Upgrading English teaching

It is often said that our students' standards of English has deteriorated. It is true that our students today are not as proficient as they were before Merdeka or even before independence as the medium of instruction. This is unavoidable.

What can we do to upgrade the teaching and learning of English? One way is to upgrade the teaching and learning of English in the private sector.

To begin with, teachers should have realistic expectations of their students. The English level of most of our students is not high enough. Teachers should not expect their students to be native English speakers.

The importance of English should be emphasized upon students if they want to pursue higher education or seek employment in the private sector.

Being indifferent towards the learning of English could be detrimental to them in the long run.

There are volumes of reference works on English. The private sector could use more English speaking staff. The more evenings classes could be set up, the better.

We have reached a stage where the country cannot afford to have all school leavers or graduates from tertiary institutions who seek employment in the private sector.

It is evident from the above statement that the teaching of English should be carried out in a more effective manner.

If we want to improve our students' proficiency in English, we need to ensure that they have a good grasp of the language in both the productive and receptive areas of language learning.

Schools should organize in-service courses at least once a year in their schools. Those who conduct these courses, could be experienced teachers, those who have recently completed seminars, or even parents.

Authorities should also ensure that they have a good grasp of the language in both the productive and receptive areas of language learning.

Schools should also ensure that they have a good grasp of the language in both the productive and receptive areas of language learning.

The following points should be considered when upgrading the teaching and learning of English:

1. Teachers should be encouraged to write more often in English and to read more English books.
2. Teachers should be encouraged to write more often in English and to read more English books.
3. Teachers should be encouraged to write more often in English and to read more English books.
4. Teachers should be encouraged to write more often in English and to read more English books.

APPENDIX A

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Extracted from: New Straits Times 5 AUGUST 1988
Wajib Bahasa Inggeris dalam SPM perlu disokong

MARAGI konsenstrak kata bahasa Inggeris dalam pelajaran SPM. "Baru saja kita mengkonsenstrak kata pada wewenang pengkajian, kata saida Suheirah binti Jamil, jabatan awam dan perniagaan, "Bahasa Inggeris perlu disokong dalam pelajaran SPM untuk mengikut masa yang berlaku dan situasi.

Saya tidak mengetahui apa yang berlaku di sekolah-sekolah, kata saida Suheirah. "Perlu diketahui, bahasa Inggeris tidak diperlukan dalam pelajaran SPM.

"Dalam hal ini, Saya tidak mengetahui apa yang berlaku di sekolah-sekolah," kata saida Suheirah.

"Perlu diketahui, bahasa Inggeris tidak diperlukan dalam pelajaran SPM," kata saida Suheirah.

"Dalam hal ini, Saya tidak mengetahui apa yang berlaku di sekolah-sekolah," kata saida Suheirah.
APPENDIX C

A BALLOON THAT WON’T BURST

Imagine that you have tried this trick yourself and succeeded in piercing the balloon without bursting it. Write a letter to your friend describing the steps.

Extracted and Adapted from:

Controlled And Guided Composition Papers No: 3, by Tongue et. al (1986)
APPENDIX D

A TRAFFIC JAM

You have just witnessed an accident. Write a report describing what happened.

Extracted and Adapted From:

Controlled And Guided Composition: Occasional Paper No: 3, by Tongue et. al. (1986)
APPENDIX E

AN HONEST MAN

The four pictures below tell us about an honest man. Based on these pictures, write out the story.

Extracted and Adapted From:

Controlled and Guided Composition: Occasional Papers No: 3, by Tongue et. al. (1986)
A RIVER JOURNEY

Write out the journey you took by river from your village marked X to the town called Cherik.

Extracted and Adapted From:

Controlled and Guided Composition: Occasional Papers No: 3, by Tongue et. al. (1986)
APPENDIX G

TEST INSTRUMENTS

ASSIGNMENT ONE

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE MOST SUITABLE CONJUNCTIONS. YOU MAY REFER TO THE CONJUNCTIONS GIVEN IN THE BOXES TO HELP YOU. YOU MAY ONLY USE EACH CONJUNCTION TWICE.

