

A P P E N D I X - 1

LESSON PLAN

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FIELD OF STUDY : LANGUAGE
 SUB FIELD OF STUDY : ENGLISH
 TOPIC : STRUCTURE
 SUB TOPIC : CONJUNCTION (UNIT 9)
 CLASS : II A 3 (SMA)
 SEMESTER : III
 TIME : 2 meetings @ 45 minutes

I. General Assumptions :

The students have already known about :

- a. Simple present, present continuous, simple past, past continuous, present perfect and future tense.
- b. The positive, negative and interrogative sentences.

II. General Instructional Objectives :

The students will have knowledge about how to use the conjunction and, but, or, because, so.

III. Specific Instructional Objectives :3.1 For the first meeting

- The students can use the conjunction with 80% of the answers right.
- Given pictures, students could answer the questions by using the right conjunction with 80% of the answers right.

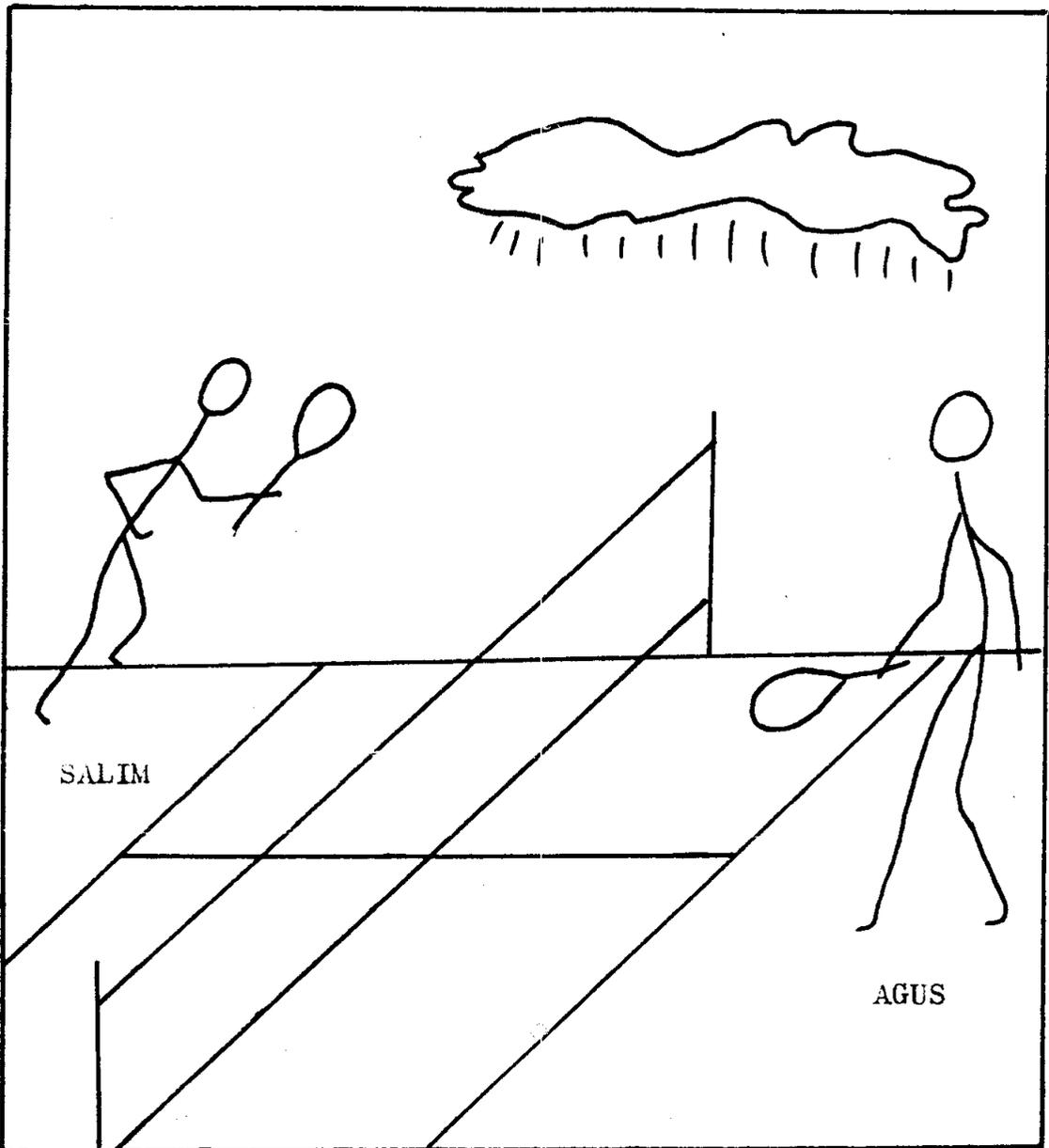
3.2 For the second meeting

- Given pictures, students could make sentences about the pictures in the form of a short story by using the correct conjunctions with 80% of the answers right.

IV. Material :

4.1 For the first meeting

The materials given are pictures taken from a textbook. (see the next pages)



Teacher : What is Salim doing?

Students :

Teacher : What is Agus doing?

Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :

Teacher : Why is and used? *)

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : What is Salim doing?

Students : Salim is playing tennis.

Teacher : What is Agus doing?

Students : Agus is playing tennis.

Teacher : Combine your answers!

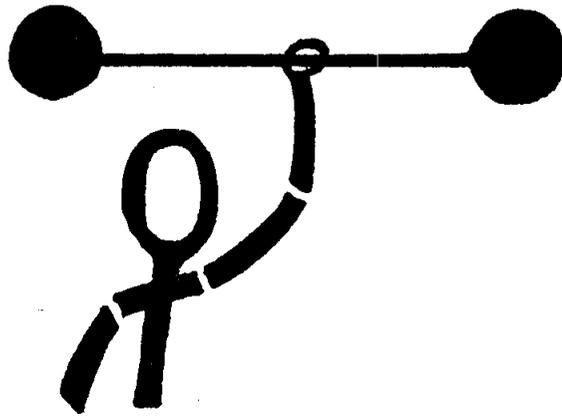
Students : Salim and Agus are playing tennis.

Teacher : Why is and used? *)

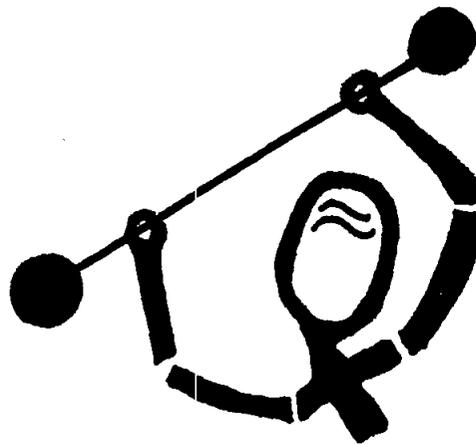
Students : And is used for combining two sentences which are balanced.

Note

*) = This question is given orally by the teacher after the students have combined the two sentences using the correct conjunction.



JACK



BENI

Teacher : Who is strong?

Students :

Teacher : Who is weak?

Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :

Teacher : Why is but used? *)

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Who is strong?

Students : Jack is strong.

Teacher : Who is weak?

Students : Beni is weak.

Teacher : Combine your answers!

