

LESSON PLAN 2

School : SMPN 1 Seputih Banyak
Subject : English
Class/Semester : VIII/Second
Aspect/Skill : Reading
Kind of Text : Narrative
Time Allocation : 2 x 40 minutes

Standard Competence: Students are able to construct meaning of functional text and simple monolog of narrative and recount text to communicate with surroundings.

Basic Competence : Understanding meaning and rhetoric steps accurately, fluently and in the right way relates to surroundings in form of narrative and recount text.

Indicators:

1. The students are able to find out the main ideas of the text
2. The students are able to identify the specific details or information from the text
3. The students are able to infer the information from the text
4. The students are able to reveal the meaning of the words
5. The students are able to determine the reference of words stated in the text

Characters:

1. Critical
2. Logic
3. Dilligence

Objectives:

1. The students are able to find out the main ideas of the text
2. The students are able to identify the specific details or information from the text
3. The students are able to infer the information from the text
4. The students are able to reveal the meaning of the words
5. The students are able to determine the reference of words stated in the text

Characters:

1. The students are expected to be critical
2. The students are expected to be logic
3. The students are expected to be dilligent

Teaching Material:
Reading text

Why Cats and Dogs Always Fight
(Favorite Stories from Taiwan)



Long, long ago, in northern Taiwan, there lived a farmer and his wife. They had a ring of gold. They did not know it was a lucky ring. Whoever owned it would have enough to eat. The farmer and his wife sold it to a jeweler. Soon afterwards, they grew poorer and poorer. They did not even have enough money to buy food.

The couple had a dog and a cat. They also did not have any food to eat. The animals wanted to help their owners but they did not know what to do.

“I must sure that must have been a magic ring,” the dog said.

“Perhaps,” answered the cat. “But how can we get it back from the jeweler?”

After many days, they thought of a plan.

“You must catch a mouse,” said the dog. “Then carry it to the jeweler’s shop. The ring is locked up there in a box. The mouse must gnaw a hole in the box and fetch out the ring. If the mouse does not want to help, you must bite him to death.”

Soon the cat caught a mouse. The dog followed behind while the cat carried it to the jeweler’s shop. The mouse crept into the shop and gnawed a hole in the box and brought out the ring.

The cat put the ring in its mouth and ran home. The dog followed. Now the dog could only run on the ground. He had to go all the way around the houses and through the streets. But the cat was able to run over the house-tops. So the cat arrived home long before the dog. She brought the ring to the farmer and his wife.

“This is a magic ring,” said the cat. “You must not part with it otherwise we shall be poor and have nothing to eat. I have brought it back. Please keep it carefully. You will find that we shall now be able to live comfortably again.

“What a clever cat!” said the farmer. “We shall look after you as if you were our own child.”

Just then the dog ran in. the farmer and his wife beat him for not helping the cat bring home the ring. The cat sat on the lap of the farmer’s wife and purred. So the dog became very angry with the cat. Every time he saw her after that, he chased her and tried to bite her.

This is why cats and dogs always fight.

Learning Activities:

Pre activities

1. The teacher greets the students
2. The teacher checks the students’ attendance list
3. The teacher gives apperception by giving some questions such as:
 - Do you have a pet? What pet is that?

- Do you like cat or dog? Why?
- What habit do the dog and the cat do if they meet together? Why?

While activities

1. The students are shown a picture
2. The students are encouraged to predict what the author will discuss next in the text. The leading questions can be:
 - From the picture, can you predict the topic of the text?
 - Who are the characters of the story?
 - Is the story fiction or non fiction?
 - What does the picture tell you about the story?
 - According to the picture, why do the dog and the cat always fight?
 - What background do you bring to the story?
 - How might this story relate to your life?
 - Predict what will happen in the story.
3. The teacher asks the students to make some groups consisting five people.
4. The students are asked to write their predictions
5. The teacher checks their prediction to see whether it makes sense or not.
6. The teacher writes some difficult words to the students on the whiteboard
7. The students are asked to predict the meaning of words
8. The teacher gives a sentence oral summary about the content of the text, such as this text contains a story about the reason why the dog and the cat always fight
9. The students are asked to formulate some questions that they thought the passage might answer, for example, what questions do you have that you think the story might answer? (it can be main idea, supporting details, reference, vocabulary and inferential questions)
10. The students are asked to write their questions
11. The teacher delivers the reading passage
12. The students are asked to read the text
13. The teacher gives several questions to check their comprehension

Post activities

1. The students are asked to discuss whether they have some difficulties on the lesson or not
2. The teacher closes the meeting

Media

1. Reading text
2. Some pictures:



Sources

Favourite stories from Taiwan by Leon Comber & Charles Shuttleworth shared by www.englishstory12.blogspot.com

Evaluation

Technique : Answering question
 Form : Written text
 Instrument : The teacher asks the students to write their prediction, make the questions based on the picture given. Then the teacher gives a text with 10 comprehension questions to the students.