TEMPORAL CONJUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>when</th>
<th>after</th>
<th>while</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>until</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>since</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. .......... he heard the terrible news, he immediately fainted.
2. He was detained last Monday right .......... he returned from Manila.
3. Her father died .......... she was young.
4. Exactly two weeks .......... she had arrived, she sent a cable to her husband.
5. She was mopping the floor .......... I was cooking in the kitchen.
6. I’ve been in the teaching line .......... I graduated from the university.
7. .......... he was still in the bathroom, the telephone rang.
8. .......... Man exterminated the rabbits, they were the staple food of foxes.
9. He grabbed me and shook me .......... my teeth rattled.
10. Please feed the children .......... you go to work.
11. My parents will support me ......... I find a job.
12. I've known Reveik ......... I was ten years old.

**CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS**

| if       | unless |

13. ......... he had a gun, he would have shot the man.
14. Nobody gets anything ......... they ask for it.
15. There's no reason why she should have come here ......... it was to get free drinks.
16. ......... I could afford it, I would buy a boat.

**CONJUNCTIONS OF PURPOSE**

| so as to | in order that |

17. He bought the neighbouring land ......... extend his house.
18. Land-owners have put up walls on idle lands ......... prevent squatters from inhabiting their properties.
19. It is best to be concise in whatever you say, ......... there may be no misunderstanding.
20. Syed would like to increase his son's pocket money, ......... his son does not feel deprived.
CONJUNCTIONS OF REASON AND RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>because</th>
<th>so that</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in case</td>
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</table>

21. Please speak louder ............ I can hear you clearly.
22. We went by car ............ it was more comfortable.
23. She came early, ............ she could get a front seat.
24. Sham, I am here just ............ you may need my help.
25. I gave her a present ............ I liked her.
26. Siew Leng had agreed to take a sweater ............ the wind blew strongly.

CONJUNCTIONS OF CONCESSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>although</th>
<th>not that</th>
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<tr>
<td>despite</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

27. ............ working hard, I failed my exams.
28. ............ I have lived for twenty years in Japan, I cannot read or write in Japanese.
29. I would not give my decision yet at this moment ............ I have decided yet.
30. ............ there were no oak trees anywhere in sight, the house was called "Oak Villa".
31. Reveik continued talking in class .......... anyone seemed to care.

32. .......... dancing regularly, Megan could not master the dance.

CONJUNCTIONS OF PLACE

| where     | wherever |

33. .......... Ali had stood last night, Asha now stood.
34. .......... I went, I found durians for sale.
35. He left it .......... it lay.
36. .......... you go, you will not find inner peace unless you are ready to face up to your problems.

CONJUNCTIONS OF MANNER

| like      | as though |

37. He behaved .......... it was nothing to be ashamed of.
38. Surely you do not intend to live alone .......... she does?
39. He mooed loudly .......... he was a cow.
40. I don’t understand why Madhav behaves .......... he does.
ASSIGNMENT TWO

FOR EACH QUESTION CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER (CONJUNCTION) FROM THE OPTIONS A, B, C, OR D. YOU MAY CIRCLE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. Othman did his homework ........... telephoning his friend about some of the mathematics problems.
   A. after
   B. since
   C. unless
   D. when

2. Aisha was just an ordinary kampung girl ...........
   she became an international singer.
   A. after
   B. if
   C. before
   D. while

3. ........... you arrived last Saturday, you have done nothing but complain.
   A. While
   B. Since
   C. When
   D. So

4. X: Why is Puan Zarina in Hospital?
   Y: She had a heart attack ........... she was playing golf.
   A. before
   B. unless
   C. although
   D. while

5. I love swimming ........... I have not been to the seaside for many years.
   A. while
   B. until
   C. although
   D. since
6. I don't know what I shall do ........... I leave school. Perhaps I shall find a job as a clerk.
   A. before
   B. if
   C. while
   D. where

7. The kidnappers have threatened that ........... they get the money soon, they will kill my father.
   A. unless
   B. if
   C. when
   D. before

8. The teacher punished Kailash ........... he would not steal again.
   A. not that
   B. as though
   C. so that
   D. in case

9. Mr. Yong scolded Shalina ........... she did not do her homework.
   A. though
   B. despite
   C. if
   D. because

10. You will not have many friends ........... you are polite and friendly.
    A. if
    B. unless
    C. because
    D. when

11. Azuan behaves ........... he has already won the contest.
    A. as though
    B. in case
    C. in order to
    D. not that
12. Puan Fatimah was baking a cake ......... I went to visit her.
   A. until
   B. as though
   C. when
   D. where

13. You must take your identity card with you ......... you go.
   A. wherever
   B. until
   C. unless
   D. in order that