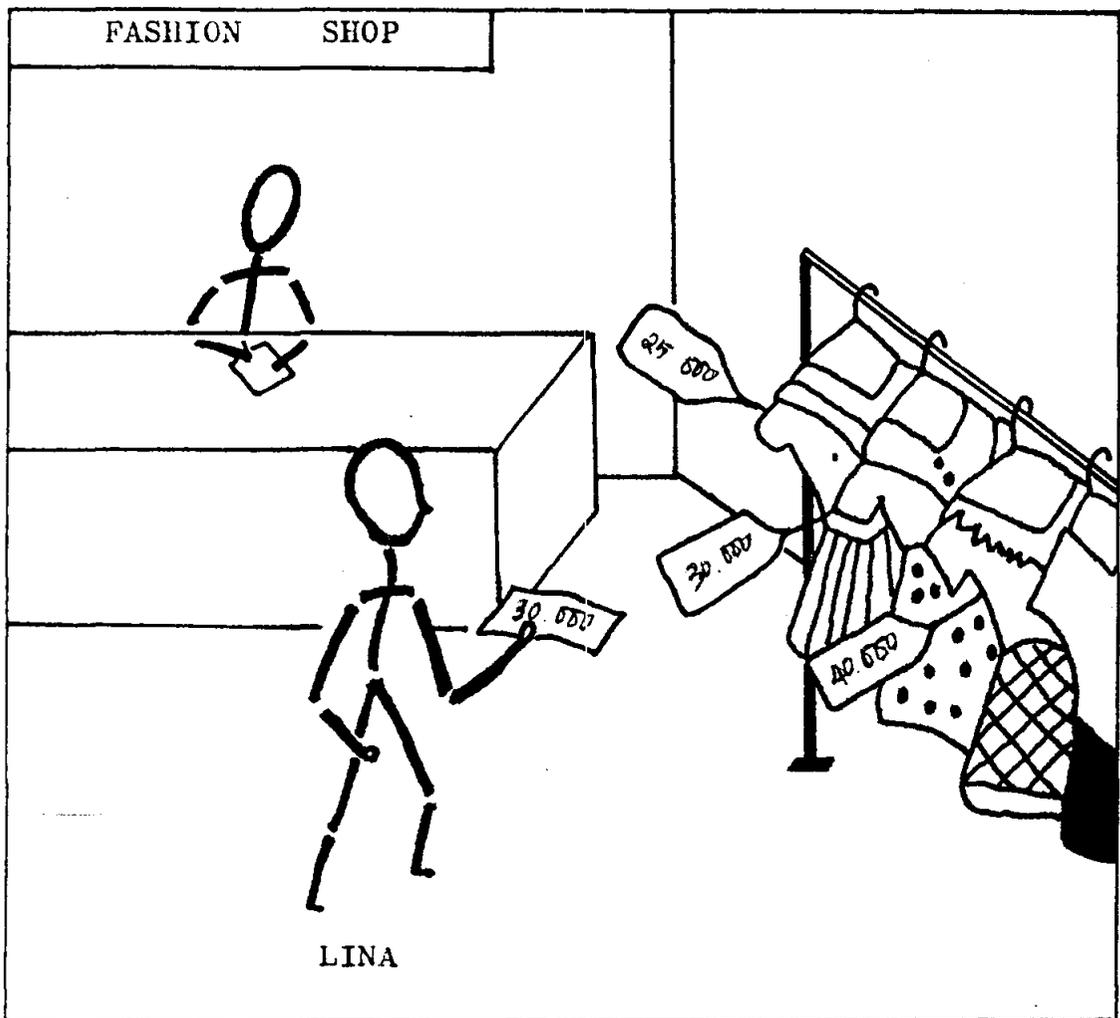
Students : Jack is strong but Beni is weak.

Teacher : Why is but used? *)

Students : But is used for combining two sentences which are contrary to each other.

Note

*) = This question is given orally by the teacher after the students have combined the two sentences using the correct conjunction.



LINA

Teacher : Where is Lina?

Students :

Teacher : What does she do?

Students :

Teacher : How much money does she have?

Students :

Teacher : Could she buy one of the dresses?

Students :

Teacher : Which one could she buy?

Students :

Teacher : Why is or used? *)

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Where is Lina?

Students : She is at a fashion shop.

Teacher : What does she do?

Students : She sees some dresses.

Teacher : How much money does she have?

Students : She has Rp. 30.000

Teacher : Could she buy one of the dresses?

Students : Yes, she could.

Teacher : Which one could she buy?

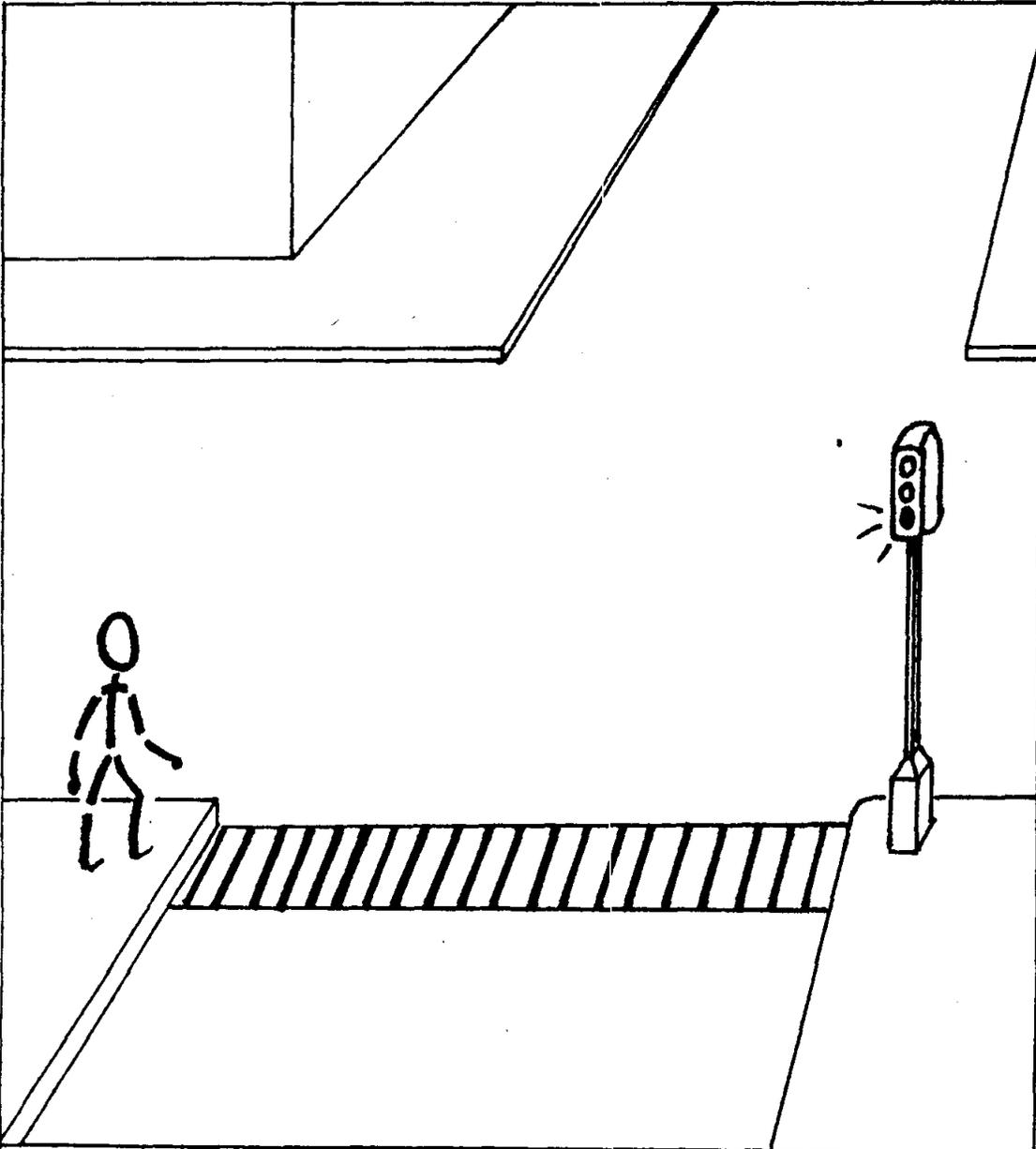
Students : She could buy the one costing Rp. 25.000 or
Rp. 30.000

Teacher : Why is or used? *)

Students : Or is used for combining two sentences which
shows choice.

