

UbD Lesson Plan

Course Name: Academic Writing Skills 1: Paragraphs

Code: 0910307

Lecture 6: Parts of Speech 3: Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection

Time: 90'

Lecturer: Mr. Thongsy XUAMOLEE

Year: 2

Semester: I

Academic Year: 2021-2022

Stage 1 – Designed Results

Objectives: After the completion of the lecture, students will be able to:

- 1) define preposition, conjunction, and interjection;
- 2) identify preposition, conjunction, and interjection;
- 3) explain the use of preposition, conjunction, and interjection; and
- 4) apply preposition, conjunction, and interjection in their writing properly.

Understandings:

Students will understand the use of preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Essential Questions:

What is a preposition?
How many types of prepositions are there in English?
What is a conjunction?
How many types of conjunctions are there in English?
What is an interjection?
How are they different?

Knowledge:

Students will know the use of preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Skills:

Students will be able to define, explain, identify, and apply preposition, conjunction, and interjection in writing as a paragraph.

Stage 2 – Assessment Evidence

Performance Tasks:

1. Write the definitions of a preposition, a conjunction, and an interjection.
2. Explain the use of a preposition, a conjunction, and an interjection.
3. Create sentences by using the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection in the box.

Other Evidence:

1. Quizzes, tests, observation, or homework.
2. Criteria for achievement.

Stage 3 – Learning Plan

Activity 1: Teacher tells the students work as a group of 4/5 and find out the definitions of a preposition, a conjunction, and an interjection and then report to the class (Time: 10 minutes).

Activity 2: Teacher present the theories of prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections to the students respectively (Time: 45 minutes)

1. Prepositions

1.1 What is a proposition?

A proposition is a word or groups of words which are used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, relationships, or introduce an object.

1.2 Rules of using prepositions

1) Prepositions of direction

To refer to a direction, use these prepositions: *to, in, into, on, onto, towards, etc.*

Ex.

- Noy went **to** the shop.
- I would like to go **into** the house, etc.

2) Prepositions of time

To refer to a point in time, use these prepositions: *in, at, and on.*

Ex.

- The lecture starts **at** 8:00.
- **In** 2021, she is 30 years old.

- I will meet you **on** Monday, etc.

3) Proposition of place

To refer to a place, use these prepositions: ***in, at, on, and inside, over, above, next***, etc.

Ex.

- We will meet **in** my office.
- She is **at** the corner.
- Noy sleep **on** the bed, etc.

4) Prepositions of location

To refer to a location, use these prepositions: ***in, at, on***.

Ex.

- They live **in** the country.
- Something is **on** the window, etc.

5) Prepositions of relationship

To refer to a relationship, use these prepositions: ***near, from, out of, among, in front of***, etc.

Ex.

- She lives **near** my house.
- She is **from** Thailand, etc.

2. Conjunctions

2.1 What is a conjunction?

A conjunction is a word that is used as a joiner. Different kinds of conjunctions join different kinds of grammar structures. In English, there are various kinds of conjunctions: Coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and conjunctive adverbs.

1) Coordinating conjunctions

They join equals to another: words to words, phrases to phrases, clauses to clauses, and sentence to sentence.

Four common coordinating conjunctions: ***but, and, or, so***

Ex.

- Most children like ice-cream **and** chocolate. (Word to word)
- Most children are hidden by the pondside **or** at the beach. (Phrase to phrase)
- What you need **and** what you like are the same thing. (Clause to clause)
- Noy lives in Lungprabang, **but** I live in Vientiane. (Sentence to sentence)

2) Subordinating conjunctions

They join two clauses together, but in doing so, they make one clause independent and another dependent

Some common subordinating conjunctions: after, although, because, if, when, while, etc.

Ex.

Noy is going to see you. } Both are independent clauses.
She arrives here. }

- Noy is going to see you **after** she arrives here. } Write differently,
Or } but has the same
After Noy arrives here, she is going to see you } meaning

Noy is going to see you.
after she arrives here } dependent clause

3) Correlative conjunctions

They are pairs of conjunctions: *not only.....but also, both....and, either.....or, neithernor.*

Ex.

- Noy not only wants money but also fame. (Incorrect)
- Noy wants not only money but also fame. (Correct)
- Noy not only wants money but also wants fame. (Correct)

4) Conjunctive adverbs

These join independent clauses together. Some common conjunctive adverbs: *in addition, as a result, in fact, for example, furthermore, therefore, on the contrary, thus, moreover, next, consequently,* etc.

Ex.

- The tire of my car is flat; **therefore,** I have to call a service station.

3. Interjections

An interjection is a short word or a phrase which shows emotion. It can stand alone or connect to a sentence.

Here are some interjections: *Oh!, Um, Ah, My god!, Hey!, Bless you!,* etc.

Ex.

- **He!** Common.
- **Hi!** How are you, etc.

Notice: An exclamation mark is frequently used after the interjections.

Activity 3: Teacher gives the students some exercises to do to check their understanding
(Time: 20 minutes)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct preposition to complete the gap in the sentences.

- 1) I liveLuangprabang. (in, at, on, of)
- 2) The bus istime. (in, at, on, of)
- 3)2022, I will go to visit Korea. (in, at, on, of)
- 4) She walksthe house. (into, at, about, of)
- 5) Noy isThailand. (in, between, on, from)
- 6) Kham goesmy office. (above, under, towards, about)
- 7) Do you like travelled car. (near, on, by, of)
- 8) They will arrive herenoon. (in, at, on, of)
- 9) Who has studied English over a year. (in, during, for, of)
- 10) A plane is flying.....my house. (in, under, against, above)

Exercise 2: Identify the conjunction and underline it.

- 1) She is neither intelligent nor hard working.
- 2) Noy is as tall as Kham.
- 3) Noy love to watch TV, but Kham does not like.
- 4) I would like to eat a mango and apples.
- 5) My father is doing his assignments while my mother is free.
- 6) My teacher teaches can speak English because he has studied for 5 years.
- 7) Although I love you, I can not go with you now.
- 8) You should do your exercises before class.
- 9) When you finish your work, you come to see me.
- 10) You can write well if you study hard.

Exercise 3: Identify the interjection and underline it.

- 1) Hmm, she is not sure this color is perfect for me.
- 2) Hello! How are you?
- 3) Of course! I can do it by myself.
- 4) He! Let's do it.
- 5) Ouch! It is biting my finger.

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Activity 4: Q & A (Time:10 minutes)

Activity 5: Setting assignments (Time: 5 minutes)

1. Teacher tells the students to write a list of 20 prepositions, 20 conjunctions, and 5 interjections with meanings in Lao.
2. The students choose 5 of each to write sentences by themselves.

Assessment

The lecture content will be assessed based on the following criteria:

Souphanouvong University		Faculty of Education				
Name:	Examiner:					
Key components of this assignment	F	D/D ⁺	C/C ⁺	B/B ⁺	A	

References

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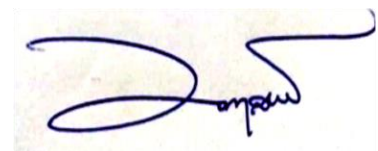
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Lecturer



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