14. This is the place ......... the murder took place.
   A. where
   B. when
   C. while
   D. before

15. Knead the dough ......... it becomes soft.
   A. before
   B. since
   C. while
   D. until

16. He speaks ......... a foreigner.
   A. as though
   B. although
   C. like
   D. if

17. The doctor has been in the operating theatre ......... six o’clock this morning.
   A. before
   B. after
   C. when
   D. since

18. ......... the bad weather, we went shopping.
   A. Since
   B. Although
   C. After
   D. Despite
19. My father switched off the television .......... I could study.
   A. when  
   B. where  
   C. because  
   D. so that

20. The hockey match went on .......... the heavy rain.
   A. while  
   B. despite  
   C. until  
   D. since

21. We must eat a lot of vegetables ........... we are healthy.
   A. as though  
   B. in case  
   C. in order that  
   D. so as to

22. I'm saving all my money ........... I do not get a scholarship to further my studies.
   A. although  
   B. until  
   C. in case  
   D. so that

23. You may advise her .......... she will heed it.
   A. when  
   B. although  
   C. not that  
   D. in order that

24. Sheila came to school today .......... she was ill.
   A. although  
   B. until  
   C. because  
   D. as though

25. .......... I had completed my homework, I went to bed.
   A. While  
   B. After  
   C. Although  
   D. Like
26. The old man takes his umbrella .......... he goes.
   A. when
   B. where
   C. after
   D. wherever

27. Vijay was listening to music .......... he was studying.
   A. until
   B. while
   C. since
   D. because

28. Please tell me .......... I can buy some local handicraft.
   A. before
   B. since
   C. where
   D. in case

29. He went to Amsterdam .......... buy diamonds.
   A. because
   B. as though
   C. in case
   D. so as to

30. I always keep candles in the house .......... there is a power cut.
   A. until
   B. in case
   C. as though
   D. in order that

31. He stole the food .......... he was hungry.
   A. before
   B. after
   C. because
   D. if

32. It pays to be as civil as possible .......... there may be no quarrels.
   A. if
   B. when
   C. because
   D. in order that
33. Surely you don’t intend to boycott the goods .......... the Singaporeans do?
   A. although
   B. like
   C. while
   D. as though

34. He talks .......... he knows the Sultan personally.
   A. until
   B. although
   C. in case
   D. as though

35. I sang just for him .......... he cared.
   A. although
   B. unless
   C. while
   D. not that

36. .......... it is wet, the buses are crowded.
   A. Before
   B. When
   C. Although
   D. So that

37. Do as much revision as you can .......... there may be no regrets on your part.
   A. although
   B. in case
   C. in order that
   D. as though

38. We shall stay here .......... it stops raining.
   A. since
   B. until
   C. because
   D. before

39. .......... he runs, he’ll get there in time.
   A. If
   B. When
   C. After
   D. Unless
40. Always wash your hands .......... eating.

A. since
B. until
C. before
D. as though
Assignment Three

In the following passage, some of the conjunctions have been left out. First read over the entire passage and try to understand what it is all about.

Then fill in the following blanks with the correct conjunctions. You may use each conjunction only once. You may refer to the conjunctions given in the box to help you. This assignment refers to the visual stimulus given.

A Traffic Jam
A TRAFFIC JAM

Life in the city is hectic. (1)........... we go, we may experience traffic jams (2)........... it is a holiday and everyone has gone back to their hometown or village. I remember clearly the traffic jam that occurred (3)........... the Chinese New Year holidays last year. Many people thronged to the city on a shopping spree (4)........... of the various cheap-sales being held in all the shopping complexes.

My father and I decided to go shopping too. (5)........... eating breakfast, we went by car. We left early (6)........... the roads were crowded. (7)........... driving, my dad commented that (8)........... shifting to Selangor in the sixties, he had never come across such heavy traffic. I kept looking out of the window (9)........... we arrived in the city-centre.
In front of the Sogo Departmental Store, the traffic lights were not working. (10)........... dad saw this, he complained loudly.

"Traffic jams would be a thing of the past (11)........... the traffic lights never break down at moments like these and people learn to give way."

Suddenly, two cars crashed into each other. The drivers got out of their cars and started to quarrel heatedly (12)........... they stood. Two policemen got down from a patrol car nearby and one of them stood in the middle (13)........... direct the traffic. The other policeman persuaded the two men to stop quarrelling and used his radio to contact Headquarters for a tow truck. (14)........... the policemen started to divert the traffic, a long queue of cars was building up and many drivers sounded their horns. (15)........... that would solve their woes. It was difficult to understand why people behaved (16)........... this. Dad said that they honked (17)........... they could show their dissatisfaction and anger.

