I. Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students are able to:

1. Identify the main information of the text (skimming)
2. Find a certain information from the text (scanning)
3. Find a reference word

II. Learning Material

Definition of Narrative

Narrative text is a text which contains about story (fiction/non fiction/tales/folktales/fables/myths/epic) and its plot consists of climax of the story (complication) then followed by the resolution.

Generic Structure of Narrative

A narrative text will consists of the following structure:
1. **Orientation**: Introducing the participants and informing the time and the place
2. **Complication**: Describing the rising crises which the participants have to do with
3. **Resolution**: Showing the way of participant to solve the crises, better or worse

Example of Narrative Text (Fable)

A long time ago in East Java there were two strong animals, Sura and Baya. Sura was a shark and Baya was a crocodile. They lived in a sea. Actually, they were friends. But when they were hungry, they were very greedy. They did not want to share their food. They would fight for it and never stop fighting until one of them gave up.

It was a very hot day. Sura and Baya were looking for some food. Suddenly, Baya saw a goat.

“Yummy, this is my lunch,” said Baya.

“No way! This is my lunch. You are greedy! I had not eaten for two days!” said Sura.

Then Sura and Baya fought again. After several hours, they were very tired. Sura had a plan to stop their bad behavior.

“I’m tired of fighting, Baya,” said Sura.

“Me too. What should we do to stop fighting? Do you have any idea?” asked Baya.

“Yes, I do. Let’s share our territory. I live in the water, so I look for food in the sea. And you live on the land, right? So, you look for the food also on the land. The border is the beach, so we will never meet again. Do you agree?” asked Sura.

“Hmm... let me think about it. OK, I agree. From today, I will never go to the sea again. My place is on the land,” said Baya.

Then they both lived in the different places. But one day, Sura went to the land and
looked for some food in the river. He was very hungry and there was not much food in the sea. Baya was very angry when he knew that Sura broke the promise.

“Hey, what are you doing here? This is my place. Your place is in the sea!”
“But, there is water in the river, right? So, this is also my place!” said Sura. Then Sura and Baya fought again. They both hit each other. Sura bit Baya’s tail. Baya did the same thing to Sura. He bit very hard until Sura finally gave up. He went back to the sea. Baya was very happy. He had his place again. The place where they were fighting was a mess. Blood was everywhere. People then always talked about the fight between Sura and Baya. They then named the place of the fight as Surabaya, it’s from Sura the shark and Baya the crocodile. People also put their fight as the symbol of Surabaya city. ***

1. What is the major complication of the story?
   a. The greediness of two strong animals for their habitat.
   b. The fight between a shark and a crocodile for their food.
   c. Sura broke the promise not to have food on land
   d. Baya’s plan to stop fighting
   e. The big fighting that make the place look mess with blood.

2. These are the character of the two animals, except:
   a. strong
   b. selfish
   c. foolish
   d. cruel
   e. greedy

3. Why did the two animals do fighting again after an agreement?
   a. Because Sura broke the promise.
   b. Because Sura and Baya found a goat.
   c. Because they love fighting.
   d. Because nothing left to eat in the sea.
   e. Because Sura had much more food than Baya.

4. Which of the following statement is true?
   a. Sura broke the promise there was not much food on the land
   b. Sura should find its food on the land while Baya should be in the sea.
   c. The two animals didn’t want to share their territory.
   d. The symbol of Surabaya city describes the fighting between a crocodile and a shark.
   e. At the end Sura could beat Baya for the food.

5. Baya did the same thing to Sura. (paragraph 5)
   the same thing refers to:
   a. bit Baya’s tail
   b. Sura bit Baya
   c. Sura beat Baya
   d. Baya hit Sura
   e. bit Sura’s tail