Scoring system :

The score of the test (s) = $\frac{\text{the total of the right answer (R)}}{\text{the total items (N)}} \times 100$

For example:

The right answer = 10

The total numbers = 10

$$S = \frac{10}{10} \times 100$$

$$= 100$$

Why Cats and Dogs Always Fight Story (Favorite Stories from Taiwan)



Long, long ago, in northern Taiwan, there lived a farmer and his wife. They had a ring of gold. They did not know it was a lucky ring. Whoever owned it would have enough to eat. The farmer and his wife sold it to a jeweler. Soon afterwards, they grew poorer and poorer. They did not even have enough money to buy food.

The couple had a dog and a cat. They also did not have any food to eat. The animals wanted to help their owners but they did not know what to do. "I must sure that must have been a magic ring," the dog said. "Perhaps," answered the cat. "But how can we get it back from the jeweler?"

After many days, they thought of a plan. "You must catch a mouse," said the dog. "Then carry it to the jeweler's shop. The ring is locked up there in a box. The mouse must gnaw a hole in the box and fetch out the ring. If the mouse does not want to help, you must bite him to death." Soon the cat caught a mouse. The dog followed behind while the cat carried it to the jeweler's shop. The mouse crept into the shop and gnawed a hole in the box and brought out the ring. The cat put the ring in its mouth and ran home. The dog followed. Now the dog could only run on the ground. He had to go all the way around the houses and through the

streets. But the cat was able to run over the house-tops. So the cat arrived home long before the dog. She brought the ring to the farmer and his wife.

“This is a magic ring,” said the cat. “You must not part with it otherwise we shall be poor and have nothing to eat. I have brought it back. Please keep it carefully. You will find that we shall now be able to live comfortably again. “What a clever cat!” said the farmer. “We shall look after you as if you were our own child.”

Just then the dog ran in. the farmer and his wife beat him for not helping the cat bring home the ring. The cat sat on the lap of the farmer’s wife and purred. So the dog became very angry with the cat. Every time he saw her after that, he chased her and tried to bite her. This is why cats and dogs always fight.

Direction:

Answer these questions bellow correctly.

1. Who are the main characters of the story?
2. Why did the farmer and his wife become poorer and poorer?
3. What will happen if the farmer and his wife still keep the magic ring?
4. How did the dog and the cat help their owners?
5. What moral value can we learn from the story?
6. “The animals wanted to help their owners but they did know what to do.”
(second paragraph)
The underlined word can be replaced by...
7. “The farmer and his wife sold **it** to a jeweler. (first paragraph)
The bold word refers to....
8. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
9. If you were a dog, what will you do to the cat?
10. What is the best solution for this problem?

Answers key:

1. The main characters of the story are the cat and the dog
2. Because they sold the magic to a jeweler.
3. If the farmer and his wife still keep the ring, they will never grow poor and poor because it is a magic ring which whoever owns it will have enough to eat.
4. They think about a plan to get the ring back by carrying a mouse to the jeweler’s shop so the mouse can gnaw the box and they can get the ring back.
5. Don’t be greedy.
6. The word help can be replaced by aid.
7. It refers to a gold ring.
8. The main idea of the last paragraph is the reason why the dog and the cat always fight.

9. If I were a dog, I will ask the cat to explain the truth to the farmer and his wife.
10. The cat and the dog should not fight. They have to discuss their problem clearly so there is no misunderstanding between them.

Specification that was used to judge the content validity of the reading comprehension test concerning the narrative text.

No.	Reading Skills	Items Number
1.	Determining main idea	8
2.	Finding supporting details	1, 2, 4,
3.	Finding inference meaning	3, 5, 9, 10
4.	Understanding vocabulary	6
5.	Finding reference	7
Total		10 items

Table specification of reading comprehension test, specifically in terms of literal, interpretative and critical comprehension concerning the narrative text.

No.	Level of Comprehension	Items number
1.	Literal Comprehension	1, 2, 4, 6, 7
2.	Interpretative Comprehension	3, 5, 8
3.	Critical Comprehension	9, 10
Total		10