

มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Chiang Mai University

ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก

รายนามผู้เชี่ยวชาญ

ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้มีผู้เชี่ยวชาญตรวจแผนการสอน แบบทดสอบวัดความรู้ด้านไวยากรณ์ แบบทดสอบวัดความสามารถด้านการเขียนอนุเจตภาษาอังกฤษ และผู้เชี่ยวชาญตรวจให้คะแนน แบบทดสอบวัดความสามารถด้านการเขียนอนุเจตภาษาอังกฤษจำนวน 4 ท่าน ดังมีรายนามต่อไปนี้

ผู้เชี่ยวชาญตรวจแผนการสอน แบบทดสอบวัดความรู้ด้านไวยากรณ์ และแบบทดสอบ วัดความสามารถด้านการเขียนอนุเจตภาษาอังกฤษ

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|---|--|
| 1. ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์วินิตา ประเสริฐสุนทร | แผนกวิชาภาษาต่างประเทศ
คณะวิทยาศาสตร์
สถาบันเทคโนโลยีราชมงคล
วิทยาเขตภาคพายัพ เชียงใหม่ |
| 2. อาจารย์วรรณ สติธิเลิศ | ภาควิชาภาษาต่างประเทศ
คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์
สถาบันราชภัฏเชียงใหม่ |
| 3. อาจารย์เอกรัฐ อินทร์แสง | ภาควิชาภาษาต่างประเทศ
คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์
สถาบันราชภัฏเชียงใหม่ |

ผู้เชี่ยวชาญตรวจให้คะแนนแบบทดสอบวัดความสามารถด้านการเขียนอนุเจตภาษาอังกฤษร่วมกับผู้วิจัย

อาจารย์อุไรวรรณ ศรีวิวงศ์

หมวดวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ
โรงเรียนศึกษาสงเคราะห์เชียงใหม่
อำเภอแม่ริม จังหวัดเชียงใหม่

ภาคผนวก ข

แผนการสอนโดยใช้กิจกรรมกลุ่มเกมแข่งขัน

Lesson Plan 1

Subject :	Fundamental English 9 (English 015)
Class :	M.3
No. of students :	46
Content :	Writing a paragraph to describe their daily routines using present simple tense.
Time :	6 periods (300 minutes)
Terminal objective :	Students should be able to write a paragraph to describe their daily routines using present simple tense.
Enabling objectives :	Students should be able to: 1. answer the questions from the passage given correctly, 2. answer the questions from the picture given using present simple tense correctly, 3. write sentences using present simple tense correctly, 4. tell the rules and the concept of present simple tense correctly, 5. fill in the sentences with the suitable verbs correctly, 6. rewrite sentences using adverb of time correctly, 7. write sentences to describe the pictures correctly.

Procedures :**Period 1****Teach**

1. The teacher asks the students some questions about daily routines individually.
 - What time do you get up every day ?
 - What time do you always get up ?
 - How do you go to school ?
 - What do you usually do after dinner ?

2. The teacher lets the students work in pairs and read the passage silently. Then, the students discuss the passage with their partner. The teacher asks questions.

- What is the passage about ?
- Where does Danny live ?
- What time does Lianne get up ?
- What do they usually have for their lunch ?
- What do they often do in the afternoon ?

3. The teacher presents each answer that shows present simple tense in the chart.

- I get up at seven o'clock every day.
- Danny lives in New York.
- Lianne gets up at half past ten.
- They usually have a cold drink and a hamburger or some fruit for their lunch.
- In the afternoon, they often go windsurfing or play ball games on the beach.
- Remember that we say he/ she/ it and singular subject + s. Don't forget the s.

4. The teacher and the students conclude the concept of present simple tense.

- We use present simple tense with adverbs of frequency like sometimes, often, always or time expressions like every day, twice a day to talk about regular habits or daily routines.

- We use present simple to say that something is true and general facts about our lives. Then, the teacher shows them some pictures.

Picture 1



- The sun rises in the east.

Picture 2



- The sun sets in the west.

Period 2

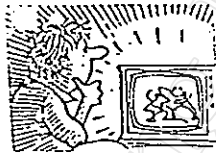
- The teacher shows the students pictures. Then, asks them questions.

Picture 3



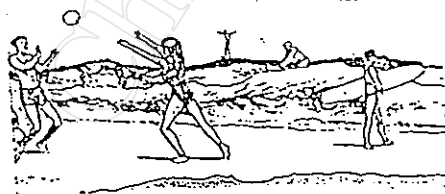
- What do I do every day ?

Picture 4



- What does John usually do ?

Picture 5



- What do they often do ?

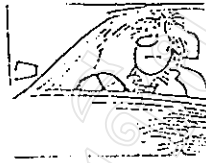
- The teacher presents each sentence in the chart.

- Picture 3 – I read a newspaper every day.
- Picture 4 – John usually watches television.
- Picture 5 – They often play a ball on the beach.

7. The teacher explains how to make the interrogative and the negative sentence by changing these sentences in the chart.

8. The teacher shows the students pictures and asks them to write the affirmative, interrogative and negative of each sentence in pairs.

Picture 6



- What do I usually do to work ?

Picture 7



- What does Jane do once a week ?

Picture 8



-What do Peter and Linda do after breakfast ?

9. The students tell the rules of present simple tense.

S. + V. 1 (s or es)

Team Study

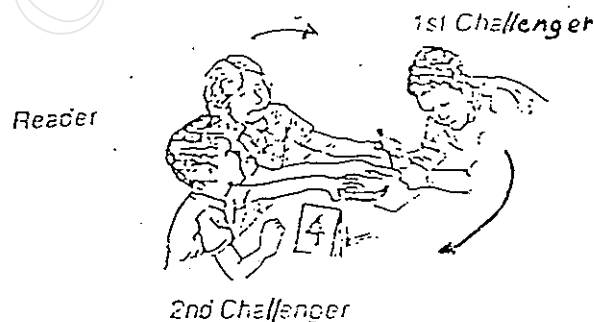
Period 3-4

10. The students work in group of five and choose a team name.
11. The teacher distributes worksheet 1- worksheet 3 and answer sheets for every team.
12. The students do the exercises and master the materials with their teammates.
13. The teacher has the students explain and discuss the answers with one another before asking the teacher.
14. The teacher walks around the class to praise teams that are working well and makes sure that the students understand the materials.

Tournament

Period 5

15. The teacher assigns the students to tournament tables. There are three students from different team in one tournament table.
16. The teacher explains the game rules and how to play the game.
17. The teacher distributes one game sheet, one answer sheet, fifteen numbered cards (บัตรกองกลาง) fifteen score cards (บัตรคะแนน) five own cards (บัตรต้นทุน) and one game score sheet to each table.
18. To start the game, the students draw numbered cards to determine the first reader. The student drawing the highest number will be the first reader. The others are the first challenger and the second challenger. Game proceeds clockwise from the first reader. (see figure)



19. The reader shuffles the numbered cards and picks the top one. Then, reads aloud or passes on the question corresponding to the number on the card and tries to answer. For example, the reader who picks numbered card 10 answers question 10 on the game sheet.

20. After the reader gives an answer, the first challenger has the option of challenging and giving a different answer. He or she can challenge or pass.

21. If the second challenger has an answer which is different from them, he or she can challenge or pass.

22. The reader checks the answer sheet from the committee (นักเรียนที่เป็นกรรมการ). Whoever was right keeps the score card. If either challenger gave a wrong answer, he or she must return an own card into the deck. If no one gave a right answer, they must return an own card into the deck as well.

23. For the next round, the first challenger becomes the reader, the second challenger becomes the first challenger and the former reader becomes the second challenger.

24. The teacher walks around and makes sure that students understand the game.

25. Ten minutes before the end of the period, the teacher calls "Time" and has the students stop and count their score cards.

26. The students add up the scores they earned in game and fill in the game score sheet.

Team Recognition

27. The teacher figures team scores and writes a class newsletter or announces on a bulletin board.

Period 6

28. The students write a paragraph according to the pictures individually.

Teaching Materials :

1. pictures
2. reading passage
3. charts
4. worksheets
5. answer sheets
6. game sheet

7. game answers
8. game score sheets
9. numbered cards
10. score cards
11. own cards

Evaluation:

1. From students' worksheets
2. From students' game score sheets
3. From students' paragraph writing

Worksheet 1

Put the verb into the correct form.

Example : Water boils (boil) at 100° c.

George doesn't go (not/go) to the movie very often.

How many languages do you speak (you/speak)?

1. The swimming pool (open) at 9.00 a.m. and(close) at 6.30 p.m. every day.
2. Jane often (cook) dinner at 7.00 p.m.
3. What time(the banks/close) here ?
4. I have a car but I(not/use) it very often.
5. How many cigarettes(you/smoke) a day ?
6. " What(you/do) ?" " I'm an electrical engineer"
7. " Where (your father /come) from ?" " He(come) from Mexico"
8. This bus (take) me an hour to get to work. How long(it/take) you ?
9. She(play) the piano, but she(not/play) very well.
10. I don't understand the word " deceive". What(deceive/mean) ?

Answer Key

1. opens, close
2. cooks
3. do the banks
4. don't use
5. do you smoke
6. do you do
7. does your father come, comes
8. takes, does it take
9. plays, doesn't play
10. does deceive mean

Worksheet 2

Rewrite these sentences using adverbs of time to make the form of present simple tense.

Example : He is playing football at the moment. (every day)

He plays football every day.

1. Sue is wearing her school uniform. (always)
2. I am doing my homework at present. (often- after dinner)
3. Tom is working hard this day. (never)
4. They are helping their mother in the kitchen now. (every day)
5. He is playing the violin now. (once a week)

Answer Key

1. Sue always wears her school uniform.
2. I often do my homework after dinner.
3. Tom never works hard.
4. They help their mother in the kitchen every day.
5. He plays the violin once a week.

Worksheet 3

Describe the following pictures using the words in the parentheses.

Examples :

(he, always)



He always gets up at 7.15 a.m.

1.



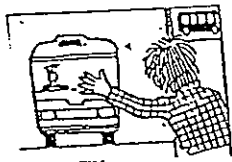
(I, every day)

2.



(my father, sometimes)

3.



(he, often)

4.

(they, always)

5.

(she, usually)

Answer Key

1. I read the newspaper every day.
2. My father sometimes smokes a pipe.
3. He often catches a bus.
4. They always have lunch at the restaurant.
5. She usually shops at the supermarket.

Game sheet

Put the verb into the correct form.

Example : Water boils (boil) at 100° c.

George doesn't go (not/go) to the movie very often.

How many languages do you speak (you/speak)?

1. Ann(speak) German very well.
2. I (not/smoke).
3. How often(you/go) to the dentist?
4. Where(John/work)?
5. He(not/drink) coffee.
6. What time(you/have) dinner in the evening ?
7. The Olympics Games(take) place every four year.
8. Mary(swim) every other day.
9. He(go) to bed early every day.
10. My parents(live) in a small flat.

Answer Key

1. speaks
2. don't smoke
3. do you go
4. does John work
5. doesn't drink
6. do you have
7. take
8. swims
9. goes
10. live

Game Sheet

Describe the following pictures using the words in the parentheses.

Examples :



(he, always)

He always gets up at 7.15 a.m.

1.



(always)

2.



(every week)

3.



(often)

4.



(usually)

5.



(twice a week)

Answer Key

1. She always writes the letter
2. He plays baseball every week.
3. They often go to the beach.
4. She usually swims in the evening.
5. He washes his hair twice a day.