I feel people should be as patient as possible in such situations (18)........... there may be uninterrupted and effective action taken by the police. People should be
more tolerant (19)............ anyone seems to bother when caught in a jam. (20)............ this prevalent feeling of impatience, we, as good citizens, should try to be more careful when driving. After all, life is too precious.
ASSIGNMENT FOUR

COMBINE THESE SENTENCES USING THE CONJUNCTIONS GIVEN IN THE BOX BELOW.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>although</th>
<th>as though</th>
<th>unless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>while</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>in order to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>where</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The storm started. The lake had been peaceful.

2. She was smiling. She was really angry.

3. The teacher cancels the class. The pupils will be angry.

4. She read an article on pollution. She understood the subject better.

5. I picked up the telephone. It rang.

6. We registered early. We could get the courses we wanted.
7. Don't answer the door. You know the person well.

8. They were twins. Their mother did not dress them alike.

9. She brushed her teeth. She went to bed.

10. It rains. I will not come.

11. She took up kung fu. She could protect herself.

12. You apologize. I will not talk to you.

13. He learned how to use computers. He could get a job.

14. Toddlers love exploring. They are two to there years old.

15. Laila was washing the dishes. Her mother was cooking.

16. She laughed shrilly. She was a hyena.

17. I was rowing the boat. He was swimming beside me.
18. That is the place. The communists planted a bomb.

19. The teacher was disappointed. They had all failed the examination.

20. This is the house. I was born.

21. She was furious. He had cheated her.

22. His voice boomed. He was a giant.
APPENDIX H

QUESTIONNAIRE

To the Student:

This questionnaire is to find out what problems you face in learning English. Your answers to the questions will be studied. So, please be as frank and as accurate as you can be in your responses. Your answers will not be given marks and they will not be read by anyone except the researcher. If you do not understand a question please ask the researcher to explain it.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Mdm. Hema B.S
April 1994

Kepada Pelajar-pelajar,


Terima kasih di atas kerjasama anda.

Puan Hema B.S
April 1994.
PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.
FOR QUESTIONS WITH BOXES, PLACE A (✓) AGAINST THE MOST
SUITABLE ANSWER.

JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN.
UNTUK SOALAN YANG ADA KOTAK, TANDAKAN (✓) PADA JAWAPAN
YANG PALING SESUAI.

1. Name: .................................................................
   Nama:

2. Date of birth: ......................................................
   Tarikh Lahir:

3. Place Of Birth: ....................................................
   Tempat Lahir:

4. Sex: Male [ ]  Female [ ]
   Jantina: Lelaki [ ]  Perempuan [ ]

5. Name Of Parent/Guardian: .................................
   Nama Ibubapa/Penjaga:

6. Occupation Of Parent/Guardian: ..........................
   Pekerjaan Ibubapa/Penjaga:
7. What is the monthly income of your parents/guardian?

Berapa banyakkah pendapatan ibubapa/penjaga anda?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RM 300 and below</th>
<th>Kurang daripada RM 300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RM 301 - RM 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM 501 - RM 800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM 801 - RM 1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above RM 1000</td>
<td>Lebih daripada Rm 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Language spoken at home

Bahasa yang ditutur di rumah:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bahasa Melayu</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahasa Inggeris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Specify)</td>
<td>Lain-lain (Nyatakan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Do you read English books?

Adakah anda membaca buku-buku Bahasa Inggeris?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Ya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Tidak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Do you read English magazines?
Adakah anda membaca majalah-majalah Bahasa Inggeris?

Yes
Ya

No
Tidak

11. Do you watch English programmes on television?
Adakah anda menonton filem-filem Bahasa Inggeris di televisyen?

Yes
Ya

No
Tidak

If "yes", name the programme that you like to watch.
Jika "ya", sebutkan nama rancangan T.V. yang anda suka menonton.

(a) .........................
(b) ..........................
(c) ..........................

12. Do you listen to English programmes over the radio?
Adakah anda mendengar rancangan Bahasa Inggeris di radio?

Yes
Ya
13. Have you taken part in any English Language Competition?

Adakah anda mengambil bahagian dalam apa-apa pertandingan Bahasa Inggeris?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ya</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tidak</td>
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</table>

If “yes”, please specify (Quiz, Speech, etc.)

