

## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

Sekolah : SMAN 1 Sindang

Tahun Pelajaran : 2020/2021

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris Lintas Minat

Materi Pokok : Short Story (Direct-Indirect Speech)

Kelas/Semester : XI LM / Genap

Alokasi Waktu : 60 Menit

Media/Aplikasi : Daring/ Google Meet

Penulis : SHODIKIN, M.Pd.

### I. Kompetensi Dasar dan Indikator Pencapaian

Kompetensi Dasar	Indikator Pencapaian
3.5 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur text, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa text naratif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait cerita pendek, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.	➤ Menganalisis unsur kebahasaan teks cerita pendek dalam bentuk direct dan indirect speech sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.
4.5 menangkap makna secara konstektual terkait dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks naratif, lisan dan tulis, terkait cerita pendek	➤ Mengidentifikasi unsur kebahasaan cerita pendek dalam bentuk direct dan indirect speech dalam cerita pendek. ➤ Menelaah unsur kebahasaan cerita pendek dalam bentuk direct dan indirect speech dalam cerita pendek.

### II. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Melalui pembelajaran dengan model Problem Posing, siswa diharapkan:

Menganalisis, mengidentifikasi, dan menelaah unsur kebahasaan dari cerita pendek dalam bentuk direct dan indirect speech.

### III. Model Pembelajaran: Problem Posing

### IV. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Pendahuluan	Waktu
➤ Guru membuka pelajaran dengan mengucapkan salam dan doa, dan menyapa sapaan "Good afternoon" pada siswa. ➤ Guru menanyakan kabar siswa dengan menanyakan "How are you?" ➤ Guru memberikan apesepsi dan motivasi kepada siswa. ➤ Guru menyampaikan lingkup materi yang akan dipelajari kepada siswa.	➤ 10 menit
<b>Kegiatan Inti</b>	
➤ Siswa mendengarkan penjelasan guru tentang unsur kebahasaan yang ada di dalam cerita pendek dalam bentuk direct dan indirect speech secara daring melalui aplikasi Google Meet dengan cara slide share/sharing screen Power Point materi tentang "Short Story". ➤ Siswa melakukan tanya jawab mengenai unsur kebahasaan cerita pendek dalam bentuk direct dan indirect speech secara daring melalui GM	➤ 40 menit
<b>Kegiatan Penutup</b>	
➤ Guru dan siswa menyampaikan kesimpulan dan refleksi terhadap pembelajaran. ➤ Guru memberikan umpan balik dan pesan moral dari pembelajaran. ➤ Guru memberikan penugasan kepada siswa secara mandiri dengan merumuskan unsur kebahasaan dalam bentuk direct speech untuk diubah menjadi indirect speech dan sebaliknya. ➤ Guru menutup kegiatan pembelajaran dengan mengucapkan salam dan doa.	➤ 10 menit

### IV. Penilaian

- Sikap : Observasi dalam proses pembelajaran dan waktu pengumpulan tugas.
- Pengetahuan : Konten isi tugas
- Keterampilan: Merubah kalimat direct menjadi indirect dan sebaliknya.



# Another Language Feature of Short Stories

[www.freepptbackgrounds.net](http://www.freepptbackgrounds.net)



**Today, we are  
going to learn  
about:**

**01**

**Reported Speech:**

**02**

**Direct and Indirect Statement**

**03**

**Direct and Indirect Interrogative**

**04**

**Direct and Indirect Imperative**

# REPORTED SPEECH IN THE SHORT STORIES

## Direct Speech

The message of the speaker is conveyed or reported in his own actual words without any change.



## Example

(The Nightingale and the Rose)

Direct: The student said, "I will try to find it."

Indirect: The student said that he would try to find it.

## Indirect Speech

The message of the speaker is conveyed or reported in our own words.



## CONVERSATION RULES AS PER THE REPORTING VERB



When the reporting or principal verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the direct are changed into the corresponding past tenses.

Example:

Direct: The Nightingale said, "Here at last is a true lover."

Indirect: She said that there at last was a true lover.



If the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tenses of the direct speech do not change.

Example:

Direct: He says, "I am unwell."

Indirect: he says he is unwell.



The Tense in Indirect speech is **NOT CHANGED** if the words within the quotation marks talk of a universal truth or habitual action.

Example:

Direct: They said, "We cannot live without water."

Indirect: They said that we cannot live without water.



