long ago, in the beautiful Karo Highlands of North Sumatra, there was a prosperous village. The villagers had just enjoyed an abundant harvest and decided to hold a grand traditional celebration.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?

The sunken village became what is now known as Lake Lau Kawar, located near Mount Sinabung. This legend serves as a strong reminder to always honor, respect, and care for our parents.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?

Believing her son had humiliated her, the grandmother cried loudly and prayed to God. Suddenly, a violent earthquake shook the ground, and pouring rain struck, completely drowning the entire village.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?

An old, weak grandmother stayed at home while her son enjoyed the party. The son asked his child to bring her some food, but the hungry grandchild ate it on the way, giving the grandmother only leftover bones.

What is the text structure in the paragraph above?



Comprehension

1. Where did the story of this legend take place?

2. Why did the villagers hold a grand celebration in the village?

3. In the structure of narrative text, the part that introduces the prosperous village and the harvest celebration is called.....

4. Why was the grandmother weeping bitterly at home?

5. The part of the story that tells how the massive earthquake and rain drowned the village is called...

6. What is the most important moral lesson we can learn from the legend of Lake Lau Kavar?

What would you do if you were the grandchild tasked with delivering the food?

Write your opinion below!