Jika “ya”, harap nyatakan.

(a) ..............................
(b) ..............................
(c) ..............................

14. What are the major problems you face in learning English?

Apakah masalah utama yang anda hadapi dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggeris?
You may use Bahasa Melayu in your answer.

Anda boleh menggunakan Bahasa Melayu di dalam jawapan anda.

15. What grade did you get for English in the PMR exam?

Apakah gred Bahasa Inggeris yang anda perolehi dalam peperiksaan PMR?

<p>| | |</p>
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<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
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</table>
## Performance Of Informants in Whole Test and Sub Tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Test One (40)</th>
<th>Test Two (40)</th>
<th>Test Three (20)</th>
<th>Test Four (22)</th>
<th>Total (122)</th>
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APPENDIX J

SAMPLE EXERCISES

Exercise One

Read the two paragraphs. Which one do you prefer?
What is different about each paragraph?

(a) Examination grades are very important for most students. Admission to good schools depends on good grades. I have been worried about my grades. I was seven years old. I achieved good grades, mostly 'A's and 'B's. I was never satisfied with grades less than 'A's.

(b) Examination grades are very important for most students because admission to good schools depends on good grades. I have been worried about my grades, since I was seven years old. Although I achieved good grades, mostly 'A's and 'B's, I was never satisfied with grades less than 'A's.

(Note to Teacher: This exercise shows students that the second paragraph, which is syntactically complex, reads better. The subsequent exercises consist of a series of activities which teach students how to embed subordinating conjunctions).
Exercise Two

Step 1:

(a) A sentence is a group of words with a clear, understandable idea. It contains:

(a) a subject
(b) a verb
(c) a complete idea/thought.

For example, this is a sentence:

George Bernard Shaw is my favourite playwright.

(Subject)    (verb)

(A complete idea)

(b) Which of the following is a sentence? Identify the sentences and put them in the bowl given below.

I love animals.
At the corner of the street was very cold
Stephen Hawkins is a genius.
Ali wanted to watch "The Lion King."
Jamaliah gave a beautiful speech.
Wordsworth did not
Our Prime Minister was re-elected.
The universe seems
Johnny Appleseed planted

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

SENTENCES
Step 2

(a) A group of words that has a subject and a verb is called a CLAUSE. A clause that can stand by itself as a sentence is called an INDEPENDENT CLAUSE. A SUBORDINATE CLAUSE has a subject and a verb but its idea is incomplete.

(b) Which of the following are independent clauses and which of them are subordinate clauses? Select and classify them accordingly by writing them in the correct columns. Two examples have been given.

The bus was a few minutes early.
because she was angry
unless it rains
She is a vegetarian.
while he was swimming
as though he was a genie
A cat has nine lives.
after Churchill's death
They agreed to donate the amount.
Rafiq was happy to give up smoking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENT CLAUSE</td>
<td>SUBORDINATE CLAUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0. I went to the cinema.</td>
<td>0. where there is smoke</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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Step 3

(a) Short sentences can be combined with subordinating conjunctions. A clause with a subordinating conjunction must be joined to an independent clause. Here is an example:

Anne did her homework, while her mother read a book.

| independent clause (could stand alone as a sentence) | subordinate clause (could not stand alone as a sentence) |

In the example above, the independent clause gives the MOST IMPORTANT part of the sentence. The subordinate clause adds information that is interesting but not the essential part of the sentence.

(b) Given below are ten sentences. Underline the independent clause in each sentence with a blue coloured pencil. Then underline the subordinate clause in red.

1. After the concert, we went home.

2. If I stand on the hilltop, the farms look like stars at night.

3. I read out the letter slowly, so that he could understand its contents.

4. Wherever he went, Johnny Appleseed planted apple trees.

5. While Sathya played golf, Din played soccer.

6. Ah Ling always reads romance novels, until she nods off to sleep.

7. Although Rohani looks serious, she plays a lot of practical jokes.

8. Unless you read more story books, you will not be fluent in English.

9. I enjoy reading Edward Thomas’ prose because it describes the English countryside.
10. I have been unable to get good grades, not that I haven’t tried.

Step 4

(a) Each subordinating conjunction shows a different kind of link or relationship, when it links two or more ideas. A subordinating conjunction may show a relationship of time, reason, place etc.

