A MODEL OF LESSON PLAN

School : SMA
Class : II
Semester : III
Field of study : Language
Subfield of study : English
Subject : Structure
Topic : Gerund (1.1)
Time : 45 minutes

I. General Instructional objective (G.I.O)

At the end of the learning process, the students will be able to understand gerund and its function.

II. Specific Instructional Objective (S.I.O)

1. Given a reading passage, the students are able to choose the correct form of gerund.

2. Given a reading passage containing gerund, the students are able to find the gerunds used in the passage.

3. Given a reading passage containing gerund,
students are able to state the function of gerund used in the passage.

III. Material

3.1. The reading passage:

Enjoying life

Brenda enjoys watching TV. She likes to watch TV at home. She likes to watch TV in bars. She even likes to watch TV in department stores!

As you can see, watching TV is very important part of Brenda's life.

Bad Habit
Mr. Bennett’s wife always tells him to stop talking about business. She thinks that talking about business is boring.

Mr. Bennett knows that, but he still keeps on talking about business. He wants to stop it, but he can’t. Talking about business is a habit he just can’t break.

3.2. GERUND

The form: S + V + V ing

The gerund may be used in the following ways:

I. as a subject
II. as an object
III. as a predicate complement
IV. as a noun modifier

I. Gerund as subject

The pattern: Gerund + Predicate

Example:

1. Cooking is a good hobby.
2. Baking cake is very hard.
3. Riding a bicycle isn’t easy.
4. Learning a new language takes a long time.

Usage:

The gerund can be used as the subject of a sentence. The subject of each sentence above contains a gerund. A gerund phrase is a gerund and its
complement.

II. Gerunds as Objects

a. The pattern: Subject + verb + gerund

Example:

1. Fakri enjoys riding a bicycle.
2. Father likes smoking very much.
3. Nobody understands his behaving like that.

Usage:

1. The gerund or gerund phrase can be used as the direct object of certain verbs. Look at the sentences above. The gerund phrase 'riding a bicycle' is the direct object of the verb 'enjoys'.
2. The verbs that can be followed by gerund: admit, avoid, appreciate, begin, continue, dislike, forget, mind, neglect, prefer, remember, start.
3. The verbs: can't help, deny, finish, hate, keep, practice, regret, stop, can be followed by a to-infinitive as the direct object with no difference in meanings.

b. The pattern: Subject + Verb + Preposition + Gerund

Example:

1. I'm thinking about going home.
2. They left without eating.
3. She apologized for coming late.

Usage:

The gerund can be used as the object of preposition.

111. Gerund as Predicate Complements

The pattern: Subject + be + Gerund

Example:

1. My hobby is swimming.

2. His favorite sport was bicycle riding.

Usage:

The gerund may be used as a predicate complement. It completes the predicate after the verb be. The gerund 'swimming' is used as the predicate complement after 'is'.

IV. Gerund as Modifiers of Nouns.

The pattern: Gerund + Noun

Example:

1. The reading books are on the table.

2. The waiting room is full of people.

3. One who drives a car must have a driving license and obey the existing regulations.

Usage:

1. The gerund may be used as a modifier of a noun. It describes the use of the noun it modifies.
A reading book is a boot used for reading.

A waiting room is a room used by people who are waiting.

2. The gerund comes before the noun it modifies, and is pronounced with a longer stress than the noun.

IV. Teaching Learning Activities

Teacher
1. Greets the students
2. Freeseritation
   - Explains the sentence pattern of gerund
   - Presents the reading passage contains gerund
   - Explains the gerund in the passage
   - Explains the function of gerund and gives the example
   - Asks the students to do the exercises
   - Checks the students' answers

Students
1. Respond
2. Participate
   - Pay attention and read it
   - Pay attention
   - Pay attention
   - Pay attention
   - Do the exercises
   - Check their answers

V. Teaching Aids
1. Hand outs or books
2. Blackboard and chalk

VI. Method:
1. Discussing
2. Giving exercises

VII. Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss the reading passage</td>
<td>15 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercises</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check the exercises</td>
<td>10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>45 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. Reference:

1. Molinsky, Steven. J., Line By Line English Through Grammar Stories
2. E. Rebecca., et.al., Mastering American English
3. English for the SLTA, Structure Reference Book I, II, and III
4. Wulandari, Endang. Sri, A Reading Programme, Yogyakarta: Penerbit yayasan kanisius

IX. Exercises

A. Choose the correct form of the words in parentheses below!
The tennis champion has been asked (to play, playing) an exhibition game at the Tennis Club next Sunday. Everyone
(interested, interesting) in this sport should certainly plan on (to attend, attending). Watching a fine player is a good way of (improving, improve) one's own game. In addition, there is much pleasure in (seeing, see) someone do something expertly. I am certainly looking forward to (watching, watch) the champion (to play, play).

B. Underline the gerund used in this passage and explains its function!

Fishing

After working hard all week, people usually want to find a relaxing way to spend their Sundays. City people are bored with staying in the city. Many people, usually men but sometimes women too, like fishing because this is an interesting way to get out of town to relax and it does not need much money.

The equipment for fishing is quite simple. You only need a hook, a fishing pole and fishing lines, but a stick and a piece of string will also do. So both rich and poor people can enjoy their lurk and skill.