# CONVERSATION RULES OF PRESENT TENSE IN DIRECT SPEECH



## Simple present changes to simple past

Example:

Direct: The Nightingale said, "I am not afraid."

Indirect: She said that she was not afraid.

## Present continuous changes to past continuous

Example:

Direct: The Nightingale said, "He is weeping for a red rose."

Indirect: He said that he was weeping for a red rose.

## Present perfect changes to past perfect

Example:

Direct: The student said, "I have read all that the wise men have written."

Indirect: He said that he had read all that the wise men had written.

## Present perfect continuous changes to past perfect continuous

Example:

Direct: "I have been to your house", he told me.

Indirect: He told me that he had been to my house.

# CONVERSATION RULES OF PAST AND FUTURE TENSE

## Simple past changes to past perfect

Example:

Direct: Mathilda said, "I bought you another one just like it."

Indirect: She said that she had bought me another one just like it.



## Past continuous changes to past perfect continuous

Example:

Direct: "We were living in the dark", they told me.

Indirect: They told me that they had been living in the dark.

## Future changes to present conditional

Example:

Direct: The girl answered, "It will not go with my dress."

Indirect: She said that it would not go with her dress.

## Future continuous changes to conditional continuous

Example:

Direct: The student said, "I will be going to the ball."

Indirect: He said that he would be going to the ball.



## CHANGES IN MODALS



Schedule

S



Lanage

L



Send

S



Lower

L

### ■ Can changes into could

Direct: Tom said, "I can help."

Indirect: He said that he could help.

### ■ May changes into might

Direct: Dina stated, "I may buy a house."

Indirect: She stated that she might buy a house.

### ■ Must changes into had to/would have to

Direct: Erwin told me, "I must work hard."

Indirect: He told me that he had to work hard."

### ■ Modals that do not change: would, could, might, should, ought to

Direct: Mr. Wilson stated, "I should face the challenge."

Indirect: He said that he should face the challenge.



## CONVERSATION OF INTERROGATIVE

**Reporting verb like 'said/ said to' changes to asked, enquired or demanded.**

Example:

Direct: He said to me, "What are you doing?"

Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.

**If sentence begins with auxiliary verb, the joining clause should be if or whether.**

Example:

Direct: He said, "Will you come for the meeting?"

Indirect: He asked them whether they would come for the meeting.



**If sentence begins with wh " questions then no conjunction is used as the "question-word" itself act as joining clause.**

Example:

Direct: "Where do you live?" asked the girl.

Indirect: The girl enquired where I lived.



# DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPERATIVE



The mood of the verb in a sentence showing order, request or advice is called imperative sentence. Changes in imperative sentences are a bit different that the rest of narrations. It is because of the fact that imperative sentence is made in a different way than other sentences or as we have read in the portion of tenses. Sometimes just a verb completes the requirement of being imperative, like; speak, go, etc.

## Order

Direct: The Nightingale cried, "Give me the red rose."

Indirect: She ordered to give her the red rose.

## Request (used preposition to/for)

Direct: She says to me, "Will you please tell me the tittle of your short story."

Indirect: She requested for the topic of my short story.

## Advice

Direct: Someone said to me, "Be true to yourself always."

Indirect: Someone advice me to be true to myself always.



Words expressing nearness in time or place in direct speech are generally changed into words expressing distance in indirect speech.

Direct	Indirect
now	then
here	there
ago	before
thus	so
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
this	that
yesterday	the day before
these	those
come	go
hence	thence
next week/month	following week/month

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## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

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### TASK #1

#### Listening section

Listen to the audio provided to answer question number 1 to 5.

1. Who is Hughie Erskine?
  - A. A handsome young man who has been unlucky in financial matters.
  - B. A rich young man who has been lucky in financial matters.
  - C. A handsome young man who has been lucky in financial matters.
  - D. A rich young man who has been unlucky in financial matter
2. How much is Hughie's only income in a year?
  - A. 100 pounds
  - B. 200 pounds
  - C. 300 pounds
  - D. 400 pounds
3. How can Hughie marry Laura?
  - A. If he can earn four thousand pounds.
  - B. If he can earn six thousand pounds.
  - C. If he can earn eight thousand pounds.
  - D. If he can earn ten thousand pounds.
4. Who is Hughie's painter friend?
  - A. Alan Trevor
  - B. Dilan Trevor
  - C. Alan Travis
  - D. Dilan Travis
5. What did Hughie think that the old man was a beggar?
  - A. Because the old man was wearing dirty clothes and thorn boots.
  - B. Because the old man was wearing thorn clothes and boots.
  - C. Because the old man was wearing thorn clothes and ugly shoes.
  - D. Because the old man was wearing dirty clothes and dirty boots.