(b) Below, in column A, you will find examples of subordinating conjunctions. Match them to their types/categories in Column B. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A (Conjunctions)</th>
<th>Column B (relationships/types)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. if, unless</td>
<td>temporal/time</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. like, as though</td>
<td>manner</td>
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<td>3. when, after, before</td>
<td>conditional</td>
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<td>4. while, since, until</td>
<td>reason and result</td>
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<td>5. so as to, in order that</td>
<td>purpose</td>
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<td>6. because, so that, in case</td>
<td>place</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. although, despite, not that</td>
<td>concession</td>
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</table>
Step 5

(a) Temporal/Time Conjunctions

These conjunctions show time relationships i.e. whether an action/event took place before, during or after another action.

Look at the sentences below. Choose the best conjunction to combine these sentences. Circle the correct answer.

1. ............. you file your tax return, you should check your calculations.
   A. After
   B. Before

2. Old tools and fossils were discovered ............. the highway was built.
   A. when
   B. until

3. I have not seen him .............. we graduated from university.
   A. while
   B. since

4. Salim knocked on the door .............. I was doing my homework.
   A. while
   B. until

5. This shift of workers must remain in the room .............. the next shift reports for work.
   A. since
   B. until

6. .............. the concert was over, we went to MacDonaldds for a cheeseburger.
   A. After
   B. While
(b) **Conditional Conjunctions**

These conjunctions show a possible situation and its consequences.

**Look at the sentences below. Choose the best conjunction by circling the correct answer.**

1. They will clean your car .......... they are in the mood.
   A. if  
   B. unless

2. .......... you weren’t here, she would get angry with me.
   A. If  
   B. Unless

3. There is no reason why she should be so pleasant to me .......... it was to ask me for a favour.
   A. if  
   B. unless

(c) **Conjunctions of Place**

These are used to talk about the location or position of something/someone.

**Look at the sentences below. Choose the best conjunction by circling the correct answer.**

1. Johari said he was happy .......... he was.
   A. where  
   B. wherever

2. .......... I looked, I found the same patterns.
   A. Where  
   B. Wherever

3. .......... Bart went, people were suspicious.
   A. Where  
   B. Wherever
4. ........... they had stood last night, Chen Yang now stood.
   A. Where
   B. Wherever

(d) Conjunctions of Manner

These conjunctions are used to talk about someone's behaviour or the way something is done.

Look at the sentences below. Circle the conjunction that best fits the blanks.

1. She treats him ........... he was her own son.
   A. as though
   B. like

2. Is Tara often rude ........... she’s been this month?
   A. as though
   B. like

3. I don’t understand why Ramani behaves ...........
   he does.
   A. as though
   B. like

(e) Concessive Conjunctions

These show contradiction or contrast. One part of the sentence seems to be the opposite of the other part, yet both parts are true at the same time.

Circle the best answer

1. Reveik went on smoking – ........... anyone seemed to care.
   A. although
   B. not that
2. ........ he is short, he is a good basketball player.
   A. Although
   B. Despite

3. ........ working hard, I was not given a promotion.
   A. Not that
   B. Despite

4. ........ he has lived for years in England, he cannot speak English fluently.
   A. Despite
   B. Although

5. ........ having a full-time tutor, Suresh failed his music test.
   A. Despite
   B. Although

(f) Conjunctions of Reason and Result

These are used to indicate the reason for something and for causal relationships.

Circle the best answer

1. The telephone would not ring ........... Scarlett had dropped it.
   A. in case
   B. because

2. She went to bed early ........... she could get up early in the morning.
   A. because
   B. so that

3. He could not finish building the tree-house ........... he had no time.
   A. in case
   B. because
4. The police were at the concert ........... any of the fans became unruly.
   A. so that
   B. in case

5. He did every thing above board ............. he would not be accused of being unjust.
   A. so that
   B. in case

(g) Conjunctions of Purpose

These conjunctions are used to indicate the purpose/objective of an action.

Circle the best answer

1. We registered early ........... we could choose . the courses we wanted.
   A. in order that
   B. so as to

2. The farmers have built fences ............. prevent the squatters from moving on to their land.
   A. in order that
   B. so as to

3. Be as clear as possible ............. there may be no misunderstanding.
   A. in order that
   B. so as to

4. He climbed up onto the roof of his house ............. see the floats in the parade.
   A. in order that
   B. so as to
Step 6: (Word Order)

Complete each sentence by putting the words below in the right order. Put in the boxes only the alphabets of the options given. An example has been provided.