Note

*) = This question is given orally by the teacher after
the students have combined the two sentences using
the correct conjunction.



Teacher : Was the traffic light green?

Students :

Teacher : Did the child cross the street?

Students :

Teacher : Why did he not cross the street?

Students :

Teacher : Why is because used? *)

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Was the traffic light green?

Students : Yes, it was.

Teacher : Did the child cross the street?

Students : No, he did not.

Teacher : Why did he not cross the street?

Students : He did not cross the street because the traffic light was green.

Teacher : Why is because used? *)

Students : Because is used for combining 'two sentences which show cause and result.

Note

*) = This question is given orally by the teacher after the students have combined the two sentences using the correct conjunction.



RETNO

Teacher : How is Retno's sock?

Students :

Teacher : What is Retno doing?

Students :

Teacher : Combine the first answer to the second one!

Students :

Teacher : Why is so used? *)

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : How is Retno's sock?

Students : Retno's sock is torn.

Teacher : What is Retno doing?

Students : Retno is mending her sock.

Teacher : Combine the first answer to the second one!

Students : Retno's sock is torn so she is mending it.

Teacher : Why is so used? *)

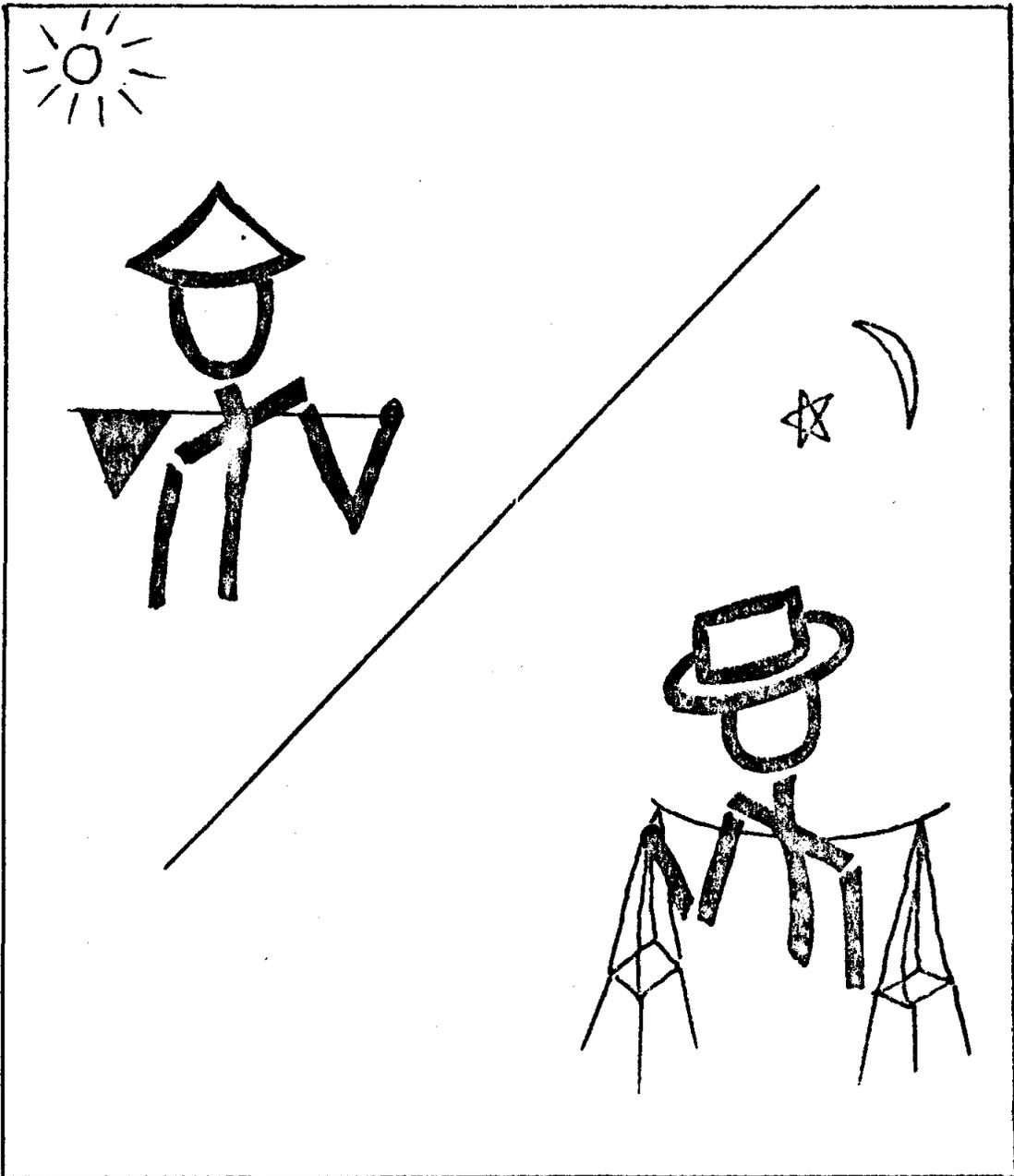
Students : So is used for combining two sentences which show the result/the consequence of a matter.

Note

*) = This question is given orally by the teacher after the students have combined the two sentences using the correct conjunction.

4.2 For the second meeting

The materials given are pictures taken from a textbook. (see the next pages)



Teacher : Do I work in the morning?

Students :

Teacher : Do I work in the evening?

Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Do I work in the morning?

Students : Yes, you work in the morning.

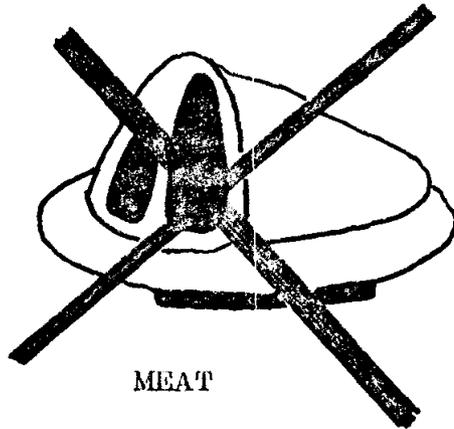
Teacher : Do I work in the evening?

Students : Yes, you work in the evening.

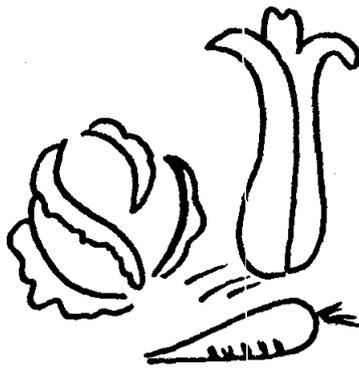
Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students : You work in the morning and in the evening.

You work in the morning but you work in the evening.



MEAT



VEGETABLES

Teacher : Do I like meat?

Students :

Teacher : Do I like vegetables?

Students :

Teacher : Put your answers into one sentence!

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Do I like meat?