### TASK #2

#### Speaking Section

Read the following dialogue below and complete the missing phrase or clause from the dialogue by choosing A, B, C, D or E.

6. Jude : "Darling, come and look what I got for you!"  
Mary-Ann: ".....? From the Governor! That's incredible. I've been waiting for this day all along."
  - A. An invitation
  - B. A condolence letter
  - C. An acceptance letter
  - D. A birthday card
  - E. A greeting card
7. Jude : "Are you excited? Hey, what's the matter?"  
Mary-Ann: "I don't have a new nice gown to wear for the big day."

- Jude : "Let's see, dear wife. How much would a simple but nice gown cost?"  
 Mary-Ann: "I don't know exactly, but ..... with four hundred pounds!"
- I think maybe it cost
  - I think it must be
  - I want it
  - I think I could do it
  - I think I need it
8. Jude : "Alright, I can afford it for you. Now, what's the matter again?"  
 Mary-Ann: "I forget. I don't have any expensive jewels anymore. We sold it last month to repair the car. .... without it. So, I better stay at home on that day."
- I would look funny
  - I will look cheap
  - I should look miserable
  - I mustn't look miserable
  - I have to look happy
9. Jude : "That's ridiculous! No one will say anything to you."  
 Mary-Ann: "You don't understand. There is nothing more humiliating than looking poor in the middle of a lot of rich women!"  
 Jude : "Look, calm down. You can go and see your rich friend, Viola. .... You know her well enough for that."
- Ask her to lend you some shoes.
  - Ask her to lend you some dresses.
  - Ask her to lend you some accessories.
  - Ask her to lend you some money.
  - Ask her to lend you some jewels.
10. One week later.  
 Jude : "Darling, Mary-Ann, what is wrong with the expression on your face? You Don't look right but rather pale."  
 Mary-Ann: "Oh, dear husband. What should we do? ....."  
 Jude : "What? That's a disaster. Do you know that it cost a fortune? Think again. Last night after came back from the ball, where did you put it?"
- I have sold Viola's diamond.
  - I have lent Viola's diamond to my friend.
  - I no longer have Viola's diamond.
  - I drop Viola's diamond on the street.
  - I don't care about Viola's diamond anymore.

**Read the following short story to answer questions in Reading and writing section.**

Every summer, Penny travels to a family reunion barbeque. Penny is never excited, and this year is no different. She dreads the drive.

She does not like talking to her relatives. And she does not like the smell of hamburgers (Penny is a vegetarian.).

When Penny arrives, she sees lots of familiar faces. It is July and Uncle Vernon is wearing a sweater. Uncle Vernon is always cold. It's very mysterious.

She sees her cousin Polly. Polly has six children. The youngest one screams. Then the oldest one screams. Polly's children are always screaming.

She sees many of her other cousins in the field playing softball. They play a softball game every year, and it always ends in a big argument. Penny wonders, again, why they never solve it.

Then Penny sees an incredibly handsome man. She stares at him. He catches her staring. He smiles and walks over to her. Penny is very nervous. She is nervous because a handsome man is walking up to her and she is nervous because this handsome man might be her cousin.

The man sticks out his hand and says, "Hi, I'm Paul."

"Hi, I'm Penny," Penny says. "Are we related?"

Paul laughs. "No, we are not related. I am Vernon's nurse. He is sick and needs to keep me close by. But he did not want to miss this barbecue!"

"Oh, thank goodness," Penny says and then blushes. Penny always blushes when she is nervous, embarrassed, or hot, and right now she is all three.

Handsome Paul laughs and says, "Would you like to go get a hamburger with me? They smell delicious."

Penny smiles, "Sure. I love hamburgers!"

### TASK #3

#### Reading Section

Choose the following statement whether it is true or false based on the text by giving a checklist (✓).

No	Statement	True	False
11	Penny doesn't like to go to family reunion		
12	Penny's uncle is a cold and mysterious man		
13	Penny's cousins are always caring but noisy		
14	Penny is attracted to his uncle's nurse		
15	Penny is not a liar		

#### Writing Section

Identify the elements of the short story above!