A person who is very interested in fishing usually has some favourite fishing spots. A good place for fishing should be close enough to town so that it can be easily reached by bike. There should be shady trees and a stream of clear flowing water. The man will sit under a tree while he is waiting for a fish to catch his bait. Sitting and listening to the splashing sound of the water will refresh him. Sometimes he will catch many fish and sometimes he will get nothing.

With or without any fish, at the end of the day he will go back home relaxed and refreshed. He is ready again to face the confusing life and heavy work in the city on Monday.
The answers:
A.
to play, interested in, attending, improving, seeing, to watch, plays.
B.
1. After working: gerund functions as object of preposition.
2. a relaxing way: gerund functions as noun modifier.
3. bored with staying: gerund functions as object of preposition.
4. fishing: gerund functions as object.
5. an interesting way: gerund functions as noun modifier.
6. equipment for fishing: gerund functions as object of preposition.
7. a fishing pool: gerund functions as noun modifier.
8. fishing lines: gerund functions as noun modifier.
9. interested in fishing: gerund functions as object of preposition.
10. fishing sports: gerund functions as noun modifier.
11. place for fishing: gerund functions as object of preposition.
12. clear flowing water: gerund functions as noun modifier.
13. sitting: gerund functions as subject.
14. listening: gerund functions as subject.
15. the splashing sound: gerund functions as noun modifier.
16. the confusing life: gerund functions as noun modifier.
I. The example of reading passages containing gerund:

1. **Enjoying Life**

Howard enjoys reading. He likes to read in school. He likes to read in the library. He even likes to read in the bathtub!

As you can see, reading is a very important part of Howard's life.

2. **Bad Habits**

Vincent's friends always tell him to stop gossiping. They think that gossiping isn't nice. Vincent knows that, but he still keeps on gossiping. He wants to stop but he can't. Gossiping is a habit he just can't break.
Lana had to make an important decision recently. Her landlord sold her apartment building, and she had to decide what to do.

First, she considered moving to another apartment. Then, she thought about buying a small house. Finally, she decided to move home with her parents for a while.

Lana thinks she made the right decision. She’s glad she didn’t move to another apartment or buy a small house. She feels that moving home with her parents for a while was the best thing for her to do.

II. The example of reading passages containing passive:
In January Martha was hired by the Fernwood Company as a secretary.

In March she was sent to school by the company to study statistics and accounting.

In April she was given her first raise.

Just two months later, she was promoted to the position of supervisor of her department.

In August she was chosen "employee of the month".

In October she was given another raise.

In November she was invited to apply for a position in the company's overseas office in England.

Add in December she was given the new job and was flown to London to begin work.

Martha certainly has had a very exiting year. She can't believe all the wonderful things that have happened to her since she was hired just twelve months ago.
One of the most popular members of the pea family is the peanut, which in the United States is sometimes called the goober pea. Peanuts were first found in South America and have been cultivated for many centuries. Millions of kilograms of peanuts are grown each year throughout the United States. Large amounts are also grown in other parts of the world such as India, Africa, and China.

Peanuts grow best in loose, sandy soil. They require regular rain and cannot survive frost. After they grow to a certain height, the stems of the peanut plants bend over. The young pods are pushed into the soil. The peanuts, or nutlike seeds, grow ripe under the ground.

Peanuts are used mostly for food. In the southern part of United States, peanuts are used to feed farm animals. Peanuts may be roasted and eaten whole by people. Peanuts may also be made into peanut bread, candy, peanut butter, and other things. Parts of peanuts are also used in making oils, cosmetics, soap, explosives, plastics, fertilizer, and medicines.

The nut that is not a nut is a very useful product.

III. The example of reading passage containing sentences with the pattern : N1 - V - N1

A CIGARETTE LIGHTER

A cigarette lighter is a small machine for giving us a flame ( api ) to light our cigarette. It is a simple machine with five parts. The biggest part is a tank for holding the lighting fluid ( cairan ). On the top of the tank is a simple mechanism for making the flame. There is
central wheel held in place by a screw (sekerup). At the base of wheel is the flint (batu api) close to the wick (sumbu) which has no cover over it. There is also a lever (pengungkit).

It is attractively finished and it looks shiny. It is made of metal, probably chromium plated (berlapis krom), and is built to last a long time. It is small, so that it slips easily into a pocket.

IV. The example of reading passages containing sentences with the pattern: N - V - Adjective

THE ESKIMOS

Eskimos look like chinese people. Their hair is black and straight. Their bodies are fair. They live in the North of America and in Greenland. They live in a land of ice, a land without trees. Winter is always very cold and long, and summer is short. They live near the sea because the weather is too cold. These people only eat fish and meat. They are clever at catching animals. Their houses are very interesting. In the winter they live in the houses of earth (tanah) and stones with an earthen roof, or in a house of snow. Their snow houses are round and very high. You can only stand up in the middle of the house. Eskimos can build this house very quickly. When they travel, they often make a new house very night. A house like this is not very cold. There is a lamp inside to warm the house. The snow does not become water because it is very cold outside. The door of the snow house is so small that warm air inside can not go out easily and the cold air outside can not come in. The life of the Eskimos is hard but they are strong and patient. They are so happy with their life that very few want to change it.