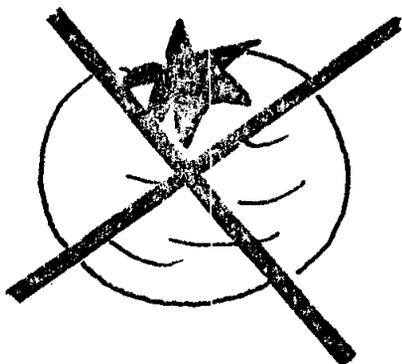
Students : No, you do not like meat.

Teacher : Do I like vegetables?

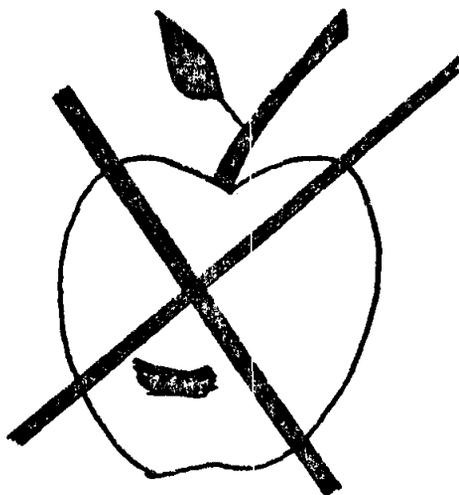
Students : Yes, you like vegetables.

Teacher : Put your answers into one sentence!

Students : You do not like meat but you like vegetables.



TOMATO



ORANGE

Teacher : Do you like a tomato?

Students :

Teacher : Do you like an orange?

Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Do you like a tomato?

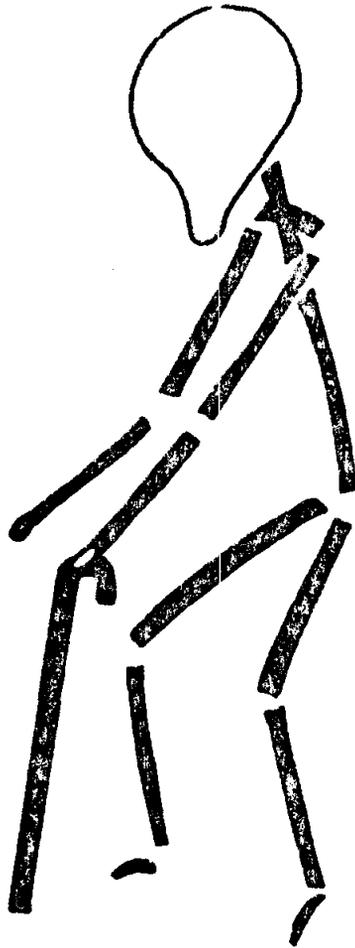
Students : No, I do not like a tomato.

Teacher : Do you like an orange?

Students : No, I do not like an orange.

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students : I do not like a tomato or an orange.



PAK KROMO

Teacher : Is Pak Kromo very old?

Students :

Teacher : How does Pak Kromo walk?

Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Is Pak Kromo very old?

Students : Yes, pak Kromo is very old.

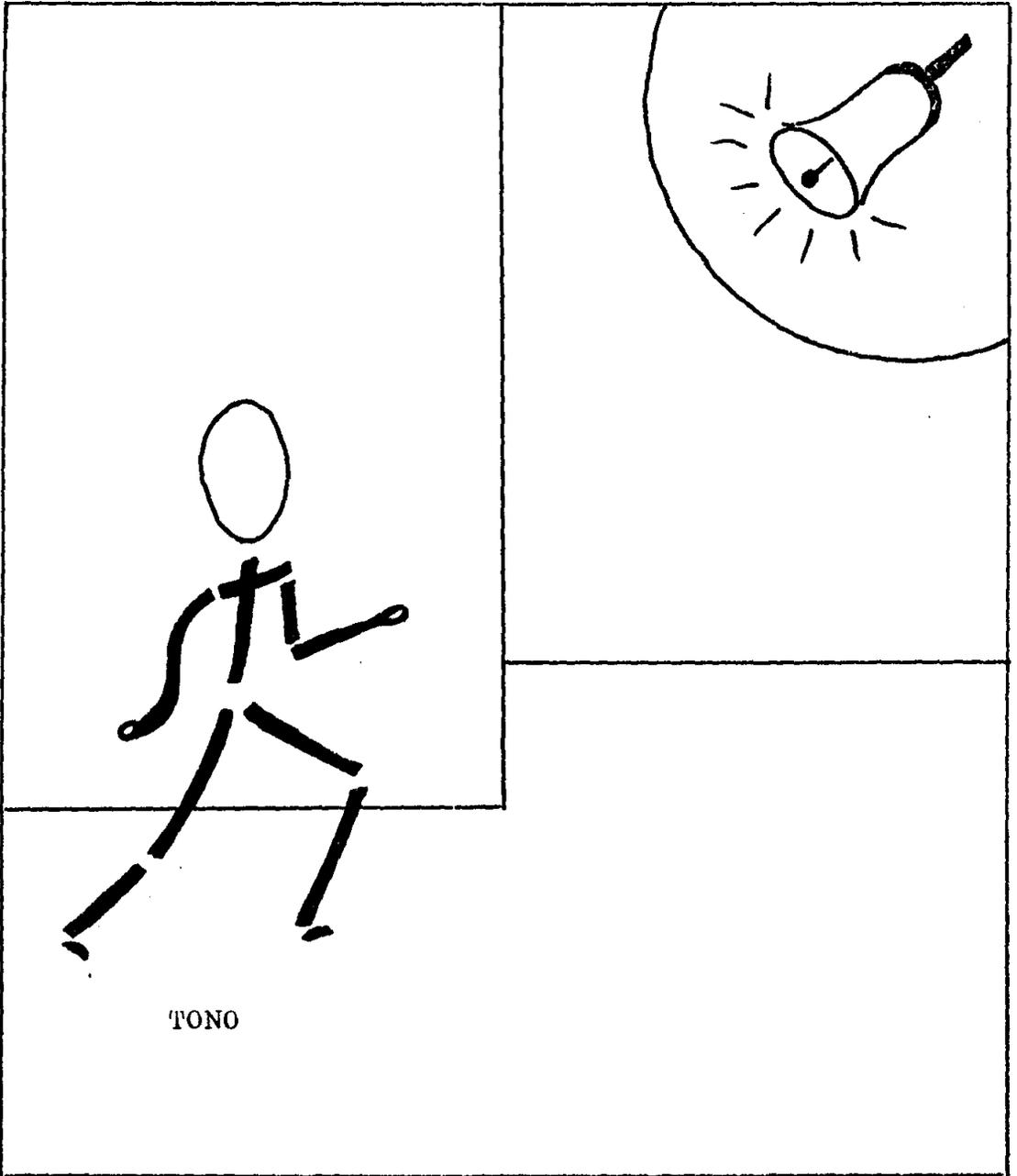
Teacher : How does Pak Kromo walk?

Students : Pak Kromo walks by using a stick.

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students : Pak Kromo is very old so he walks by using
a stick.

Pak Kromo walks by using a stick because he
is very old.



TONO

Teacher : Is the bell ringing?
Students :
Teacher : Is Tono in a hurry?
Students :
Teacher : Combine your answers!
Students :

The expected answers are :

Teacher : Is the bell ringing?

Students : Yes, the bell is ringing.

Teacher : Is Tono in a hurry?

Students : Yes, Tono is in a hurry.

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students : The bell is ringing so Tono is in a hurry.
Tono is in a hurry because the bell is
ringing.