Elements:

1. Character:
2. Setting:
3. Introduction:
4. Conflict:
5. Raising action:

### TASK#4

Change the direct speech below into indirect speech!

1. They said, "Our roses are white."
2. The Nightingale said, "I will sing you my sweetest song."
3. "Be happy," cried the Nightingale to the student.
4. "Dewi Sayojana, I haven't got a wife", said Bisma.
5. Bisma said to Dewi Sayojan, "Where is Abiyasa now?"

### TASK#4

Please analyse a short story text below with your group!

#### **The celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras Country**

In compliance with the request of a friend of mine, who wrote me from the East, I called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler and enquired after my friend's friend, Leonidas W. Smiley, as requested to do, and I hereunto append the result. I have a lurking suspicion that Leonidas W. Smiley is a myth and that my friend never knew such a personage and that he only conjectured that if I asked old Wheeler about him, it would remind him of his infamous Jim Smiley and he would go to work and bore me to death with some exasperating reminiscence of him as long as and as tedious as it should be useless to me. If that was the design, it succeed.

I found Simon Wheeler dozing comfortably by the barroom stove of the dilapidated tavern in the decayed mining camp of Angel's and I noticed that he was fat and bald-headed and had an expression of winning gentleness and simplicity upon his tranquil countenance. He roused up and gave me good-day. I told him a friend had commissioned me to make some enquiries about a cherished companion of his boyhood named Leonidas W. Smiley-Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley, a young minister of the Gospel, who he had heard was at one time a resident of Angel's Camp. I added that if Mr. Wheeler could tell me anything about this Rev. Leonidas W. Smiley, I would feel under many obligations to him.

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## SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

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**Read the short story below to answer question number 1 to 6!**

There was once a king of Scotland whose name was Robert Bruce. He had need to be both brave and wise, for the times in which he lived were wild and rude. The King of England was at war with him, and had led a great army into Scotland to drive him out of the land.

Battle after battle had been fought. Six times had Bruce led his brave little army against his foes; and six times had his men been beaten, and driven into flight. At last his army was scattered, and he was forced to hide himself in the woods and in lonely places among the mountains.

One rainy day, Bruce lay on the ground under a rude shed, listening to the patter of the drops on the roof above him. He was tired and sick at heart, and ready to give up all hope. It seemed to him that there was no use for him to try to do anything more.

As he lay thinking, he saw a spider over his head, making ready to weave her web. He watched her as she toiled slowly and with great care. Six times she tried to throw her frail thread from one beam to another, and six times it fell short.

"Poor thing!" said Bruce: "you, too, know what it is to fail."

But the spider did not lose hope with the sixth failure. With still more care, she made ready to try for the seventh time. Bruce almost forgot his own troubles as he watched her swing herself out upon the slender line. Would she fail again? No! The thread was carried safely to the beam, and fastened there.

"I, too, will try a seventh time!" cried Bruce.

He arose and called his men together. He told them of his plans, and sent them out with messages of cheer to his disheartened people. Soon there was an army of brave Scotch-men around him. Another battle was fought, and the King of England was glad to go back into his own country.

I have heard it said, that, after that day, no one by the name of Bruce would ever hurt a spider.

1. Who is the main character of the story?
  - A. The England army
  - B. The Scotland army
  - C. The spider
  - D. The king of England
  - E. The king of Scotland**
2. Why did Bruce want to give up all his hope?
  - A. Because he was tired and sick at heart by the battles.**
  - B. Because he saw the spider failed six times in spinning the web.
  - C. Because the king of England sent so many troops.
  - D. Because he already believed he would the at next battle
  - E. Because he felt sad in seeing a lot of his armies died.
3. When was the spider succeed in spinning the web?
  - A. In its fifth try
  - B. In its sixth try
  - C. In its seventh try**
  - D. In its eighth try

- E. In its ninth try
4. Which is the correct synonym of “scattered” from the text above?
- A. Gathered
  - B. Combined
  - C. Retained
  - D. Strayed**
  - E. Arranged
5. What is the climax of the story?
- A. Bruce sees a spider trying to spin a web.
  - B. The king of Scotland feels discouraged after losing six battles.
  - C. After seeing the spider success to spin the web, the king decides he will try to fight again.**
  - D. The spider gives the king hope and courage to fight another battle.
  - E. Bruce will not ever hurt a spider.
6. The following words are the themes of the story, except ...
- A. Courage
  - B. Relentless
  - C. War
  - D. Loyalty
  - E. Retribution**

**Read the following short story to answer question number 7 to 13!**

In the northern part of Austin there once dwelt an honest family by the name of Smothers. The family consisted of John Smothers, his wife, himself, their little daughter, five years of age, and her parents, making six people toward the population of the city when counted for a special write-up, but only three by actual count.