Danny lives in New York. He has a long vacation. So he decides to go to the beach. He visits Lianne's house. Lianne lives in Los Angeles in California. Her parents have a house on the beach at Santa Monica. Danny gets up at nine o'clock but Lianne is always gets up late. She gets up at half past ten. Then, they have breakfast together. After breakfast they go swimming or surfing in the sea. They have their lunch on the beach—usually a cold drink and a hamburger, or some fruit.

In the afternoon, they often go windsurfing or play ball games on the beach. In the evening, they have a big dinner at home or sometimes a barbecue on the beach. After dinner they go and meet friends at Tommy's Beach Caf?. They sometimes go to the disco in the evening. They often go to bed quite late – at about ten or eleven o'clock. They like California life a lot.



Paragraph Writing

Look at the pictures below and write your daily routines.



I always gets up at 7.15 a.m. Then, I

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lesson Plan 2

Subject :	Fundamental English 9 (English 015)
Class :	M.3
No. of students :	46
Content :	Writing a paragraph about the past event using past continuous tense and past simple tense.
Time :	6 periods (300 minutes)
Terminal objective :	Students should be able to write a paragraph about the past event using past continuous tense and past simple tense.
Enabling objectives :	Students should be able to :

1. answer the questions from the given pictures using past continuous tense and past simple tense correctly,
2. tell the structures of past continuous tense and past simple tense correctly,
3. complete the paragraph using past continuous tense and past simple tense correctly,
4. change the verbs into the correct forms and fill in the blanks correctly,
5. build sentences using past continuous tense and past simple tense correctly,
6. answer the questions and underline the verbs of past continuous tense and past simple tense after they read the passage,
7. write sentences to describe the picture using past continuous tense and past simple tense correctly.

Procedures :**Period 1****Teach**

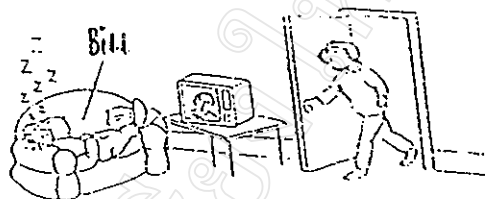
1. The teacher shows the students pictures. Then, asks them some questions like :

Picture 1



- What can you see in this picture ?
- What was he doing ?
- What happened while he was walking along the park ?

Picture 2



- What can you see in this picture ?
- What was Bill doing ?
- What happened as Bill was sleeping on the sofa ?

Picture 3



- What can you see in this picture ?
- What were the children doing ?
- What happened as the children were playing happily ?

2. The teacher presents each sentence that shows past continuous tense and past simple tense in the chart.

Picture 1- While he was walking along the park, it rained.

Picture 2- As Bill was sleeping on the sofa, Sue got home.

Picture 3- The children were playing happily when their mother came.

3. The teacher explains the function of past continuous tense and past simple tense.

While he was walking along the park, it rained.

- Which action happened first in this sentence ?
- We use past continuous tense and past simple tense to show the action that was happening in the past and another action happened.



While he was walking along the park, it rained.

4. The teacher reviews the past form of the verb and verb1 with ing by giving a chart.

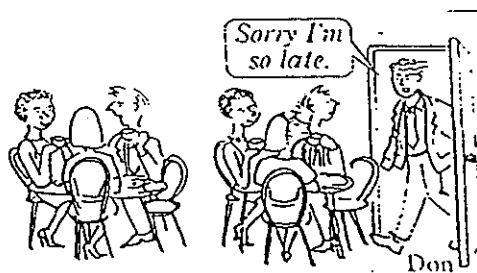
V.1	V.1+ ing
read	reading
smoke	smoking
sit	sitting

V. to be	Regular V.	Irregular V.
is, am — was	rain — rained	go — went
are — were	arrive — arrived	come — came
	carry — carried	fall — fell

Period 2

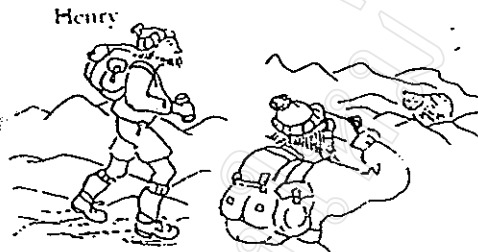
5. The teacher shows the students pictures. Then, asks them some questions like:

Picture 4



- What were they doing when Don arrived ?

Picture 5



- What was Henry doing ?
- What happened while he was walking in the mountains ?

Picture 6



- What happened when Margaret opened the door ?

6. The teacher lets the students write sentences on the chalkboard.

Picture 4 – When Don arrived, we were having coffee.

Picture 5 – While he was walking in the mountains, Henry saw a bear.

Picture 6- The telephone was ringing when Margaret opened the door.

7. The teacher uses rub out/ remember technique.

8. The students tells the sentence pattern for past continuous tense and past simple

tense.

(While, As, When) S. + was, were + V.ing, S. + V.2

S.+ was, were+ V.ing when S.+ V.2

Team Study

Period 3

9. The students work in group of five.
10. The teacher distributes worksheet 1, worksheet 2 and answer sheets for every team.
11. The students do the exercises and master the materials with their teammates.
12. The teacher has the students explain and discuss the answers with one another before asking the teacher.
13. The teacher walks around the class to praise teams that are working well and makes sure that the students understand the materials.

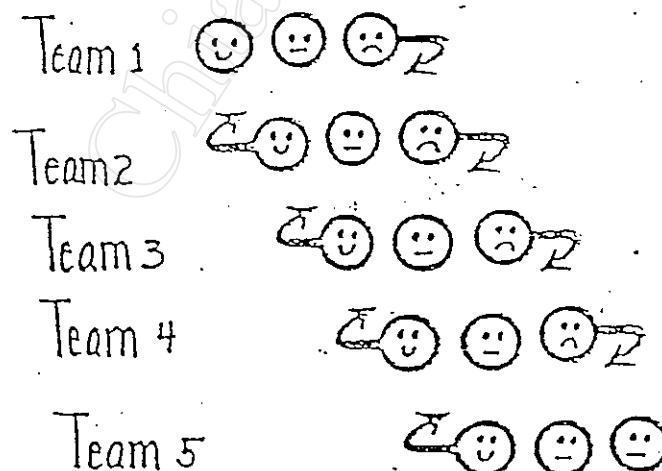
Period 4

14. The students work in the same team and do worksheet 3 and 4.
15. The teacher has the students explain and discuss the answers with one another before asking the teacher.
16. The teacher walks around the class to praise teams that are working well and makes sure that the students understand the material.

Tournament

Period 5

17. The teacher bumps the students to new tournament tables- bumping.(see figure).



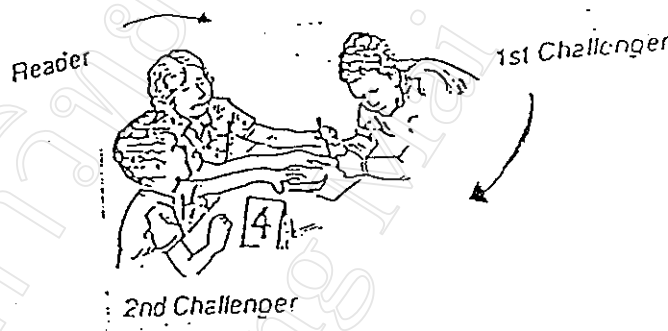
T = top scorer, M = middle scorer, L = low scorer

In figure notes that if Tom won at table 3 in the first tournament and was bumped up to table 2. At table 2 he was the low scorer, so for the third week's tournament he will compete at table 3 again. Sylvia was the middle scorer at table 3 in the first tournament, so she stayed at table 3. If she lost in the second tournament, she will be moved to table 4.

18. The teacher explains the game rules and how to play the game.

19. The teacher distributes one game sheet, one answer sheet, fifteen numbered cards (บัตรกองกลาง), fifteen score cards (บัตรคะแนน), five own cards (บัตรต้นทุน), and one game score sheet to each table.

20. To start the game, the students draw numbered cards to determine the first reader. The student drawing the highest number will be the first reader. The others are the first challenger and the second challenger. Game proceeds clockwise from the first reader. (see figure)



21. The reader shuffles the numbered cards and picks the top one. Then, reads aloud or passes on the question corresponding to the number on the card and tries to answer. For example, the reader who picks numbered card 10 answers question 10 on the game sheet.

22. After the reader gives an answer, the first challenger has the option of challenging and giving a different answer. He or she can challenge or pass.

23. If the second challenger has an answer which is different from them, he or she can challenge or pass.

24. The reader checks the answer sheet from the committee (นักเรียนที่เป็นกรรมการ). Whoever was right keeps the score card. If either challenger gave a wrong answer, he or she must return an own card into the deck. If no one gave a right answer, they must return an own card into the deck as well.

25. For the next round, the first challenger becomes the reader, the second challenger becomes the first challenger and the former reader becomes the second challenger.

26. The teacher walks around and makes sure that students understand the game.

27. Ten minutes before the end of the period, the teacher calls "Time" and has the students stop and count their score cards.

28. The students add up the scores they earned in game and fill in the game score sheet.

Team Recognition

29. The teacher figures team scores and writes a class newsletter or announces on a bulletin board.

Period 6

30. The teacher gives each student a reading passage and lets them read silently.

31. The students answer the questions and underline the action that was happening and another action that happened.

32. The students write a paragraph according to the pictures individually.

Teaching Materials :

1. pictures
2. reading passage
3. charts
4. worksheets
5. answer sheets
6. game sheet
7. game answers
8. game score sheets
9. numbered cards
10. score cards
11. own cards

Evaluation :

1. From students' worksheets
2. From students' game score sheets
3. From students' paragraph writing

Worksheet 1

Complete the paragraph with the correct words.

A. met, returned, saw, was eating, was visiting, was walking, wanted

John Blake was born in London in 1969. He went to work in France when he was nineteen. While he (1)..... In a restaurant in Paris, he (2)..... Luisa, an Italian student. He (3)..... her to marry him, but she wouldn't. Heartbroken, he (4).....to England. Three years later, John (5).....along a street in London when he (6)..... Luisa. She (7)..... London with a friend called Maria. When John and Maria met, they fell in love at first sight and got married the following year.

B. stole, was going, was getting, rang, was looking, started, was talking

I had a terrible time last Saturday. It was rather cold, but quite sunny, so after lunch I walked into town. I wanted to buy a pullover. I (1).....in the window of a clothes shop when someone (2).....my wallet. While I (3).....home, it (4).....to rain and I arrived home cold and miserable. I decided to have a hot bath. I (5)..... ready to have my bath when the doorbell (6)..... It was a salesman and it took me several minutes to get rid of him. Unfortunately, all the time he (7)..... to me the water was running. You can imagine the state of the bathroom!

Answer Key

A

1. was eating
2. met
3. wanted
4. returned
5. was walking
6. saw
7. was visiting

B

1. was looking
2. stole
3. was going
4. started
5. was getting
6. rang
7. was talking

Worksheet 2

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous tense or past simple tense.

Example : Jane was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

1. John (take) a photograph of me while I (not/look).
2. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job in London.
3. Susan (have) breakfast when Mike (go) to her home.
4. Jack (cook) dinner when Laura (come).
5. I (walk) along the street when I suddenly I (hear) footsteps behind me.
6. She (mend) her a bike when Mr. Harris (come) in.
7. He (not/go) out because it (rain).
8. I (not/drive) very fast when the accident (happen).
9. The postman (come) as I (have) breakfast.
10. The boys (break) a window while they (play) football.