V. Teaching Learning Activities

5.1 For the first meeting

1. The teacher greets the students.	1. The students respond.
2. The teacher distributes the pictures selected to teach.	2. The students accept them.
3. The teacher gives the students time to look at the pictures and the dialogues given.	3. The students look at the pictures and try to understand the questions.
4. The teacher asks the students to answer the questions in the dialogues.	4. The students answer them.
5. The teacher discusses the students' answer. In this step, the teacher also explains the meaning and use of the conjunctions <u>and</u> , <u>but</u> , <u>or</u> , <u>because</u> , <u>so</u> .	5. The students listen and pay attention to the teacher.
6. As evaluation the teacher gives some exercises.	6. The students do them.
7. The teacher says good bye.	7. The students respond.

5.2 For the second meeting

1. The teacher greets the students.	1. The students respond.
2. The teacher distributes the pictures selected to teach.	2. The students accept them.
3. The teacher gives the students time to look at the pictures and the dialogues given.	3. The students look at the pictures and try to understand the questions.
4. The teacher asks the students to answer the questions in the dialogues.	4. The students answer them.
5. The teacher discusses the students' answer. In this case, the teacher reviews the lesson given in the first meeting.	5. The students listen and pay attention to the teacher.
6. The teacher checks the students' homework given in the first meeting.	6. The students listen and pay attention to the teacher.
7. As evaluation the teacher gives some exercises.	7. The students do them.
8. The teacher says good bye.	8. The students respond.

VI. Methods of Teaching

- Showing some pictures to the students.
- Answering the dialogues.
- Discussion and explanation.

VII. Teaching Aids

- Picture + dialogues
- Blackboard and chalks

VIII. References

- GBPP Bahasa Inggris SMA 1987
- Buku paket 2A Ilmu Ilmu Sosial

IX. Time Allotment

9.1 For the first meeting

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------|---|
| - Greeting | : | 1 minute | |
| - Distributing material | : | 2 minutes | |
| - Presentation/Answering | : | 20 minutes | |
| - Exercises/Evaluation | : | 15 minutes | |
| - Checking | : | 7 minutes | + |
| | | 45 minutes | |

9.2 For the second meeting

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------|---|
| - Greeting | : | 1 minute | |
| - Distributing material | : | 2 minutes | |
| - Reviewing | : | 15 minutes | |
| - Exercises/Evaluation | : | 15 minutes | |
| - Checking | : | 12 minutes | + |
| | | 45 minutes | |

X. Evaluation10.1 For the first meeting

A. Combine these two sentences below by using the correct conjunction and, but, or, because, so.

01. They went hunting. They did not catch anything.

02. You can not eat the soup. It is too hot.

03. Juli did not hurry. She missed the bus.

04. We must not park the car here. We will be fined.

05. I have some cigarettes. I have not any matches.

06. We knocked at the door. Father opened it.

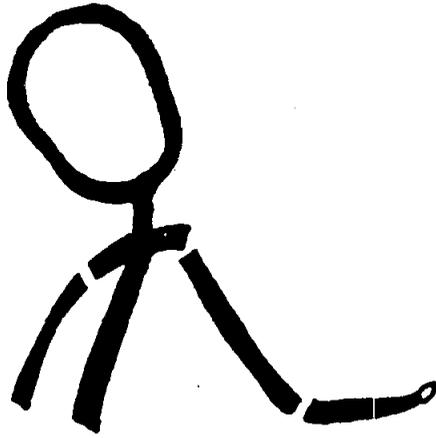
07. Be quick! They will leave you behind.

08. We can not play ping pong. We have lost the bats.

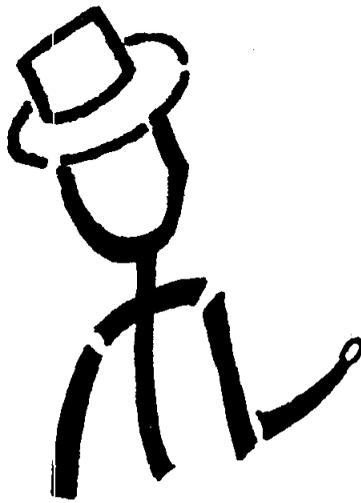
09. Linda played the piano. her sister sang a song.

10. I went to bed late. I could not get up early in the morning.

B. Answer the questions below the picture by using the correct conjunction and, but, or, because, so.



LUKMAN



ANDRY

Teacher : Who has a hat?

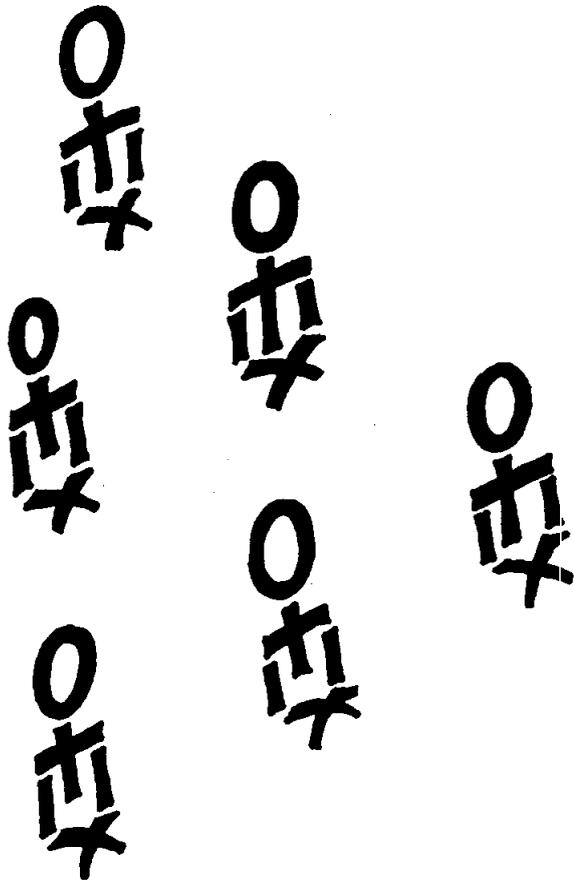
Students :

Teacher : Does Lukman have a hat?

Students :

Teacher : Combine the two sentences!

Students :



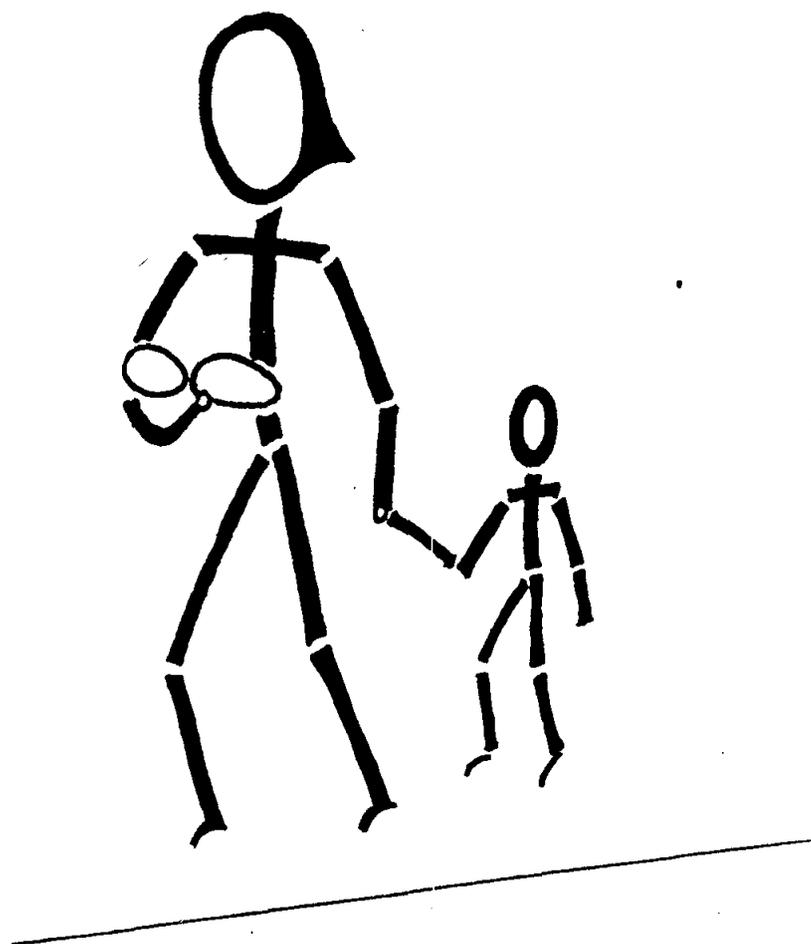
STUDENTS

once upon a time
there is a king.....