0. ........... he did not shout at me.
   A. angry
   B. was
   C. although
   D. father
   E. my

1. I am tired, ...........
   A. I
   B. slept
   C. late
   D. very
   E. because

2. Jim would buy a bungalow, ........... man.
   A. rich
   B. if
   C. were
   D. a
   E. he

3. You will not be allowed to borrow any book,
   A. unless
   B. the
   C. pay
   D. fine
   E. you

4. They could not begin the match, ...........
   A. referee
   B. up
   C. until
   D. showed
   E. the
5. You can visit me, ...........
   A. time
   B. you
   C. the
   D. when
   E. have

6. Roger was reading, ...........
   A. was
   B. while
   C. television
   D. steve
   E. watching

7. He keeps practising, ........... contest.
   A. so that
   B. the
   C. he
   D. win
   E. will

8. Anil behaved, ........... be ashamed of.
   A. it
   B. nothing
   C. to
   D. as though
   E. was

9. It is the government's policy to build factories, ........... in the country.
   A. are
   B. areas
   C. idle
   D. wherever
   E. there

10. Parents play a significant role in their children's lives, ........... .
    A. working
    B. and
    C. despite
    D. maids
    E. having

(Note to the teacher: This exercise tests the students' knowledge of the position of subordinating conjunctions in relation to other words).
Step 7

Combine the following sentences using the conjunctions given in the brackets. An example has been given.

0. The bell rang. The students rushed out of their classes. (when)
   
   **When the bell rang, the students rushed out of their classes**

1. He was smiling. He was terribly angry. (although)

2. They are nervous. The examination results will be announced in half an hour. (because)

3. She retired from her job. She could travel more. (so that)

4. He shouted loudly and continuously. He lost his voice. (until)

5. They stared at her. She was crazy. (as though)

6. The turtle returns to the sea. It has laid its eggs. (after)

7. The storm started. The sea had been calm. (before)

8. You do that. I shall be very happy. (if)
9. Don’t bring her. She is calm. (unless)

10. Colourful ferns grew in abundance. There was enough light. (wherever)

11. The land was uninhabited. There were wild flowers. (where)

12. She shouted loudly for help. No one bothered. (not that)

13. The great storm might bring the sea right into the houses. They were forced to evacuate. (in case)

14. They were in school together. They have been good friends. (since)

15. Charles read "War and Peace". Che Puteh painted the house. (while)

16. Fix up a screen. Let in the fresh air and keep out the mosquitoes. (so as to)

17. We phoned the operator. We could get through to the lawyer quickly. (in order that)
Step 8

Combine the sentences below using the conjunctions you have learnt. In some cases, several different answers are possible. An example has been given.

Example: The highway was crowded. The patrol car did not sound its siren. It chased a car with two murder suspects in it.

Although the highway was crowded, the patrol car did not sound its siren while it chased a car with two murder suspects in it.

1. Vasantha is very beautiful. She is not popular. She is very proud. She won a beauty contest.

2. En. Razali works in a company. There are many foreign workers. He cannot speak any foreign language.

3. Harry was reading "National Geographic." The phone rang. He did not answer the phone. It was his boss asking him to work over-time during the weekend.

4. Asha's car was making strange noises. She took it to the mechanic. The mechanic checked the engine. He found one of the screws missing.
5. They went to the cinema to watch "The Shadowlands." They went to a coffee-house to have cake and tea. They were hungry.
Exercise Three

In each of the following sentences, replace the underlined words(s) with the correct option.

1. By the time she arrived, all the food had been eaten.
   A. When
   B. Since
   C. Until

2. If you do not study hard, you will fail. ...........
you study hard, you will fail.
   A. Although
   B. Until
   C. Unless.

3. I'm in a difficult situation in that I have been offered two jobs and they both appeal to me.
   A. because
   B. in case
   C. when

4. Surely you don't intend to lie the way she does?
   A. until
   B. like
   C. where

5. In India, everywhere you go, you will see lots of temples.
   A. if
   B. where
   C. Wherever

6. Should any questions occur to you, don't hesitate to write.
   A. Since
   B. If
   C. When
7. I've been here from two o'clock.
   A. before
   B. since
   C. until

8. Jim stayed with me at the same time as Dad talked with the doctor.
   A. since
   B. until
   C. while

9. The football match was telecast live contrary to government pressure to stop it being screened.
   A. despite
   B. although
   C. unless

10. I have a phone number as an emergency may be possible. I have a phone number .......... of an emergency.
    A. because
    B. despite
    C. in case of

(Note to the teacher: This exercise requires the student to select an alternative which is true according to the information conveyed in each sentence. A knowledge of subordinating conjunctions is necessary for the understanding of the sentences).
Exercise Four (Oral)

The following pair of sentences has been combined, using various subordinating conjunctions. Discuss with your teacher the difference in focus and meaning of each sentence. Remember, if two sentences are combined and they contain ideas that are not equally important - the less important one is usually subordinated. Study the example before you attempt the given sentences.