Answer Key

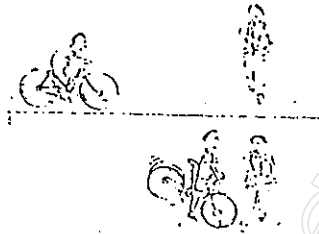
1. took, wasn't looking
2. saw, was trying
3. was having, went
4. was cooking, came
5. was walking, heard
6. was mending, came
7. didn't go, was raining
8. wasn't driving, happened
9. came, was having
10. broke, were playing

Worksheet 3

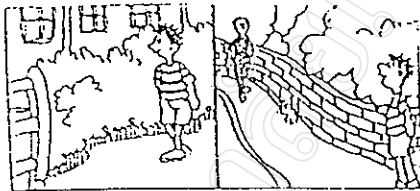
Look at the pictures and write sentences by using past continuous tense and past simple tense.

Example : As Jack was reading a book, the phone rang.

1.



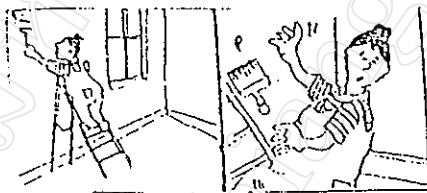
2.



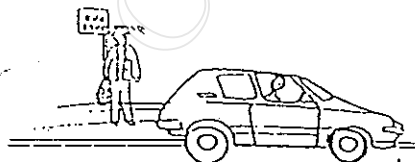
3.



4.



5.



Answer Key

1. As I was cycling, a man stepped out into the road.
2. While Tom was walking down the street, he saw Jack.
3. While they were sitting in the garden, it started to rain.
4. While Carol was painting the room, she fell off the ladder.
5. As Peter was waiting for a bus, the car passed by.

Worksheet 4

Build these sentences by using past continuous tense and past simple tense correctly.

1. While I was having breakfast this morning,
2. As I was coming to school,
3., the school bus arrived.
4. I saw an accident while
5. While I was sitting on the train,

Game sheet

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous tense or past simple tense.

Example : Jane was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

1. Last night I(read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream.
2. I(meet) Peter while I (shop).
3. We(walk) home this evening when it suddenly(begin) to rain.
4. I was late but my friends(wait) for me when I(arrive).
5. Mary(do) homework when her aunt(visit) her.

Build sentences from the words in parentheses.

Example : (it/begin/to rain/while I /walk /home)

It began to rain while I was walking home.

6. (I/fall/asleep/when I/watch/T.V.)
I
7. (we/see/an accident/ while we/ wait/for the bus)
We.....
8. (the phone/ring/while I/take a shower)
The phone
9. (As/Ann/write a letter/in her room/the lights/go out)
As
10. (While/Peter/repair the roof/Mike come)
While

Choose the best answer.

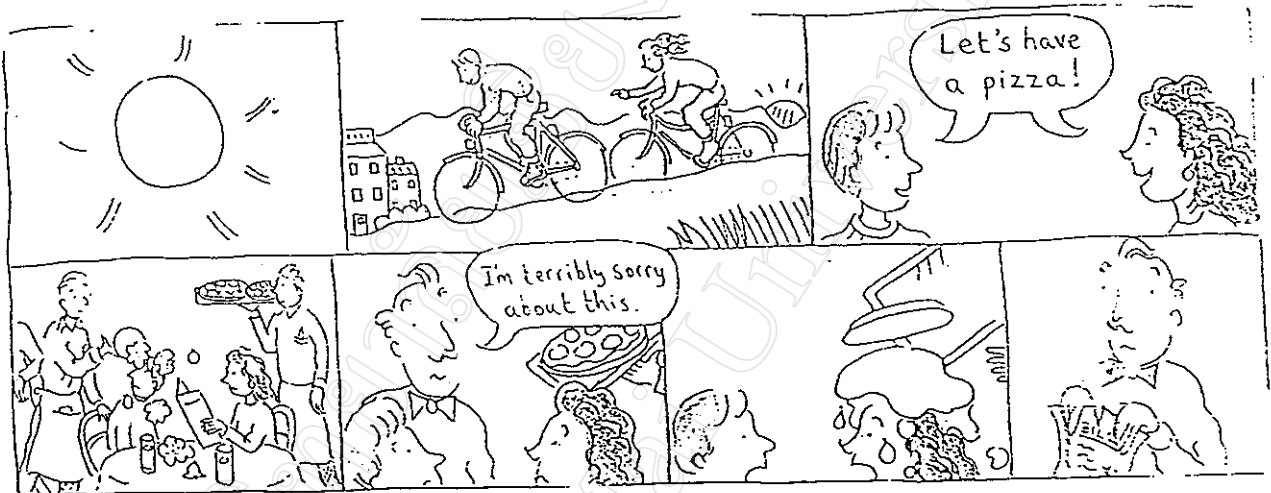
11. His father went home while he television.
 a. watches b. watched c. were watchingd d. was watching
12. Jack always when he sees me.
 a. smile b. smiles c. smiled d. smiling
13. It suddenly rained while we basketball.
 a. play b. was playing c. are playing d. were playing
14. That mechanic was repairing John's car when she hers in for servicing.
 a. send b. sends c. sent d. were sending
15. You won't be late because this bus every fifteen minutes.
 a. is coming b. has came c. comes d. was coming

Answer Key

1. was reading, heard
2. met, was shopping
3. were walking, began
4. were waiting, arrived
5. was doing, visited
6. I fell asleep when I was watching T.V.
7. We saw an accident while we were waiting for the bus.
8. The phone rang while I was taking a shower.
9. As Ann was writing a letter in her room, the lights went out.
10. While Peter was repairing the roof, Mike came.
11. D
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. C

Paragraph Writing

Look at the picture below and write at least 5 sentences by using past continuous tense and past simple tense.



We had a great time last weekend. It was a lovely day, so in the evening we.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read about Charlie's day and then answer the questions.



Yesterday Charlie woke up late, because he didn't hear the alarm clock. He put on his clothes, had some breakfast and ran out of the house. When he got to the bus stop, the bus was just leaving. "No problem." He thought. He went to the garage and got his car. He was driving down Willow Street when a dog ran out in front of him. Charlie stopped in time, but the car behind him didn't. The dog was fine, but Charlie's car wasn't. After an hour and a half the police arrived. It wasn't Charlie's fault, and the other driver agreed to pay. Charlie left his car, and went to work by taxi. At work everything went wrong. His secretary was sick, his computer wasn't working, and the telephone didn't stop all day. Charlie was happy to arrive home in the evening. He had a shower, cooked his favorite meal, and sat down to eat it in front of the TV set. His favorite team was playing, but unfortunately they were losing. Suddenly the lights went out.

1. Why did Charlie wake up late ?
2. What happened when Charlie got to the bus ?
3. What did he do after that ?
4. Where was Charlie driving when the dog ran out in front of him ?
5. Who was playing when turned on the TV ?

Lesson Plan 3

Subject : Fundamental English 9 (English 015)
Class : M.3
No. of students : 46
Content : Writing a paragraph using quantifiers and linking verbs.
Time : 8 periods (400 minutes)
Terminal objective : Students should be able to write a paragraph using quantifiers and linking verbs.

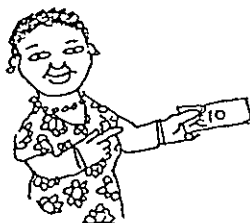
Enabling objectives : Students should be able to :

1. answer the questions about the given pictures correctly,
2. underline the correct words in the chart correctly,
3. make sentences from the given pictures using quantifiers and linking verbs orally correctly,
4. tell the rules of quantifiers and linking verbs correctly,
5. complete the sentences using quantifiers and linking verbs correctly,
6. write sentences to describe the pictures using quantifiers and linking verbs correctly.

Procedures :**Period 1****Teach**

1. The teacher shows the students pictures. Then, asks some questions like:

Picture 1



- What can you see in this picture ?
- What has she got ?

Picture 2



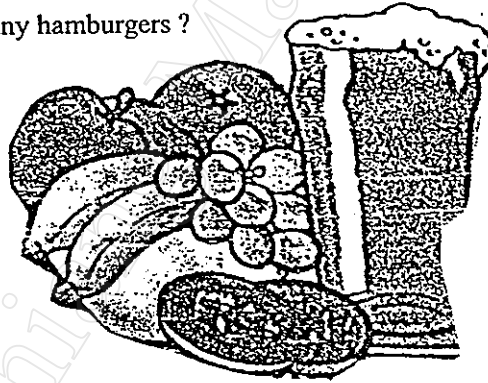
- What can you see in this picture ?
- Does he have got any money ?

Picture 3



- What can you see in this picture ?
- Are there any hamburgers ?

Picture 4



- What can you see in this picture ?
- Are there any eggs ?

Picture 5



- How many people are there in this picture ?
- What does he say ?

2. The teacher presents each sentence on the chalkboard.

Picture 1- She has got some money.

Picture 2- He hasn't got any money.

Picture 3- There are some hamburgers.

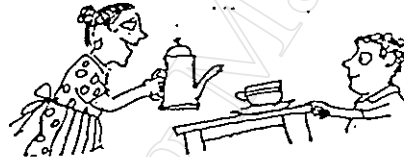
Picture 4- There aren't any eggs.

Picture 5 – Have you got any money ?

3. The teacher explains the functions of some and any.

- Can you count money (hamburgers, eggs) ?
- We use some and any with uncountable nouns (money) and plural countable nouns (hamburgers, eggs)
- What is the difference between some and any ?
- We usually use any in negative (picture 4) and interrogative sentences (picture 5)
- But we use some in an interrogative sentence especially when we offer or ask for things like :

Picture 6



- Would you like some coffee ?
- Can I have some coffee ?

4. The teacher asks them to underline the correct words in the chart 1.

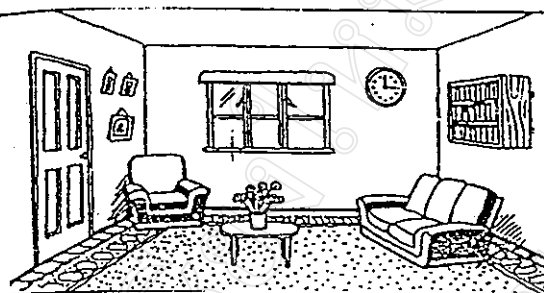
Chart 1

The attic is our favorite room. It's at the top of the house. There are (1. some, any) stairs up to it and a very small door. There are lots of things in it. There's an old bed next to the wall. There's a desk, a big table and (2. some, any) chairs next to the window. There is (3. some, any) water in a glass on the table. The table is very clean. There isn't (4. some, any) dust. There are (5. some, any) spiders and a bird's nest in the chimney. There aren't (6. some, any) plants in my room.

On the walls there are lots of flags and (7. some, any) posters of pop stars (Nicole). There aren't (8. some, any) curtains but there is an old red carpet on the floor.

5. The teacher shows the students picture and lets them work in pair to make sentences using some, any from the given picture orally.

Picture 7



Period 2

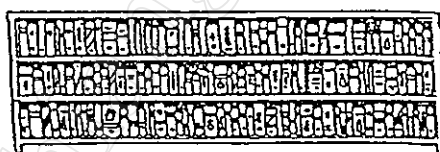
6. The teacher shows the students pictures. Then, presents each sentence on the chalkboard.

Picture 8



- There is a lot of (lots of) money.
- There is much money.

Picture 9



- There are a lot of (lots of) books.
- There are many books.