TEACHER

Teacher : What is the teacher doing?
 Students :
 Teacher : Are the students listening?
 Students :
 Teacher : Combine the two sentences!
 Students :

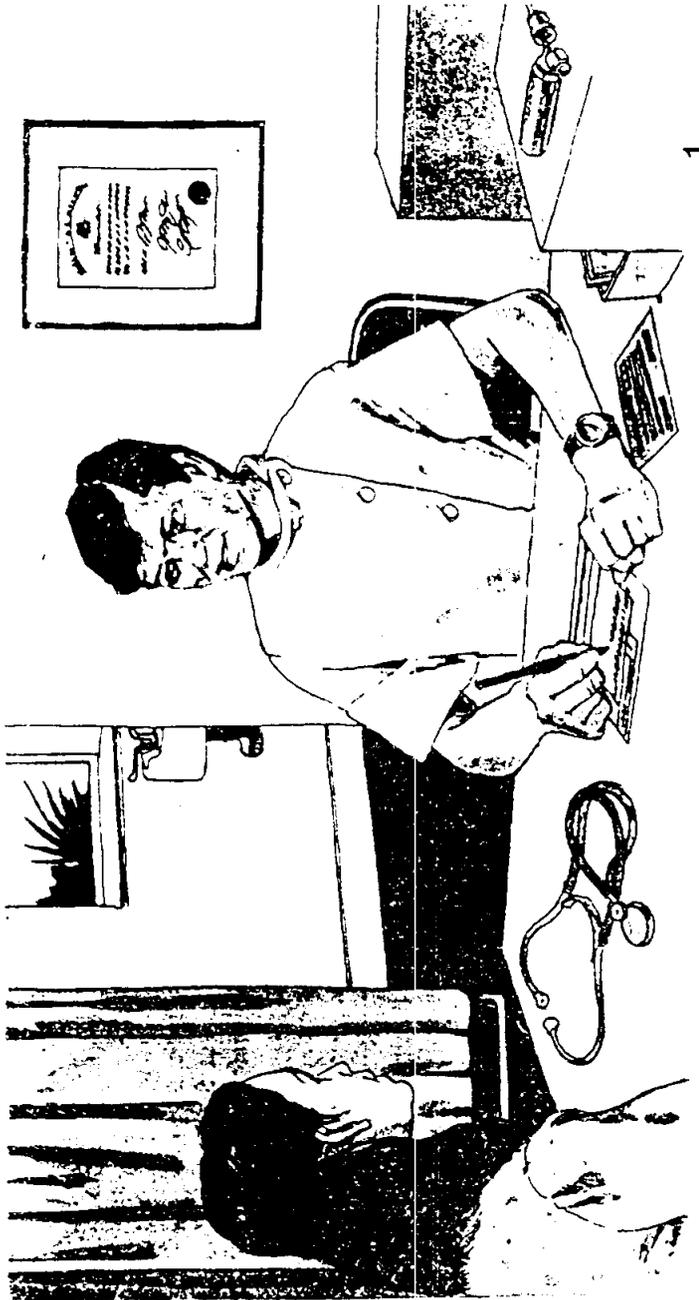


Teacher : What is the woman doing? (Give the answer using complex sentence)

Students :

Do as a homework :

c. Fill in the blanks using the correct conjunction by looking at the picture.



1. J.C. Richards and I Made Markus, Creative English, Pustaka Ilmu, Jakarta, 1980, p. 61

Student A : What did the doctor tell you?

Student B : He told me to take a few days off school stay in bed the whole time, I won't recover soon., I think it's not necessary to follow the doctor's advice, I don't want to miss my lesson. What's your opinion?

Student A : I think you can tell your teacher about it you wouldn't be considered being absent from class without any reasons.

D. Make up a story according to the picture by using conjunction and, but, or, because, so.



2

Vocabulary list :

to pick up	= menjemput
to sit side by side	= duduk berdampingan
newsstand	= kios surat kabar & majalah
porter	= kuli
ticket window	= loket penjualan karcis
baggage/luggage	= barang - barang bawaan waktu bepergian

10.2 For the second meeting

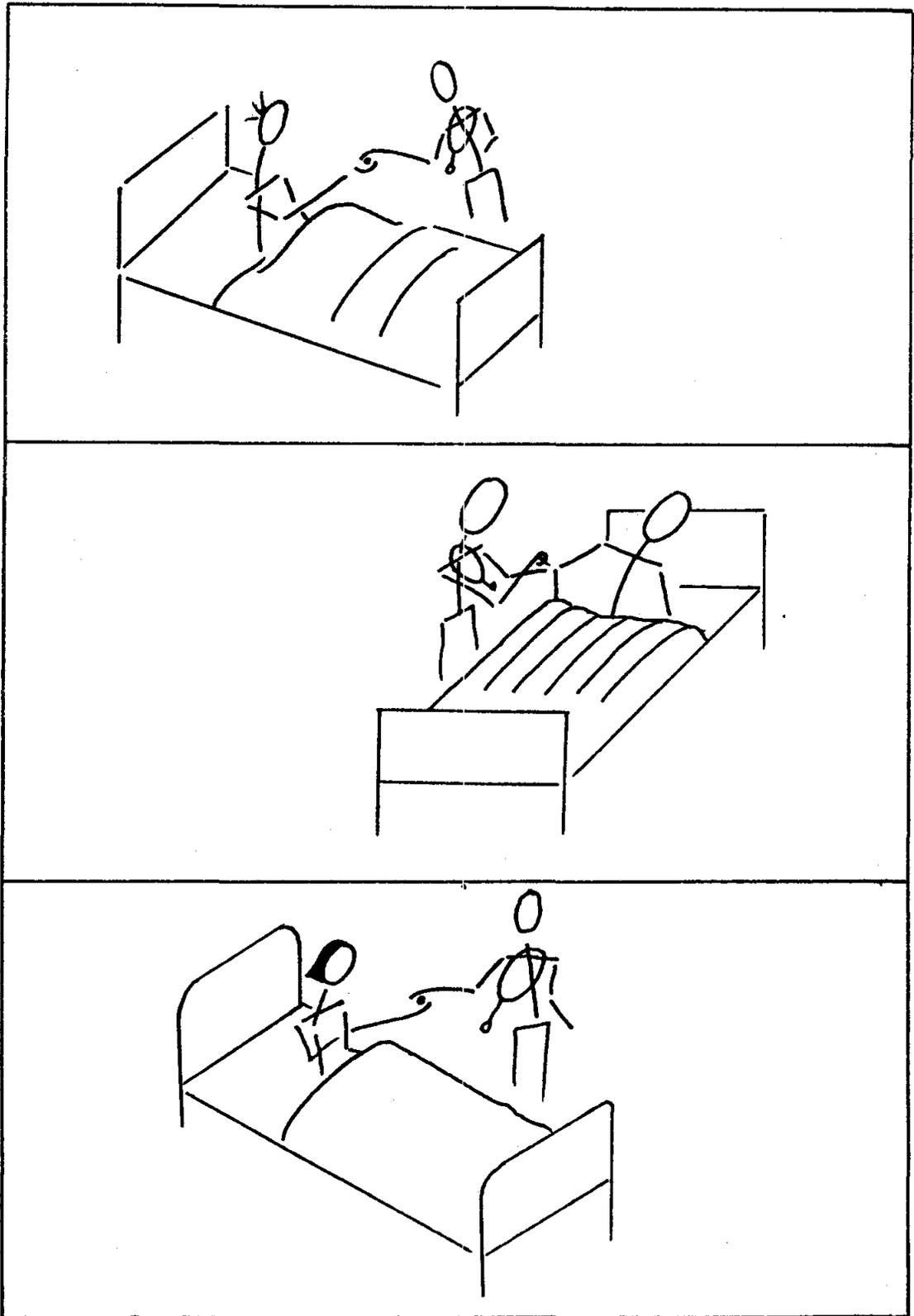
Make up a story according to the picture by using conjunction and, but, or, because, so.