One night after supper the little girl was seized with a severe colic, and John Smothers hurried down town to get some medicine. He never came back. The little girl recovered and in time grew up to womanhood. The mother grieved very much over her husband's disappearance, and it was nearly three months before she married again, and moved to San Antonio. The little girl also married in time, and after a few years had rolled around, she also had a little girl five years of age. She still lived in the same house where they dwelt when her father had left and never returned.

One night by a remarkable coincidence her little girl was taken with cramp colic on the anniversary of the disappearance of John Smothers, who would now have been her grandfather if he had been alive and had a steady job. "I will go downtown and get some medicine for her," said John Smith (for it was none other than he whom she had married).

"No, no, dear John," cried his wife. "You, too, might disappear forever, and then forget to come back."

So John Smith did not go, and together they sat by the bedside of little Pansy (for that was Pansy's name).

After a little Pansy seemed to grow worse, and John Smith again attempted to go for medicine, but his wife would not let him. Suddenly the door opened, and an old man, stooped and bent, with long white hair, entered the room.

"Hello, here is grandpa," said Pansy. She had recognized him before any of the others.

The old man drew a bottle of medicine from his pocket and gave Pansy a spoonful.

She got well immediately.

"I was a little late," said John Smothers, "as I waited for a street car."

7. What is the story about?
- A. About the missing father who comes back as a grandfather.**
  - B. About the remarried wife who moves to the San Antonio.
  - C. About the sick daughter who misses her father.
  - D. About the strange family who live in the downtown.
  - E. About the life of John Smith.



8. Where is the story taken place exactly?
  - A. **In the northern part of Austin.**
  - B. In Austin
  - C. In the Austin down town
  - D. In San Antonio
  - E. In the city
9. How did the grandfather disappear?
  - A. He got lost while waiting for a street car.
  - B. He lost track of time while he was waiting for a street car.
  - C. **He went downtown to buy medicine but never came back.**
  - D. He forgot the way to the house.
  - E. He didn't want to come back.
10. Why did the wife move to San Antonio?
  - A. Because she wanted to forget about the past.
  - B. Because she grieved so much the loss of her husband.
  - C. Because she wanted to be happy in her new life.
  - D. Because she wanted to find a new husband.
  - E. **Because she got married again and followed her new husband.**
11. What is the synonym of "grieved" from the second paragraph?
  - A. **Mourned**
  - B. Pleased
  - C. Excited
  - D. Relieved
  - E. Perished
12. What is the time connectives that you used in the text?
  - A. After a few years
  - B. **Now**
  - C. Suddenly
  - D. Late
  - E. One night
13. The correct indirect form of "I will go downtown and get some medicine for her," said John Smith is ...
  - A. John said that he will go downtown and got some medicine for her.
  - B. Joh said that he would go downtown and get some medicine for her.
  - C. **John said that he would go to downtown and got some medicine for her.**
  - D. John said that he will be going to downtown and get some medicine for her.
  - E. John said that he would be going to downtown and got some medicine for her.

**The story below is for question number 14 to 18.**

It was quite by accident I discovered this incredible invasion of Earth by lifeforms from another planet. As yet, I haven't done anything about it; I can't think of anything to do. I wrote to the Government, and they sent back a pamphlet on the repair and maintenance of frame houses. Anyhow, the whole thing is known; I'm not the first to discover it. Maybe it's even under control.

I was sitting in my easy-chair, idly turning the pages of a paper-backed book someone had left on the bus, when I came across the reference that first put me on the trail. For a moment I didn't respond. It took some time for the full import to sink in. After I'd comprehended, it seemed odd I hadn't noticed it right away.

The reference was clearly to a nonhuman species of incredible properties, not indigenous to Earth. A species, I hasten to point out, customarily masquerading as ordinary human beings. Their disguise, however, became transparent in the face of the following observations by the author. It was at once obvious the author knew everything. Knew everything--and was taking it in his stride.