7. The teacher explains the function of a lot of, lots of, much and many.

- Can you count money (books) ?
- We use a lot of and lots of with uncountable nouns (money) and plural nouns

(books)

- What is the difference between much and many ?
- We use much with uncountable nouns (money) but many with plural nouns

(books)

- But much and many are more usual in interrogative and negative sentences:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you drink <u>much</u> coffee ? | 2. Do you know <u>many</u> people? |
| 3. We didn't spend <u>much</u> money. | 4. He hasn't got <u>many</u> friends. |

8. The teacher asks them to underline the correct words in the chart 2.

Chart 2

Home from Vacation



The Jackson family got home this morning from their vacation. They had a wonderful time, but they aren't feeling very well today. Why not ?

What's the matter with Mr. Jackson ? Last night he went to an expensive restaurant with his family, and he ate too (1. much, many) dessert. He ate so (2. much, many) dessert that he's in bed today with a stomachache.

Why do Alice and Jane Jackson feel terrible ? At the restaurant last night, Jane ate too (3. much, many) garlic and too (4. much, many) onions, and Alice ate too (5. much, many) bread. Alice ate so (6. much, many) bread that she can't wear the new clothes she bought on vacation.

Mrs. Jackson and her son Robert didn't eat too (7. much, many) food last night, but they don't feel very well either. Mrs. Jackson is tired because she visited too (8. much, many) churches and monuments yesterday, and she went to too (9. much, many) stores. Robert is tired because he wrote letters all morning and all afternoon on his last day of vacation. He wrote so (10. much, many) letters that he's never going to write a letter again.

Period 3

9. The teacher shows the students two glasses of water and a few books. The teacher presents each sentence on the chalkboard.

1. There is a little water in the glass.
2. There is little water in the glass.
3. There are a few books on the desk.
4. There are few books on the desk.

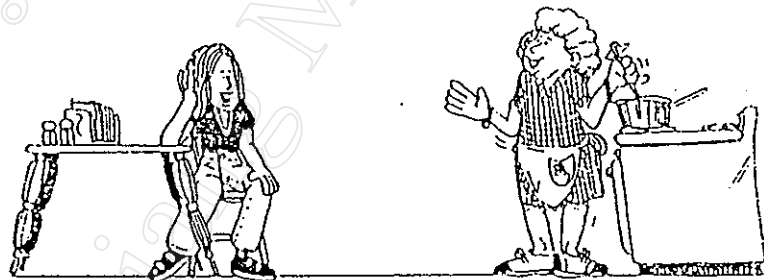
10. The teacher explains the function of (a) little, (a) few.

- What is the difference between sentence 1 and 2 and sentence 3 and 4.

11. The teacher asks the students to underline the correct words in the chart 3.

Chart 3

Betty's Delicious Stew



Linda : How do you make your delicious stew, Betty ?

Betty : It's very easy. First I put a (1. little, few) butter into a pan. Then I chop a (2. little, few) onions and a (3. little, few) garlic. After that, I cut up some chicken, and I add a (4. little, few) salt and a (5. little, few) pepper. Then I cut up a (6. little, few) tomatoes, and I slice a (7. little, few) mushrooms. Then I pour in a cup of wine and a (8. little, few) chicken soup. I cook the stew for an hour.

Period 4

12. The teacher shows the students pictures. Then, asks some questions like:

Picture 10



- What are they ?
- What is the girl doing ?

Picture 11



- What is it ?
- How does it taste ?

Picture 12



- Do you like going to the waterfall ?
- How do you look when you come back ?
- How does he feel ?

13. The teacher presents each sentence on the chalkboard.

Picture 10- The flowers smell nice.

Picture 11- This cake tastes delicious.

Picture 12- You look tired.

He feels tired.

14. The students study the sentence pattern and tell the rule of linking verbs.

S. + linking verb + adjective

15. The teacher shows the students picture and has them in pairs make sentences by using linking verbs from the given picture orally.

Picture 13



Picture 14



Team Study

Period 5

16. The students work in group of five.
17. The teacher distributes worksheet 1-4 and answer sheets for every team.
18. The students do the exercises and master the materials with their teammates.
19. The teacher has the students explain and discuss the answers with one another before asking the teacher.
20. The teacher walks around the class to praise teams that are working well and makes sure that the students understand the materials.

Period 6

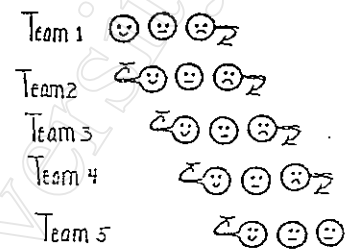
21. The students work in the same team and do worksheet 5 and 6.
22. The teacher has students explain and discuss the answers with one another before asking the teacher.

23. The teacher walks around the class to praise teams that are working well and makes sure that the students understand the material.

Tournament

Period 7

24. The teacher bumps the students to new tournament tables - bumping. (see figure)



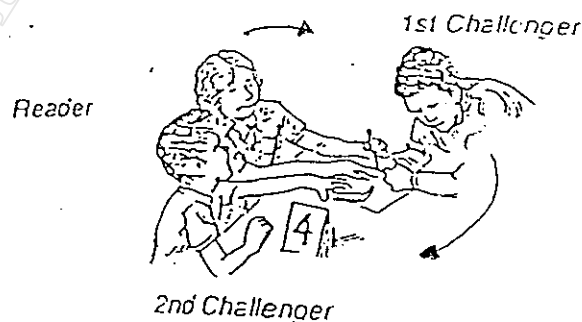
T = top scorer, M = middle scorer, L = low scorer

In figure notes that if Tom won at table 3 in the first tournament and was bumped up to table 2. At table 2 he was the low scorer, so for the third week's tournament he will compete at table 3 again. Sylvia was the middle scorer at table 3 in the first tournament, so she stayed at table 3. If she lost in the second tournament, she will be moved to table 4.

25. The teacher explains the game rules and how to play the game.

26. The teacher distributes one game sheet, one answer sheet, fifteen numbered cards (บัตรกองกลาง), fifteen score cards (บัตรคะแนน), five own cards (บัตรต้นทุน), and one game score sheet to each table.

27. To start the game, the students draw numbered cards to determine the first reader. The student drawing the highest number will be the first reader. The others are the first challenger and the second challenger. Game proceeds clockwise from the first reader. (see figure)



28. The reader shuffles the numbered cards and picks the top one. Then, reads aloud or passes on the question corresponding to the number on the card and tries to answer. For example, the reader who picks numbered card 10 answers question 10 on the game sheet.

29. After the reader gives an answer, the first challenger has the option of challenging and giving a different answer he or she can challenge or pass.

30. If the second challenger has an answer which is different from them, he or she can challenge or pass.

31. The reader checks the answer sheet from the committee (นักเรียนที่เป็นกรรมการ). Whoever was right keeps the score card. If either challenger gave a wrong answer, he or she must return an own card into the deck. If no one gave a right answer, they must return an own card into the deck as well.

32. For the next round, the first challenger becomes the reader, the second challenger becomes the first challenger and the former reader becomes the second challenger.

33. The teacher walks around and makes sure that students understand the game.

34. Ten minutes before the end of the period, the teacher calls "Time" and has the students stop and count their score cards.

35. The students add up the scores they earned in game and fill in the game score sheet.

Team Recognition :

36. The teacher figures team score and writes a class newsletter or announces on a bulletin board.

Period 8

37. The teacher has the students choose the topic between "How to Cook" and "My Bedroom"

38. The students write a paragraph according to the topic individually.

Teaching Materials :

1. pictures
2. two glasses of water
3. books
4. charts
5. worksheets
6. answer sheets
7. game sheet

8. game answers
9. game score sheets
10. numbered cards
11. score cards
12. own cards

Evaluation :

1. From students' worksheets
2. From students' game score sheets
3. From students' paragraph writing

Note :

In worksheet 4 and 5, the students may write the sentences according to their ideas.

They can use their own words and the answers may be different from the answer key.

Worksheet 1

Complete these sentences with "some" or "any".

1. I haven't read of these books but Tom has read of them.
2. I'm going to buy eggs.
3. They didn't make mistakes.
4. There aren't shops in this parts of the town.
5. Can I have milk in my coffee, please ?
6. There are beautiful flowers in the garden.
7. John hasn't got stamps but Ann's got
8. Can you give me..... information about places to see in the town ?
9. Have you got brothers or sisters ?
10. "Would you like tea ?" " Yes, please".
11. Are there letters for me this morning ?
12. Don't buy..... rice. We don't need
13. We haven't got bread, so I'm going out to buy
14. When we were on holiday, we visited very interesting places.
15. Jane went out to buy milk but they didn't have in the shop.

Answer Key

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. any, some | 2. some |
| 3. any | 4. any |
| 5. some | 6. some |
| 7. any, some | 8. some |
| 9. any | 10. some |
| 11. any | 12. any, any |
| 13. any, some | 14. some |
| 15. some, any | |

Worksheet 2

Complete these sentences with “much”, “many”, a lot of”.

1. We'll have to hurry. We don't have time.
2. Peter drinks milk- two glasses a day.
3. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say
4. I drank coffee last night. Perhaps too
5. people do not like flying.
6. The woman was badly injured in the accident. She lost blood.
7. It's not a very lively town. There isn't to do.
8. This car is expensive to run. It uses gasoline.
9. Don't bother me. I have work to do.
10. He has so money, he doesn't know what to do with it.
11. She always puts salt on her food.
12. We didn't take pictures when we were on vacation.
13. I have so things to do that I don't know what I have to do first.
14. of diseases cannot be cure at present.
15. There weren't people at the party I had seen before.

Answer Key

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. much | 2. a lot of |
| 2. much | 4. a lot of, much |
| 5. Many | 6. a lot of |
| 7. much | 8. a lot of |
| 9. a lot of | 10. much |
| 11. a lot of | 12. many |
| 13. many | 14. Many |
| 15. many | |

Worksheet 3

Complete these sentences with “little”, “a little”, “few”, “a few”.

1. There was food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.
2. He's very lazy. He does work.
3. They're not rich but they've got money – enough to live.
4. Last night I went to a restaurant with friends.
5. The TV. Series is not very good. There are good programs.
6. I can't decide now - I need time to think about it.
7. He doesn't speak much English. Only words.
8. This town isn't very well known, so tourists come here.
9. The question was very difficult. So, students could answer it.
10. I will be back in minutes.
11. He is very poor. He has only money.
12. bread and sardines are good meals.
13. Let's go and have a cup of tea. We have time before train.
14. Hurry! We have time.
15. He's not popular. He has friends.

Answer Key

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. little | 2. little |
| 3. a little | 4. a few |
| 5. few | 6. a little |
| 7. a few | 8. few |
| 9. few | 10. a few |
| 11. little | 12. A little, a few |
| 13. a little | 14. little |
| 15. few | |

Worksheet 4

Write the sentences to describe the picture by using the word in the parenthesis.

1.

(any)



She

2.

(a few)



Red Riding Hood

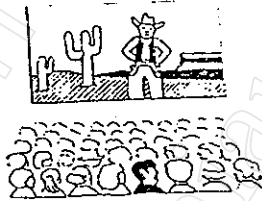
3.

(some)



4.

(a lot of)



5.

(a little)



Answer Key

1. She doesn't like any shoes.
2. Red Riding Hood picks a few flowers.
3. There are some beer, some butter, some mayonnaise, some tomatoes, some apples and some milk.
4. A lot of people are watching movies.
5. He drinks a little of whisky.