Vocabulary list (Picture A)

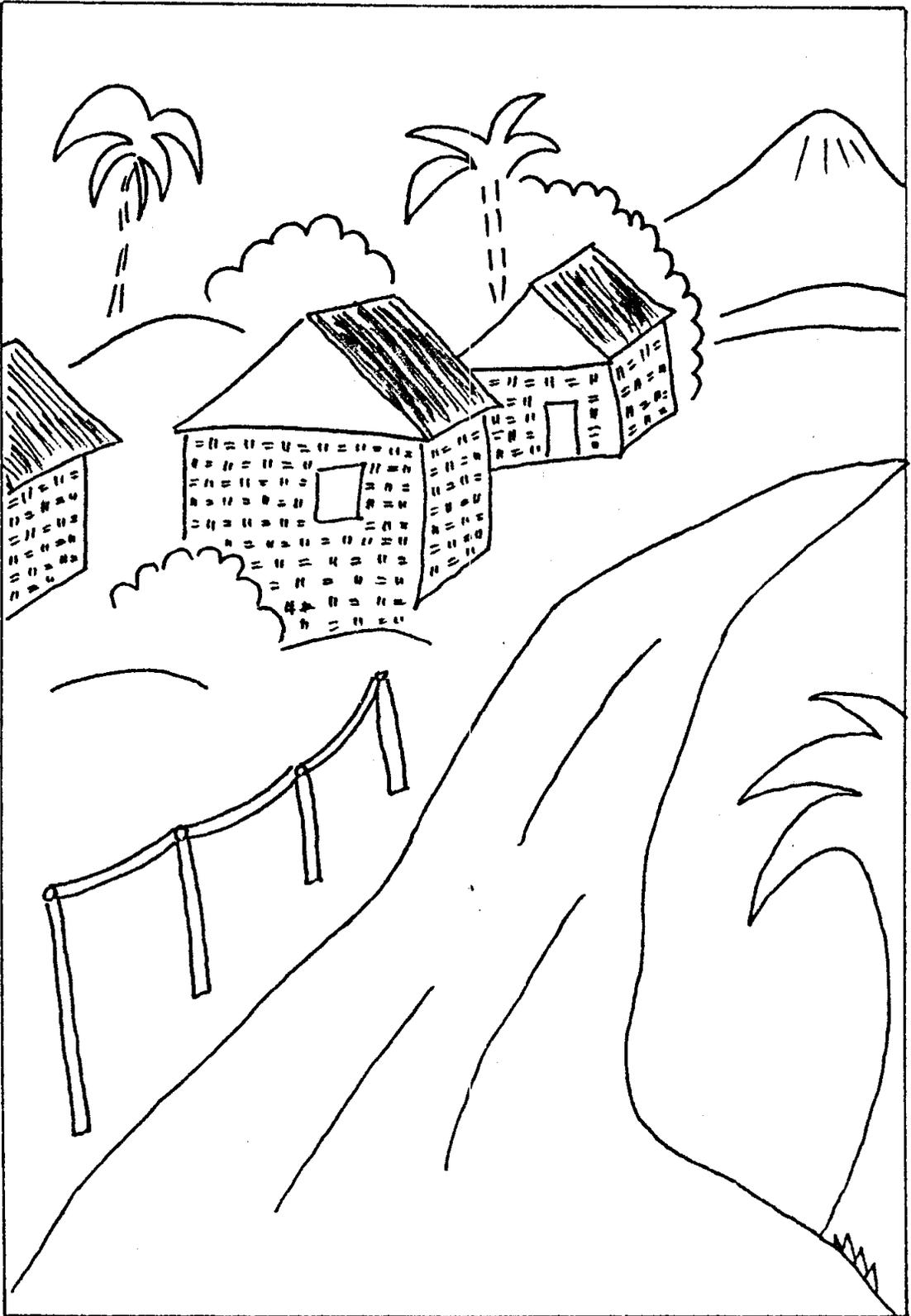
patient	= pasien
quinine	= kinine
injection	= suntikan
flu	= influenza
headache	= sakit kepala
high fever	= demam tinggi
pills	= pil pil

Vocabulary list (Picture B)

village	= desa
houses	= rumah-rumah
amusements	= hiburan
scenery	= pemandangan
cars	= mobil-mobil
trucks	= truk-truk
buses	= bis-bis
weather	= udara
clean	= bersih
cold	= sejuk