14. Who sent back the pamphlet on the repair and maintenance of frame houses?
  - A. The narrator
  - B. The author
  - C. Someone

**D. The Government**

- E. The character 'I'
15. Why did the character think that the author knew everything?
- A. Because the author was taking it in his stride.  
B. Because the references was clearly to a nonhuman species of incredible properties.  
C. Because the narrator had masquerading the species as ordinary human beings.  
**D. Because the author had observed it.**  
E. Because it was clearly seen from characters' transparent disguise.
16. "It seemed odd I hadn't noticed it right away." The word 'it' after the word 'noticed' from the sentence refers to ...
- A. The reference**  
B. The Trail  
C. The paper-backed book  
D. The properties  
E. The frame houses
17. What is the point of view of the story above?
- A. First person point of view**  
B. Second person point of view  
C. Third person point of view  
D. Third person limited point of view  
E. Third person omniscient point of view
18. What is the prepositional phrase of time that you can find form the text?
- A. Yet  
B. When  
**C. For a moment**  
D. After  
E. At once

**Read the short story below to answer question number 1 to 5!**

I am tired. At the end of these years I am very tired. I have been studying in books the languages of the living and those we call dead. Early in the fresh morning I have studied in books, and throughout the day when the sun was shining; and at night when there were stars, I have lighted my oil-lamp and studied in books. Now my brain is weary and I want rest.

I shall sit here on the door-step beside my friend Paul. He is an idle fellow with folded hands. He laughs when I upbraid him, and bids me, with a motion, hold my peace. He is listening to a thrush's song that comes from the blur of yonder apple-tree. He tells me the thrush is singing a complaint. She wants her mate that was with her last blossom-time and built a nest with her. She will have no other mate. She will call for him till she hears the notes of her beloved-one's song coming swiftly towards her across forest and field.

Paul is a strange fellow. He gazed idly at a billowy white cloud that rolls lazily over and over along the edge of the blue sky. He turns away from me and the words with which I would instruct him, to drink deep the scent of the clover-field and the thick perfume from the rose-hedge.

We rise from the door-step and walk together down the gentle slope of the hill; past the apple-tree, and the rose-hedge; and along the border of the field where wheat is growing. We walk down to the foot of the gentle slope where women and men and children are living.

Paul is a strange fellow. He looks into the faces of people who pass us by. He tells me that in their eyes he reads the story of their souls. He knows men and women and the little children, and why they look this way and that way. He knows the reasons that turn them to and fro and cause them to go and come. I think I shall walk a space through the world with my friend Paul. He is very wise, he knows the language of God which I have not learned.

19. How long has Paul's friend been studying in books?
- A. For days
  - B. For months
  - C. For years**
  - D. For the whole day
  - E. For the past few years
20. Why was the thrush singing a complaint?
- A. Because she had no other mate.
  - B. Because she wanted her own mate.**
  - C. Because she wanted to bloom.
  - D. Because she wanted to build a nest.
  - E. Because Paul said it so.
21. Who is Paul in the story above?
- A. A strange fellow who complaint about the thrush's song.
  - B. A strange fellow who likes to walk down the gentle slope of the hill.
  - C. A strange fellow who likes to observe people without knowing why.
  - D. A strange fellow who gazes into the sky lazily.
  - E. A strange fellow who is very wise.**
22. "She will call for him till she hears the notes of her beloved-one's song coming." The word 'him' refers to ...
- A. The narrator
  - B. Paul
  - C. The apple-tree
  - D. The thrush
  - E. The thrush's mate**
23. What is the conflict of the story?
- A. The patterns of nature
  - B. The patterns of human being
  - C. Tired of books**
  - D. Real knowledge means giving up books
  - E. The strange fellow friend
24. What did the main character decide in the end?
- A. The main character wants to be wise.
  - B. The main character will venture the world with her wise friend.**
  - C. The main character will learn the language of God.
  - D. The main character decide to become an observer.
  - E. The main character will continue to study in books.
25. The correct direct form of "He tells me the thrush is singing a complaint" is ...
- A. He said to me, "The thrush is singing a complaint."
  - B. He said to me, "The thrush was singing a complaint."
  - C. He says to me, "The thrush was singing a complaint."
  - D. He says to me, "The thrush is singing a complaint."**
  - E. He tells me, "The thrush was singing a complaint."