Worksheet 5

Complete these sentences with a verb and an adjective from the boxes.

feel	look	seemed	awful	fine	interesting
smell	sounded	tastes	nice	upset	wet

1. I wasn't very well yesterday, but I feel fine today.
2. What beautiful jasmines ! They nice too.
3. Mary this morning. Do you know what was wrong ?
4. Jim told me about his new job last night. It very
5. You Have you been out in the rain ?
6. I can't eat this curry. I've just tried it and it

Answer Key

2. smell nice
3. seemed upset
4. sounded, interesting
5. look wet
6. tastes awful

Worksheet 6

Write sentences for pictures. Use the words in the boxes.

look (s)	sound(s)	taste(s)
feel(s)	smell (s)	

+

ill	wonderful	surprised
terrible	new	happy

1.



2.



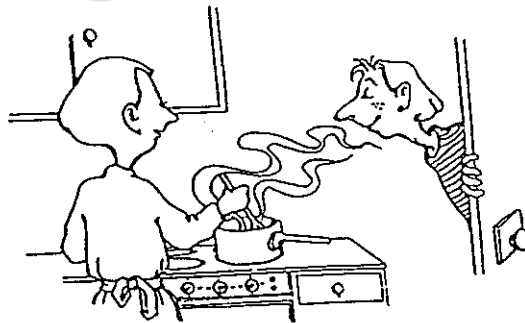
3.



4.



5.



6.



Answer Key

1. You sound happy.
2. The car looks new.
3. He feels ill.
4. He looks surprised.
5. The curry smells wonderful.
6. This soup tastes terrible.

Game Sheet

Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d.

1. There isn'tmilk in the fridge.
a. a lot of b. much
c. many d. some
2. We saw interesting things in the museum.
a. a little b. much
c. a lot of d. any
3. Jane's father died years ago.
a. a little b. little
c. much d. a few
4. She always puts sugar on her soup.
a. any b. a lot of
c. many d. a little
5. Jack didn't take pictures when he was on vacation.
a. much b. little
c. many d. a little
6. Hurry! We have time.
a. a little b. little
c. few d. a few
7. Most students want to be a dentist but of them want to be an engineer.
a. little b. many
c. few d. much
8. Would you likepiece of cake I made yesterday ?
a. much b. many
c. some d. any
9. We've got plenty of onions but we haven't gotpotatoes.
a. little b. a little
c. some d. any

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. d
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. d

2. c
4. b
6. b
8. c
10. d
12. c
14. a

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. d
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. d

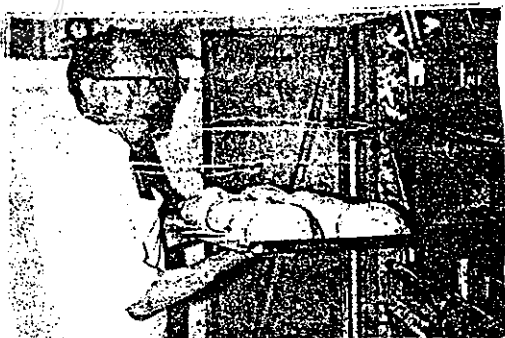
Lesson Plan 4

- Subject :** Fundamental English 9 (English 015)
- Class :** M.3
- No. of students :** 46
- Content :** Writing a paragraph to describe an interesting place using relative pronouns.
- Time :** 6 periods (300 minutes)
- Terminal objective :** Students should be able to write a paragraph to describe an interesting place using relative pronouns.
- Enabling objectives :** Students should be able to:
1. answer the questions about the given pictures correctly,
 2. tell relative pronouns in each sentence correctly,
 3. tell the usage of relative pronouns in each sentence correctly,
 4. complete the sentences using relative pronouns correctly,
 5. join sentences with relative pronouns both orally and in written form correctly,
 6. choose the most appropriate ending and make it into relative clause correctly,
 7. write sentences to describe the pictures using relative pronouns correctly.

Procedures :**Period 1****Teach**

1. The teacher shows the students pictures. Then, ask some questions like:

Picture 1



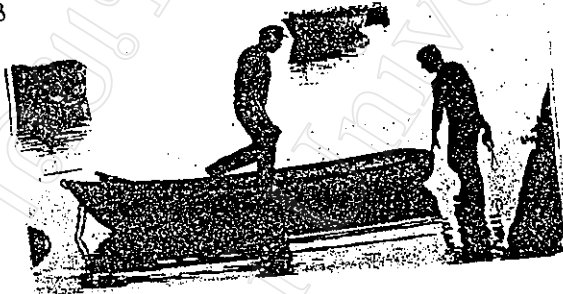
- What can you see in this picture ?
- What is he ?

Picture 2



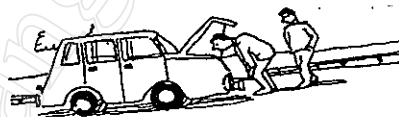
- What is he doing ?
- Is the box heavy ?

Picture 3



- What can you see in this picture ?
- What /Where are they ?

Picture 4



- What can you see in this picture ?
- What happened with his car ?

Picture 5



- Do you know what it is ?
- Where is it ?

2. The teacher presents each sentence on the chalkboard.

Picture 1- This is a baker who (that) makes some bread.

Picture 2- The box which (that) he is carrying is very heavy ?

Picture 3- They are some fishermen whom I met when I go to the sea.

Picture 4- He met the man whose car had broken down.

Picture 5- We are going to New York where the Statue of Liberty is located.

3. The teacher explains the functions of relative pronouns.

- This is a baker. He makes some bread. (2 sentences)

a bakers → he → who

- This is a baker who (that) makes some bread. (1 sentence)

- This is a baker who (that) makes some bread.

Relative clause

Relative pronouns

4. The teacher asks the students to tell relative pronouns in each sentence.

Period 2

5. The teacher explains how relative pronouns are used in each sentence.

- What is the different between these relative pronouns in each sentence ?

Picture 1- This is a baker. He makes some bread.

↓
This is a baker who (that) makes some bread.

- who/that as a subject. We use who/that in a relative clause when we are talking about people.

Picture 2- The man is carrying the box. It's very heavy.

↖
The box which (that) he is carrying is very heavy.

- which/that as a subject. We use which/that in a relative clause when we are talking about things or places.

Picture 3- There are some fishermen. I met when I go to the sea.

↓
There are some fishermen whom I met when I go to the sea.

- whom/that/which as an object. When the person or thing is the object of the verb in a relative clause, you can leave out whom/that/which

There are some fishermen ~~whom~~ I met when I go to the sea.

- But we do not often use whom. In spoken English we prefer who or that.

We can use who or that instead of whom.

Picture 4- He met the man. His car had broken down.

He met the man whose car had broken down.

- We use whose in a relative clause instead of his/her/their. It can never be left out.

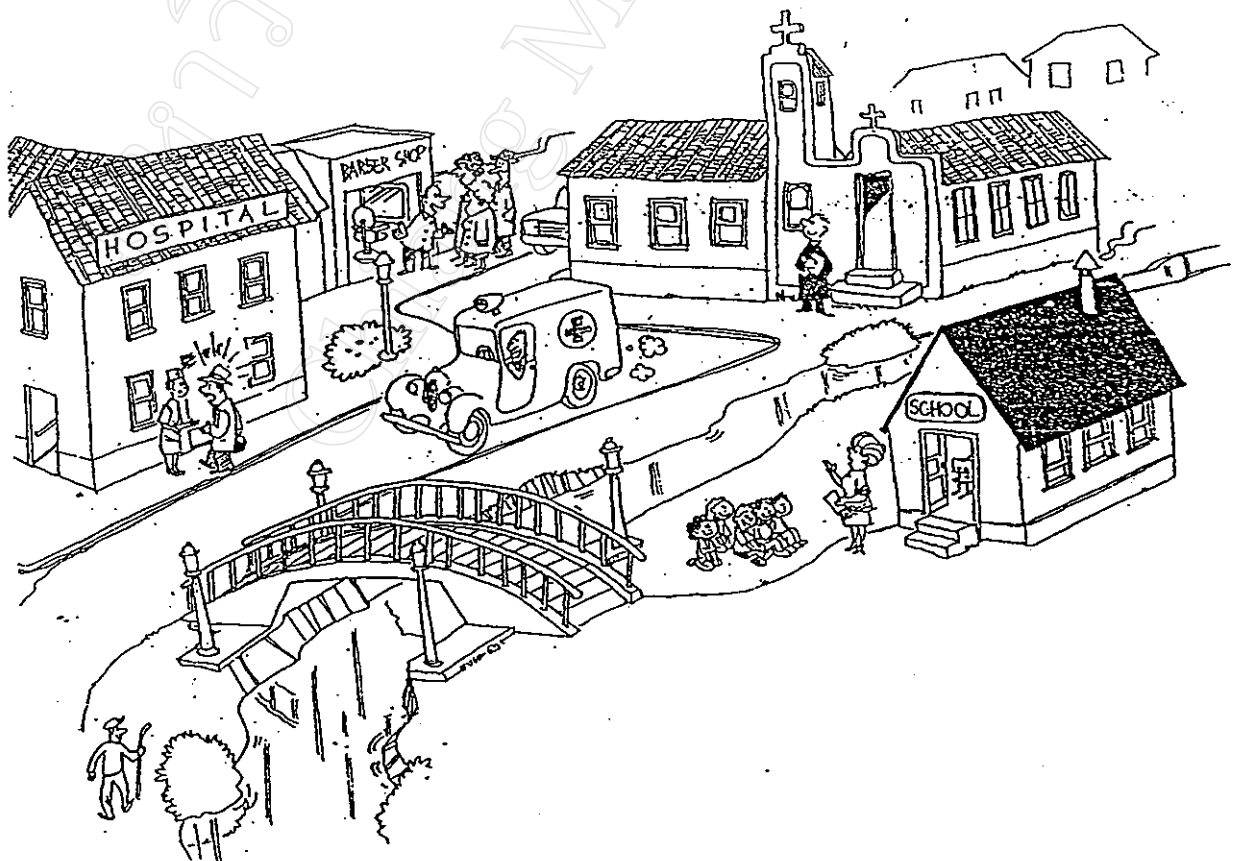
Picture 5- We are going to New York. The Statue of Liberty is located.

We are going to New York where the Statue of Liberty is located.

- We use where in a relative clause instead to talk about places. It can never be left out.

6. The teacher asks the students to complete the sentence using relative pronouns in the chart.

My Hometown



This is the church..... my parents got married, and that's father Joseph, the priest married them. He's very friendly. That's the hospital I was born. The man Is talking to the nurse is Doctor Martinez. He's very hard-working. That talkative man over there is the town barber shop is always full of customers. He's the onegave me my first haircut.

That's the house in we lived, and that's the schoolI studied. That elegant ladythose children are talking with is Ms. Anderson, my first grade teacher. This is the river runs through the town, and this is the bridge from I used to fish.

7. The teacher asks some students to join sentences orally.

- This shop sells newspaper. This shop is closed on Sunday.

(This shop that (which) sells newspaper is closed on Sunday.)

- That man is A.j. Wirot. He is wearing glasses.

(That man who (that) is wearing glasses is A.j. Wirot.

- I want to go to Piyaphan shopping mall. I can buy many things.

(I want to go to Piyaphan shopping mall where I can buy many things.

Team Study

Period 3

8. The students work in group of five.

9. The teacher distributes worksheet1, 2 and answer sheets for every team.

10. The students do the exercises and master the materials with their teammates.

11. The teacher has the students explain and discuss the answers with one another before asking the teacher.

12. The teacher walks around the class to praise teams that are working well and makes sure that the students understand the materials.