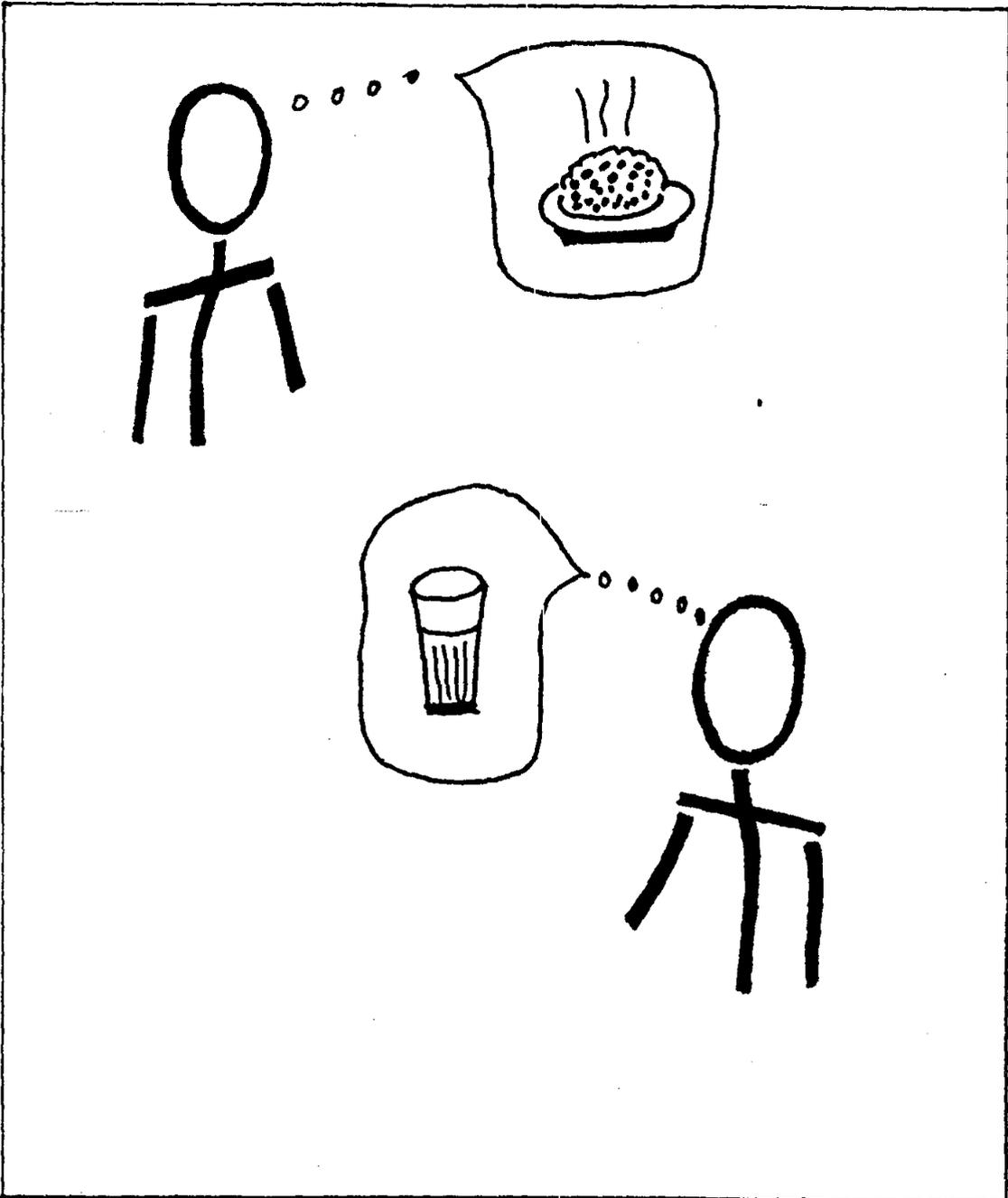
PICTURE A



PICTURE B

A P P E N D I X - 2

PICTURES FOR TEACHING CONJUNCTIONS



Teacher : Is the man hungry?

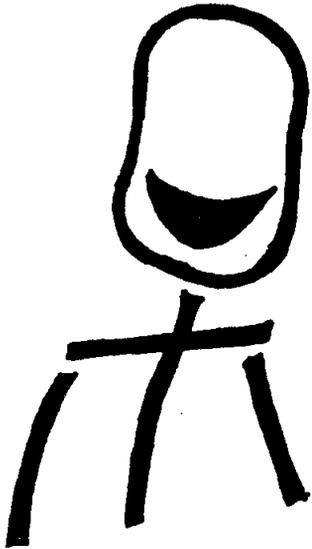
Students :

Teacher : Is the man thirsty?

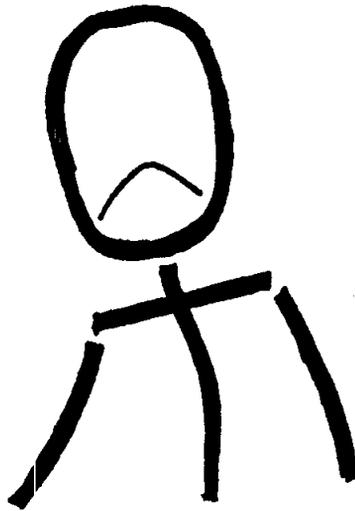
Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :



FATHER



SON

Teacher : How is the father?

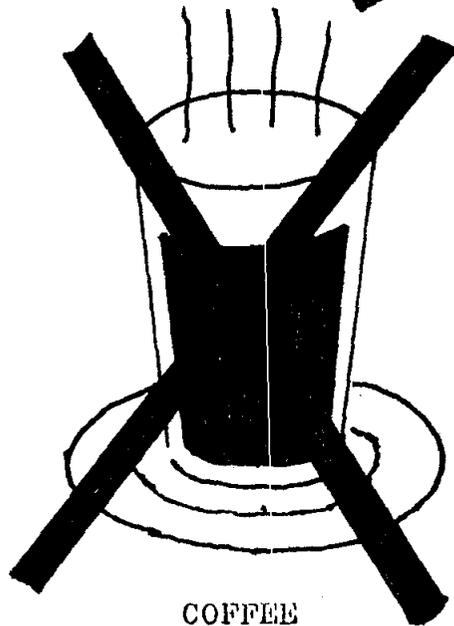
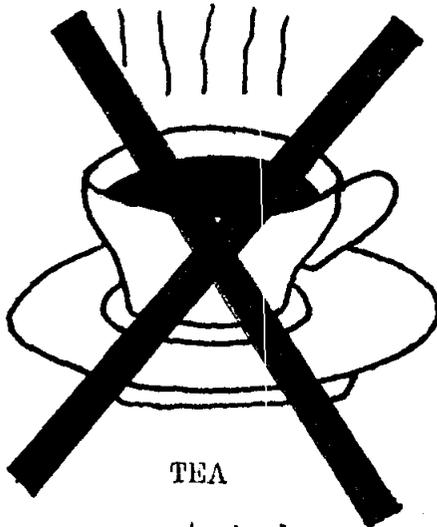
Students :

Teacher : How is the son?

Students :

Teacher : Combine the two sentences!

Students :



Teacher : Do I like tea?

Students :

Teacher : Do I like coffee?

Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :



Teacher : Is it raining?

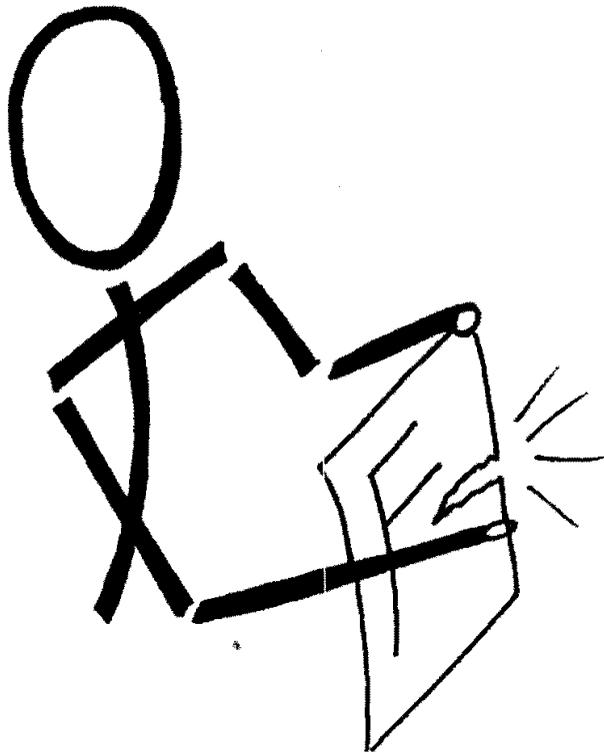
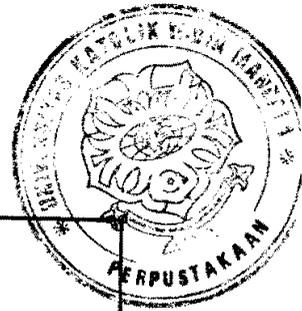
Students :

Teacher : What is the woman holding?

Students :

Teacher : Put your answers into one sentence!

Students :



Teacher : Has Tono failed his exam?

Students :

Teacher : What is he doing?

Students :

Teacher : Combine your answers!

Students :