

Chapter

3

Stories Around Us :



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Kurikulum Merdeka

DIRECT SPEECH

- In direct speech, we can mention the speaker before or after the words that are actually spoken.
- Direct speech makes story more interesting.

Examples:

- “We’re sorry, but it’s too late,” now the doctor said.
- “Why did they do it to me?” she wept.
- “Come and dance with us!” mother shouted.



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INDIRECT SPEECH

- We use indirect speech to report what someone else has said.

A. STATEMENT

I am enjoying my new school. My sister isn't very well	am/is → was	Yuni said that she was enjoying her new school. She said that her sister wasn't very well.
We are going to launch our new album	are → was	Rina and Rini said that they were going to launch their new album.
I have to finish my project. My father has gone to China.	have/has → had	Jaka said that he had to finish his project. He said that his father had gone to China.
I can't understand Math.	can → could	Shanti told me that she couldn't understand Math.

INDIRECT SPEECH

A. STATEMENT

I will visit you someday.	will → would	Rahma said that she would visit me someday.
I don't like durian. My brother doesn't like guava.	do/does → did	Dani said that he didn't like durian. He told me that his brother didn't like guava.
You look great. I work out in a gym.	present → past (e.g. look → looked; work → worked; etc.)	Aldo said that I looked great. I said that I worked out in a gym.

INDIRECT SPEECH

B. QUESTIONS

- Questions are reported with a change in punctuation marks and order of the subject and the verb.
- Examples:
 - Direct Speech: “Where **do you keep** your heart?” asked the crocodile.
Indirect Speech: The crocodile asked the monkey where he **kept** his heart.
 - Direct Speech: The man asked me, “Who **are you?**”
Indirect Speech: The man asked me who **I was.**

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INDIRECT SPEECH

B. QUESTIONS

- Uses **if** or **whether** to questions that require a *yes* or *no* answer.

Examples:

- Direct Speech: “Are you ready for the race?” asked the frog to the tortoise.

Indirect Speech: The frog asked the tortoise **if** he was ready for the race.

Source: https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/background-abstract-style-orange-color_930303.htm#fromView=search&page=2&position=5&uuid=e96b6464-d398-4eff-a3b4-48650942178b

INDIRECT SPEECH

C. COMMAND

- Add “**to**” or “**not to**” to link to the speech.

Examples:

- Direct Speech: The lion growled to the fly, “Leave me alone!”

Indirect Speech: The lion growled to the fly to leave him alone.

- Direct Speech: The witch screamed to the kids, “Don’t go to the lake!”

Indirect Speech: The witch screamed to the kids not to go to the lake.



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NARRATIVE TEXT



- A narrative tells a story.
- A narrative is mainly used to entertain.
- A narrative consists of several parts:
 1. Orientation, introduces characters and/or sets the scene (when/where).
 2. Complication(s), the main character faces a problem.
 3. Resolution(s), tells how the problem is resolved, for better or worse.

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PAST PERFECT TENSE

- Past perfect is used to talk about something that happened in the past.
- Example: The farmer sharpened his hoe.
- Past perfect is used to say that something had already happened before this time

Example: After the farmer had sharpened his hoe, he dug up
ld.

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PAST PERFECT TENSE

- Form of the past perfect: **had + the past participle**
(gone/opened/etc.)

Examples:

- When Estu arrived at the party, Darmawan had left.
- It was her first time in an aeroplane. The old lady was very nervous because she hadn't flown before.
- Hadn't is the construction of had not.

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PAST PERFECT TENSE

- The past perfect (I had done) is the past of the present perfect (I have done).

Examples:

PRESENT	PAST
We are not sleepy. We've just taken a nap.	We were not sleepy. We had just taken a nap.
She is very hungry. She has not had a meal for two days.	She was very hungry. She had not had a meal for two days.

- Comparison between the past perfect (I had done) and the past simple (I did)
- "Was Johnny there when you arrived?" "No, he had already gone home."