Period 4

13. The students work in the same team and do worksheet 3 and 4.

14. The teacher has the students explain and discuss the answers with one another before asking the teacher.

15. The teacher walks around the class to praise teams that are working well and makes sure that the students understand the material.

Tournament

Period 5

16. The teacher bumps the students to new tournament tables-bumping. (see figure).



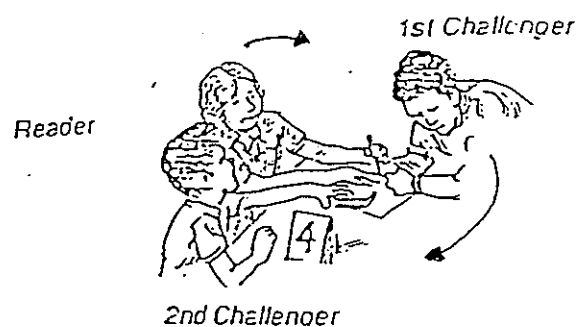
T = top scorer, M = middle scorer, L = low scorer

In figure notes that if Tom won at table 3 in the first tournament and was bumped up to table 2. At table 2 he was the low scorer, so for the third week's tournament he will compete at table 3 again. Sylvia was the middle scorer at table 3 in the first tournament, so she stayed at table 3. If she lost in the second tournament, she will be moved to table 4.

17. The teacher explains the game rules and how to play the game.

18. The teacher distributes one game sheet, one answer sheet, fifteen numbered cards (บัตรกองกลาง), fifteen score cards (บัตรคะแนน), five own cards (บัตรต้นทุน), and one game score sheet to each table.

19. To start the game, the students draw numbered cards to determine the first reader. The student drawing the highest number will be the first reader. The others are the first challenger and the second challenger. Game proceeds clockwise from the first reader. (see figure)



20. The reader shuffles the numbered cards and picks the top one. Then, reads aloud or passes on the question corresponding to the number on the card and tries to answer. For example, the reader who picks numbered card 10 answers question 10 on the game sheet.

21. After the reader gives an answer, the first challenger has the option of challenging and giving a different answer. He or she can challenge or pass.

22. If the second challenger has an answer which is different from them, he or she can challenge or pass.

23. The reader checks the answer sheet from the committee (นักเรียนที่เป็นกรรมการ). Whoever was right keeps the score card. If either challenger gave a wrong answer, he or she must return an own card into the deck. If no one gave a right answer, they must return an own card into the deck as well.

24. For the next round, the first challenger becomes the reader, the second challenger becomes the first challenger and the former reader becomes the second challenger.

25. The teacher walks around and makes sure that the students understand the game.

26. Ten minutes before the end of the period, the teacher calls "Time" and has the students stop and count their score cards.

27. The students add up the scores they earned in game and fill in the game score sheet.

Team Recognition

28. The teacher figures team score and writes a class newsletter or announces on a bulletin board.

Period 6

29. The students write a paragraph according to the picture or they can write a paragraph about their hometown, an interesting place to visit if they want individually.

Teaching Materials :

1. pictures
2. charts
3. worksheets
4. answer sheets
5. game sheet

6. game answers
7. game score sheets
8. numbered cards
9. score cards
10. own cards

Evaluation :

1. From students' worksheets
2. From students' game score sheets
3. From students' paragraph writing

Note :

In worksheet 4, the students may write the sentences according to their ideas. They can use their own words and the answers may be different from the answer key.

Worksheet 1

Complete the sentence with who, that, which, where, whose, whom.

1. Tomorrow we are going to Chiang Mai, Peter and Susan live.
2. I'll introduce you to Monica, has the office next to mine.
3. I don't like stories have unhappy ending.
4. She met someone brother I went to school with.
5. The woman I wanted to see was away on holiday.
6. An orphan child is a child parents are dead.
7. Thomas lives in the house is on the hill.
8. That is the boy notebook is stolen.
9. Mary is the only person understands me.
10. The dress didn't fit her, so she took it back to the store. she had bought it there.

Answer key

1. where
2. who
3. which (that)
4. whose
5. whom (who, -)
6. whose
7. which (that)
8. whose
9. who
10. where

Worksheet 2

Join the sentence with who, whose, which, that, where

Ex. A man lent me his hammer. He lives next door.

The man who (that) lives next door lent me his hammer.

1. A girl fainted. She was standing behind me in the queue.

The girl

2. Frank telephoned me this morning. His company sells computers.

Frank

3. That is the hotel. My sister spent her honeymoon.

That

4. They bought a house. It was very expensive.

The house

5. Simon is a friend of mine. He has just gone to New Zealand.

Simon

6. We are going on holiday to New York. My mother was born in New York.

We

7. She comes from Sofia. Sofia is the capital of Bulgaria.

She

8. I am reading a book about Ronald Reagan. He used to be President of the U.S.A.

I

9. This is the garage. We keep all the garden furniture.

This

10. When he was at the university he met my grandmother. She was studying mathematics.

When

Answer Key

1. The girl who (that) was standing behind me in the queue fainted.
2. Frank whose company sells computers telephoned me this morning.
3. That is the hotel where my sister spent her honeymoon.
4. The house (which, that) they bought was very expensive.
5. Simon is a friend of mine who (that) has just gone to New Zealand.
6. We are going on holiday to New York where my mother was born.
7. She comes from Sofia, which (that) is the capital of Bulgaria.
8. I am reading a book about Ronald Reagan , who (that) used to be President of the U.S.A.
9. This is the garage, where we keep all garden furniture.
10. When he was at the university he met my grandmother, who was studying mathematics.

Worksheet 3

Choose the most appropriate ending from the list and make it into a relative clause.

she runs away from home

gives you the meaning of words

Tom tells

people are buried

(her) dog bit me

Ex. Jerry works for a company that (which) makes typewriters.

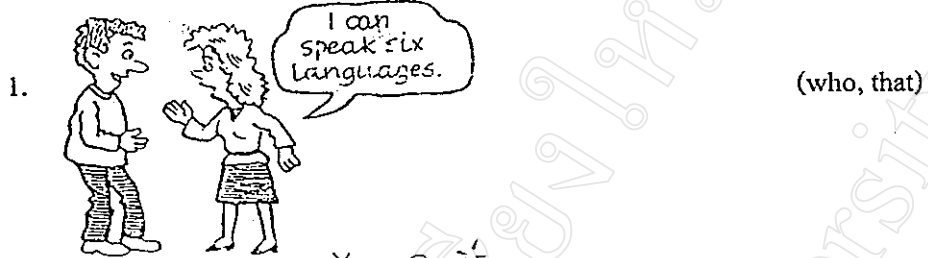
1. The books is about a girl
2. A dictionary is a book
3. The stories are usually very funny.
4. A cemetery is a place
5. I protested to the woman

Answer Key

1. The book is about the girl who (that) runs away from home.
2. A dictionary is a book which (that) gives you the meaning of words.
3. The stories which (that) Tom tells are usually very funny.
4. A cemetery is a place where people are buried.
5. I protested to the woman whose dog bit me.

Worksheet 4

Write the sentences to describe the pictures using the words in the parenthesis.



Answer Key

1. I met a woman who (that) can speak six languages.
2. Rose is a girl whose glasses was broken yesterday.
3. He likes the book which(that) his father gives to him.
4. The man whom I am dancing with is my husband.
5. I want to go to Hua Hin where many tourists like to go.

Game sheet

Complete the following sentence by choosing the best answer from a, b, c, or d. (items 1-10)

1. She is the only person in that company earns 100,000 baht a month.
 - a. who
 - b. whose
 - c. where
 - d. which
2. The girl lives in the house Is next to the hotel.
 - a. which
 - b. where
 - c. who
 - d. whom
3. We saw some people car had broken down.
 - a. where
 - b. whose
 - c. whom
 - d. that
4. The car he bought is not very nice.
 - a. who
 - b. whom
 - c. where
 - d. -
5. Jack lives in the country is in Africa.
 - a. which
 - b. who
 - c. where
 - d. what
6. I passed the message to Michael passed the message to Jane.
 - a. whose
 - b. who
 - c. where
 - d. which
7. The book he has just read is very interesting.
 - a. who
 - b. which
 - c. whom
 - d. -
8. This is the woman taxi broke down this morning.
 - a. who
 - b. whose
 - c. whom
 - d. which
9. The television series they enjoy the most has ended.
 - a. where
 - b. who
 - c. which
 - d. whom

10. Tom, his uncle thought was honest, cheated him of all his life saving.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. which | b. whose |
| c. that | c. whom |

Join the sentence with who, whose, which, that, where

Ex. A man lent me his hammer. He lives next door.

The man who (that) lives next door lent me his hammer.

11. Some people drive too fast. They are really dangerous.

People

12. We know some people. They live very near you.

We

13. He lived most of his life in Newcastle. He was born in Newcastle.

He

14. We went to a concert in London. It was not very good.

The concert

15. I would like to buy that red dress. I saw in your shop yesterday.

I

Answer Key

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. a |
| 3. b | 4. d |
| 5. a | 6. b |
| 7. d | 8. b |
| 9. c | 10. d |

11. People who (that) drive too fast are really dangerous.

12. We know some people who (that) live very near you.

13. He lived most of his life in Newcastle where he was born.

14. The concert which (that) we went in London was not very good.

15. I would like to buy that red dress which (that) I saw in your shop yesterday.

Paragraph Writing

Look at the picture below and write at least 5 sentences. See how many relative pronouns you can use.

At the Shopping Mall



The young man who is introducing his girlfriend is Mark

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ภาคผนวก ค

แบบทดสอบวัดความรู้ด้านไวยากรณ์เพื่อสำรวจโครงสร้างที่เป็นปัญหา

Grammar Test

Directions : Choose the best alternative. (items 1-60)

1. He remembered the key in this box.
 - a. put
 - b. puts
 - c. putting
 - d. to put
2. Will you please tell me magazine this is ?
 - a. who
 - b. which
 - c. whose
 - d. that
3. We are going to make some sandwiches.
 - a. himself
 - b. herself
 - c. themselves
 - d. ourselves
4. Don't forget the door before you leave.
 - a. lock
 - b. locks
 - c. locking
 - d. to lock
5. The children two hours every day.
 - a. sleep
 - b. sleeps
 - c. slept
 - d. are sleeping
6. Please don't make so much noise. I
 - a. study
 - b. studies
 - c. studied
 - d. am studying
7. If I were rich, I a large house.
 - a. bought
 - b. will buy
 - c. would buy
 - d. had bought

8. My dog is brown. I told her
a. that her dog is brown b. that my dog was brown
c. whether her dog was brown d. to my dog is brown
9. The milk sour.
a. seems b. smells
c. becomes d. tastes
10. The store will at nine o'clock.
a. open b. opens
c. be opened d. be opening
11. The book may not be there someone has taken it.
a. because b. then
c. so d. and
12. Carrot, broccoli lettuce are vegetables.
a. though b. and
c. but d. because
13. There are ball-point pens on the table.
a. a little b. lot of
c. lots of d. a lot
14. I wish she the answer.
a. know b. knows
c. knew d. known
15. He is of two sons.
a. the old b. older
c. the elder d. the eldest
16. Peter and I walked ashore, ?
a. don't they b. don't we
c. didn't they d. didn't we

17. Dad will drive me to the zoo.

Michael said

- a. if my father will drive me to the zoo.
- b. his father would drive him to the zoo.
- c. whether his father will drive him to the zoo.
- d. that my father would drive him to the zoo.

18. The poor old woman to be mad.

- a. seems
- b. looks
- c. sounds
- d. tastes

19. The students their paper when the bell

- a. was writing, rang
- b. were writing, rang
- c. rang, was writing
- d. rang, were writing

20. He a letter an hour ago.

- a. send
- b. sends
- c. sent
- d. have sent

21. The next time I go to the library, I that book for you.

- a. get
- b. got
- c. will get
- d. have gotten

22. I am going to the car tomorrow.

- a. clean
- b. cleans
- c. cleaned
- d. cleaning

23. A cold wind for the last three days.

- a. blow
- b. blew
- c. has blown
- d. have blown

24. Somchai : you ever aboard ?

Ladda : No, never.

- a. Have, been
- b. Are, going
- c. Will, go
- d. Do, go

25. Longan doesn'tin Phuket.
a. grow b. grows
c. growing d. grew
26. It very hard now.
a. rain b. rains
c. rained d. is raining
27. There's the dogalways barks at night.
a. which b. whom
c. who d. whose
28. The earth around the sun.
a. go b. goes
c. gone d. going
29. Gorge In this company for three years.
a. works b. worked
c. has worked d. have worked
30. We there three weeks ago.
a. go b. went
c. has gone d. have gone
31. The train in ten minutes.
a. arrive b. will arrive
c. had arrived d. has arrived
32. John and Mary live near the theatre will buy tickets for us.
a. who b. whom
c. where d. which
33. As Beth the street, the policeat her.
a. had crossed, shouted b. would cross, shouted
c. crossed, shouted d. was crossing , shouted

34. I my watch and damaged it last Sunday.
a. drop b. drops
c. dropped d. was dropped
35. I'm not going to give her a diamond ring.
If I her a diamond ring, she it.
a. give, will b. gives, will
c. gave, would sell d. had given, would have sold
36. The window by Somchai's ball yesterday.
a. break b. broke
c. is broken d. was broken
37. She can't go to school she is sick.
a. because b. although
c. whenever d. before
38. She is the two girls.
a. prettier than b. the prettier than
c. prettier of d. the prettier of
39. Sara: I am going to Chiang Mai for a few days. I don't know what to do with my puppies.
Sue : Tom loves animals. He after your puppies if youfor him.
a. will look, ask b. will look, asks
c. would look, asked d. would have looked, had asked
40. Jane out of the hospital next week.
a. come b. comes
c. has come d. will come
41. In summer, Tom usually tennis twice a week.
a. play b. plays
c. playing d. played
42. The fire engine when the firefor twenty minutes.
a. arrive, burnt b. arrives, burnt
c. arrived, burnt d. arrived, had burnt

43. I enjoyed puppet show. My brother told me
 a. if I enjoyed puppet show.
 b. I had enjoyed puppet show.
 c. to enjoy puppet show.
 d. that he had enjoyed puppet show.
44. I wish I more time. There are still a lot of things I didn't see.
 a. have
 b. had
 c. don't have
 d. had had
45. Peter : Where is your husband ?
 Ann : He with the children.
 a. play
 b. plays
 c. played
 d. is playing
46. John : Are there any oranges in the refrigerator ?
 Sara : No, I'm sorry, there aren't
 a. a
 b. an
 c. some
 d. any
47. It's cold we don't want to go there.
 a. too...to
 b. such...that
 c. sothat
 d. very....that
48. You need a car, ?
 a. need you
 b. needn't you
 c. do you
 d. don't you
49. I have already received your letter October 24th.
 a. at
 b. of
 c. on
 d. in
50. Mrs. Stone drives as Mrs. White.
 a. as fast
 b. faster
 c. the fastest
 d. the most fast

51. Brian wanted his students English correctly.
a. speak b. speaks
c. speaking d. to speak
52. We work very hard so we have time for sports.
a. little b. a few
c. lots d. a lot of
53. She doesn't type quickly her.
a. as, as b. so, as
c. so, so d. as, so
54. This song sweet.
a. sounds b. smells
c. looks d. seems
55. This room is dirty. It needs to,
a. clean b. cleaned
c. be cleaned d. is cleaned
56. If you too much, you fat.
a. ate, would be b. eat, will be
c. had eaten, would be d. had eaten, would have been
57. That lottery by him.
a. buy b. bought
c. has been bought d. have been bought
58. She always up at 6.30 a.m. every day.
a. get b. gets
c. is getting d. has gotten
59. Elizabeth here since 1991.
a. live b. lives
c. has lived d. have lived
60. I'd like to read a newspaper while I
a. wait b. waited
c. am waiting d. has waited

Answer Key

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 31. b |
| 2. c | 32. a |
| 3. d | 33. d |
| 4. d | 34. c |
| 5. a | 35. c |
| 6. d | 36. d |
| 7. c | 37. a |
| 8. b | 38. d |
| 9. d | 39. a |
| 10. c | 40. d |
| 11. a | 41. b |
| 12. b | 42. d |
| 13. c | 43. d |
| 14. c | 44. b |
| 15. c | 45. d |
| 16. d | 46. d |
| 17. b | 47. c |
| 18. a | 48. d |
| 19. b | 49. c |
| 20. c | 50. a |
| 21. c | 51. d |
| 22. a | 52. a |
| 23. c | 53. a |
| 24. a | 54. a |
| 25. a | 55. c |
| 26. d | 56. b |
| 27. a | 57. c |
| 28. b | 58. b |
| 29. c | 59. c |
| 30. b | 60. c |

ภาคผนวก ง

แบบทดสอบวัดความรู้ด้านไวยากรณ์

Grammar Test

Time : 60 minutes

Total : 40 points

Direction : Complete the following sentences by choosing the best answer from a, b, c, or d. (items 1-40)

1. Peter, you all know, won the first prize in the competition.

a. where	b. whom
c. whose	d. which
2. Most people when the fire broke out.

a. is sleeping	b. was sleeping
c. are sleeping	d. were sleeping
3. My children to the beach every month.

a. go	b. goes
c. has gone	d. had gone
4. Sara was practicing on her piano when the doorbell

a. ring	b. rings
c. rang	d. was ringing
5. stars appear in the night sky.

a. A little	b. Some
c. Any	d. Much
6. Don't waste any more time. There is work to be done.

a. much	b. many
c. any	d. some

7. As he along the street, a mad dog bit him.
a. walks
b. walked
c. is walking
d. was walking
8. Not all the people are going by plane.
..... are going by train.
a. None
b. All
c. Some
d. Any
9. Tom every morning.
a. swim
b. swims
c. will swim
d. is swimming
10. All students when the teacher walked in.
a. was shouting
b. were shouting
c. has shouted
d. have shouted
11. The man you were talking about is here to see you.
a. which
b. where
c. whose
d. -
12. I would like to see this film because it exciting.
a. feels
b. sounds
c. appears
d. tastes
13. This silk shirt soft.
a. smells
b. feels
c. looks
d. tastes
14. On the table, there was sugar, apples and bread.
a. a few, a few, lots
b. a few, a little, a lot of
c. a little, a few, a lot of
d. a little, a little, a lot of
15. He is studying in the school his brother graduated.
a. who
b. where
c. which
d. whose

16. The boystays with you is my friend.
a. which
b. where
c. whose
d. that
17. Although it rains hard, people watch the football match.
a. many
b. a few
c. little
d. a little
18. These roses wonderful.
a. become
b. appear
c. taste
d. smell
19. Richard was walking to his car when he into the ditch.
a. fall
b. fell
c. is falling
d. was falling
20. Mrs. Smith to the market every Sunday.
a. go
b. goes
c. went
d. is going
21. Ann homework when her aunt her.
a. is doing , visit
b. was doing, visit
c. is doing, visited
d. was doing, visited
22. Mrs. Brown is the woman son is a lawyer.
a. who
b. whose
c. whom
d. which
23. He went to the shop to buy coffee.
a. some
b. any
c. little
d. few
24. There aren't cups in the cupboard.
a. some
b. any
c. a little
d. little
25. Maryher breakfast when Frank went to her home.
a. is having
b. are having
c. was having
d. were having

26. Today, the park quiet, there are no people.
a. feels
b. sounds
c. smells
d. looks
27. The drumsnoisy so I don't like to play them.
a. appear
b. taste
c. sound
d. smell
28. My father has this strange habit. He in the toilet.
a. sing
b. sings
c. sang
d. sung
29. Jennifer is the onebroke the vase.
a. who
b. whose
c. which
d. whom
30. The woman house has been painted is very rich.
a. who
b. whom
c. whose
d. which
31. George always up at 7.00 a.m..
a. get
b. gets
c. got
d. gotten
32. The sun in the west.
a. set
b. sets
c. was setting
d. has set
33. There are only stands of hair on that bald man's head.
a. much
b. many
c. a few
d. a little
34. She doesn't have a lot of biscuits. Please don't take too from her.
a. much
b. many
c. few
d. little
35. His father a newspaper when she out of the room.
a. is reading, walk
b. is reading, walked
c. was reading, walk
d. was reading, walked

- a. which
b. who
c. whom
d. where
- While Tom dinner, the phone rang.
- a. cooks
b. cooked
c. is cooking
d. was cooking
- The hotel we stayed wasn't very clean.
- a. who
b. whose
c. whom
d. -
- I Peter while I was shopping this morning.
- a. meet
b. meets
c. met
d. is meeting
- My son in Bangkok, so I go there every
- a. live
b. lives
c. lived
d. was living

Answer Key

1. b

2. d

3. a

4. c

5. b

6. a

7. d

8. c

9. b

10. b

11. d

12. b

13. b

14. c

15. b

16. d

17. b

18. d

19. b

20. b

21. d

22. b

23. a

24. b

25. c

26. d

27. c

28. b

29. a

30. c

31. b

32. b

33. c

34. b

35. d

36. b

37. d

38. d

39. c

40. b

ภาคผนวก จ

แบบทดสอบวัดความสามารถด้านการเขียนอนุเขตภาษาอังกฤษ

English Paragraph Writing Test

Name Class No.

Time : 60 minutes

Total : 20 points

Direction :

Look at the picture below and write at least 5 sentences about the last night party by using the following structures.

1. past-continuous tense and past simple tense
2. quantifiers (much, many, some, any, lots of, a lot of, few, a few, little, a little)
3. linking verbs (look, sound, smell, taste, feel, appear, become)
4. relative pronouns (who, which, that, whose, whom, where)

"Last Night Party"



I went to the party with John last night. When I arrived at the party,

.....

.....

.....

ภาคผนวก ฉ

ตาราง 14 แสดงการเปรียบเทียบคะแนนความรู้ด้านไวยากรณ์ และคะแนนความสามารถ
ด้านการเขียนอนุเจตภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียนก่อนและหลังการทดลอง

นักเรียน ลำดับที่	ความรู้ด้านไวยากรณ์		ความสามารถด้านการเขียนอนุเจต ภาษาอังกฤษ	
	คะแนนก่อนการทดลอง	คะแนนหลังการทดลอง	คะแนนก่อนการทดลอง	คะแนนหลังการทดลอง
	(40)	(40)	(20)	(20)
1	11	12	0	0
2	10	14	1	5.5
3	5	10	0	4.5
4	6	13	10.75	16.75
5	11	13	3.5	12.5
6	12	11	0.5	16.5
7	8	10	0.5	8
8	11	11	0	16.5
9	11	21	9	16
10	17	13	0	4.5
11	12	10	0	3.5
12	8	9	1	15.25
13	10	14	0	10
14	5	17	0.5	5
15	9	9	0	2.5
16	10	10	0.5	4
17	6	12	2.75	11.75
18	10	9	0	10.75
19	7	10	1	8
20	13	18	3.75	3.75

ตาราง 14 (ต่อ)

นักเรียน ลำดับที่	ความรู้ด้านไวยากรณ์		ความสามารถด้านการเขียนอนุเฉท	
			ภาษาอังกฤษ	
	คะแนนก่อนการทดลอง	คะแนนหลังการทดลอง	คะแนนก่อนการทดลอง	คะแนนหลังการทดลอง
	(40)	(40)	(20)	(20)
21	14	9	2	13.25
22	7	19	4.5	15.5
23	8	14	4	5.5
24	8	7	3.75	8.5
25	7	11	0	13.5
26	14	20	10.75	16.5
27	12	11	0	4.5
28	7	15	0.25	9.25
29	8	16	3.5	5.5
30	10	15	0.5	8.25
31	10	11	0	9
32	8	19	8	15.5
33	14	13	2	9
34	14	16	2	13.25
35	5	15	0.5	15
36	10	15	4	15
37	12	7	0	8.5
38	8	15	3.25	10.5
39	18	18	6	15.5
40	8	16	4.25	10.25
41	9	25	9.5	18.75
42	11	20	3.5	16
43	14	16	6.25	17.25
44	6	16	0.5	11

ภาคผนวก ข

ตาราง 15 แสดงการจัดนักเรียนเข้าทีมการทำงาน

เรียงลำดับ	ชื่อทีม
อัจฉราพร	Liverpool
อิริยา	The Beach
ขนิษฐา	X Man
นิภาพร	Gang of Five
นิวุฒิ	Stars Team
สุพรรณิณี	Club Love
เรวัตติ	Gan Dam
อรพรรณ	The Star
ประจักษ์	I
นิกร	I
สมเจดน์	The Star
คนุพล	Gun Dam
วารุณี	Club Love
คมษา	Stars Team
วรรณภา	Gang of Five
จรัญ	X Man
สุนิสา	The Beach
นนทชัย	Liverpool
วุฒิพงษ์	
กาญจนา	
นิตยา	Liverpool
สมชาย	The Beach
ขวัญใจ	X Man
ปรีชา	Gang of Five
สุทิส	Stars Team

เรียงลำดับ	ชื่อทีม
จิราพร	Gun Dam
จักรพงษ์	The Star
วานิช	I
วันวิสา	I
สายใจ	The Star
จิรศักดิ์	Gun Dam
ฐานันดร	Club Love
บุษยา	Stars Team
สาริต	Gang of Five
พิมพ์िता	X Man
ภัชราพร	The Beach
เลิศศักดิ์	Liverpool
มัตติกา	Liverpool
บุญมั่ง	The Beach
กาวัน	X Man
บั้งอร	Gang of Five
รัตพงษ์	Stars Team
นเรศ	Club Love
ทิภาพร	Gan Dam
สามารถ	The Star

หมายเหตุ วุฒิพงษ์และกาญจนา สลับกันเป็นกรรมการและอยู่ทีม I

ภาคผนวก ข

ตัวอย่างงานเขียนอนุเสาทของนักเรียนในแต่ละแผนการตอน

Niwut Chaida

M. 3/1

No. 10

Paragraph Writing

Look at the pictures below and write your daily routines.



I always gets up at 7.15 a.m. Then, I ... take a shower.

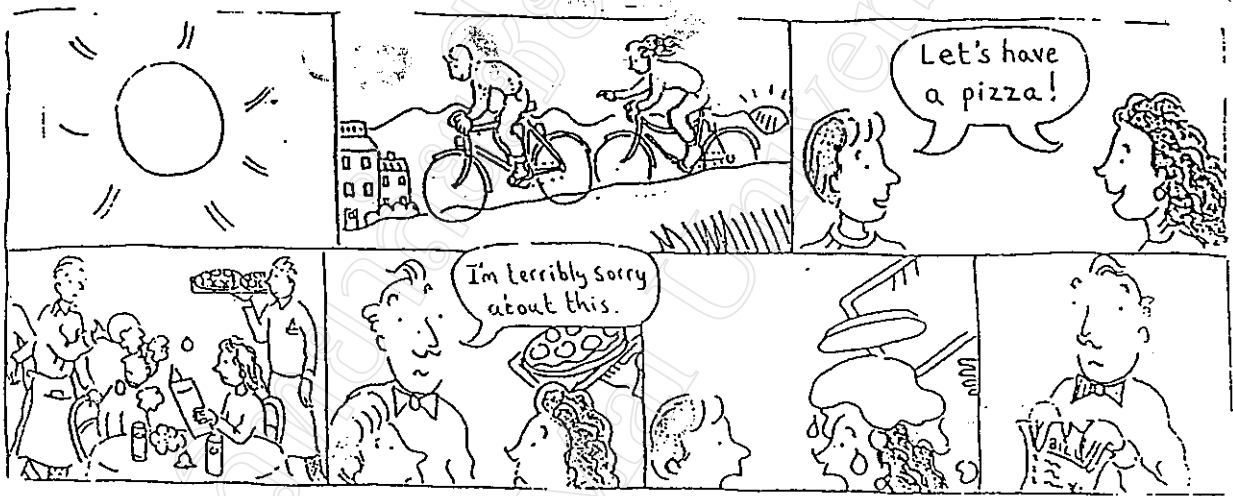
I usually have breakfast at 7.45 a.m. I sometimes drive
to work. I always start to work at 9.00 a.m. After that,
I have lunch. Then, I usually finish my work at 5.30 p.m.
I watch T.V. every day. After that, I often read a book.
I always go to bed at 12.00 p.m.

Paragraph Writing

Nikon

m. 3/1 NC
Tamkun

Look at the picture below and write at least 5 sentences using past continuous tense and past simple tense.



We had a great time last weekend. It was a lovely day, so in the evening we rode to the restaurant. We wanted to eat a pizza. As we were looking at the menu, salad dropped on Cindy's ^{head} hand. Then the waiter discounted the bill.

21 June 2001

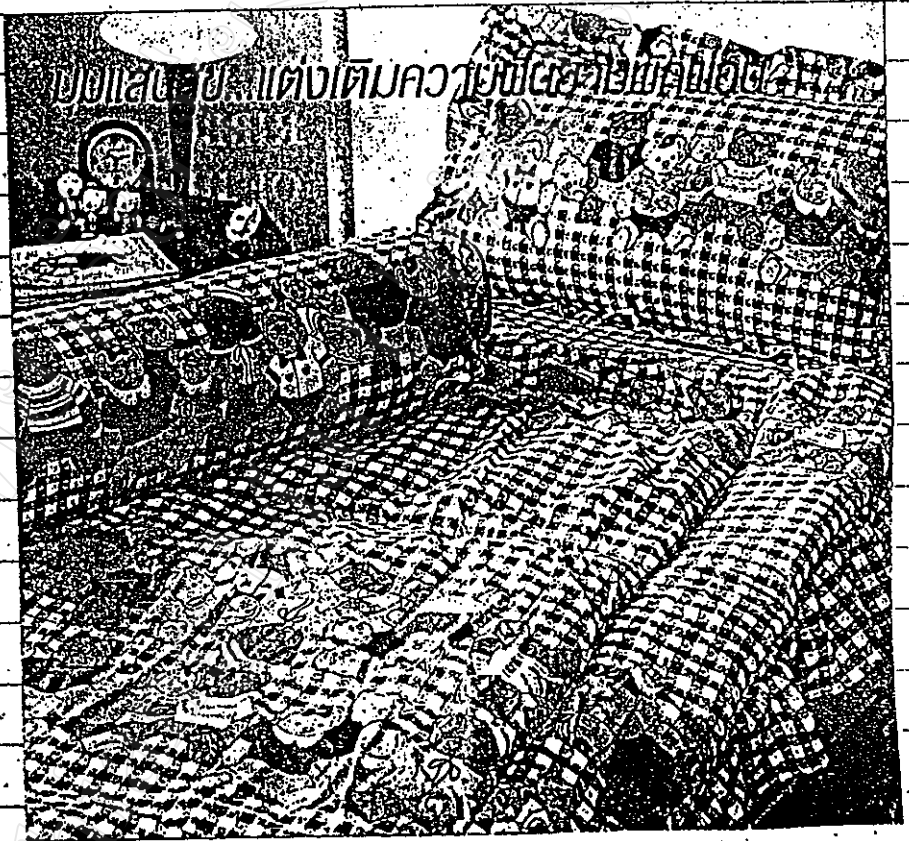
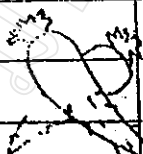
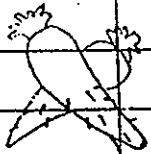
Iriya Tongre class 3rd AG 44

Thursday

12th

July

2001

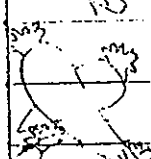
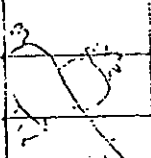
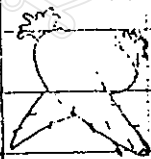


My Bedroom

This is my lovely bedroom. There are a lot of things. There are some lamps. There aren't any televisions. There are a lot of blankets on the bed. There isn't any telephone. This pillow looks beautiful. There is a clock on the table.

Thursday 19th July 2001How to make Instant Noodles Salad.

1. noodles = เส้นก๋วยเตี๋ยว
2. tomatoes = มะเขือเทศ
3. onion = หัวหอม
4. preserved minced pork = หมูยอ
5. water mimosa = ผักกระเฉด
6. chilli = พริก
7. limeade ^{lemon juice} = น้ำมะนาว
8. ground nut = ถั่วลิสง
9. coriander = ผักชี
- fish sauce = น้ำปลา



First, I slice preserved minced pork, some tomatoes, some water mimosa, some corianders, some chilli and some onions. Then, I boil preserved minced pork, water mimosa and noodles. After that, I mix everything together. Then, I add a little limeade, a little fish sauce and some groundnut. It smells nice and tastes delicious very much.

delicious

16 July 2001

Paragraph Writing

at the picture below and write at least 5 sentences. See how many relative clauses you can use.

At the Shopping Mall



The young man who is introducing his girlfriend is Mark. In the shopping mall. The man that is trying suit is John. Jane is the woman whose daughter is crying. Mary who is showing in the dress is my aunt. The girl that is telephoning is salesperson. In the shopping Mall have the dummy too. (cashier) model

26 July 2001

ประวัติผู้เขียน

ชื่อ – สกุล

นายอนุชิต ธรรมานิตย์

วัน เดือน ปีเกิด

7 กันยายน 2515

ที่อยู่ปัจจุบัน

40 หมู่ 1 ตำบลมหาชัย อำเภอไทรงาม
จังหวัดกำแพงเพชร 62150

ประวัติการศึกษา

พ.ศ. 2534

สำเร็จการศึกษาระดับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 6 โรงเรียนนครสวรรค์

พ.ศ. 2538

สำเร็จการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรีศิลปศาสตรบัณฑิต

(ภาษาอังกฤษ) คณะมนุษยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

พ.ศ. 2541

สำเร็จการศึกษาประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพครู
มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมมาธิราช

ประวัติการทำงาน

พ.ศ. 2539- 2541

รับราชการครู ตำแหน่งอาจารย์ 1 ระดับ 3

โรงเรียนยกระบัตร์วิทยาคม อำเภอสามเงา จังหวัด

พ.ศ. 2542 - ปัจจุบัน

รับราชการครู ตำแหน่งอาจารย์ 1 ระดับ 4

โรงเรียนยกระบัตร์วิทยาคม อำเภอสามเงา จังหวัดตาก