Eg: (a) Seetha is studying Biology because she wants to be a doctor.

(b) Seetha is studying Biology - not that she wants to be a doctor.

Example (a) establishes a relationship of cause and effect (reason and result) while example (b) indicates a contradiction or concession.

1. (a) Since he left home, his mother has not seen him.

(b) Because he left home, his mother has not seen him.

2. (a) Roslan is not afraid of being sent to a rural area, although he has accepted the post of a teacher.

(b) Roslan is not afraid of being sent to a rural area, because he has accepted the post of a teacher.

3. (a) After he has graduated, he plans to read Law.

(b) Although he has graduated, he plans to read Law.

4. (a) Lai Jin wants to be a good student, so that her parents will be proud of her.

(b) Lai Jin wants to be a good student - not that her parents will be proud of her.
Exercise Five (Error Recognition)

(a) In each sentence below, the wrong subordinating conjunction has been used. Write the correct subordinating conjunction in the space that has been provided. An example has been provided. In some cases, more than one answer can be given.

0. You will do well in your examination until you study hard. (if)

1. Knead the dough before it becomes soft. (......)

2. This is the place wherever the murder was committed. (......)

3. Sheena has been crying while six o'clock this morning. (......)

4. Miss Lesley was baking cookies so that I went to see her. (......)

5. What cheek! Keenu behaves in order that he has already won the title. (......)

6. You will not have many friends if you are humble and polite. (......)

7. The singing competition continued although the deafening rainstrom. (......)

8. I shall take an umbrella along, not that it rains. (......)

9. The children played quietly so that their grandmother was ill. (......)
10. Marissa is so thin after she eats a lot.

(.......)

(b) The letter below contains a lot of errors. The writer has made a lot of errors in the use of subordinating conjunctions. The writer has asked for your help. Correct the errors. An example has been provided.

Dear Rhett,

How are you? Fine, I hope. Fitri and I are fine. I have lots to tell you.

Do you remember the Chan family? Well, Mr. Chan has moved into the house next door. Yes, the house where you used to stay. Although his meagre income, he has renovated the house. It is so beautiful now, as though a palace. It seems his wife won the first prize in the lottery draw, in case I believe them. My Dad says that Mr. Chan is a drug dealer.

Where I go, the people are talking about Mr. Chan so that nobody believes his wife struck lottery. Until Mr. Chan came to my neighbourhood, there has been so much gossip and excitement. I too, have never felt so excited after in my life! I had to tell you this news so as to you can confirm whether Mr. Chan is telling us the truth. After all, you have known him while you were six years old.

Do write and keep me informed. I would not want a bad hat living next door to me. I would be happy because you write to me as soon as possible.

Love,

Delima

(Note to teacher: For this type of exercise, the teacher can collect the common errors made by the students and present it as a lesson on recognising errors and correcting them).
Exercise 6 (Story Writing)

Read these sentences. Complete each sentence in your own words. Then give the story a suitable ending.

One morning Hassan and Awie got up early to .............. . They cycled to a lonely beach where .............. . Hassan enjoyed .............. while Awie enjoyed .............. . They both felt happy because ..............

A few minutes later, they saw an old fisherman .............. .

"Will you lend us your rowing-boat, Pak Cik?" asked Awie.

"Yes, I will but you must give me your word that you will .............. if the sea ..............," replied the fisherman.

Awie promised and together with Hassan, he pushed the boat .............. and .............. . They rowed towards a small island which .............. . Although it was small, the island .............. . When they reached the island, .............. . Soon, the sky became dark and despite their promise, the boys .............. . The sea became rough and the boys realized .............. .
"Unless we ............... we may get caught in the storm," said Hassan. "Let's go before ..............," he continued.

Awie too, was worried. His face looked like ............... . The two boys began to row quickly - not that ............... . The waves were pushing them back to the island.

Luckily, a patrol navy boat saw them. The captain ............... . ................................................
................................................ ................................................ ................................................ ..............................
Exercise Seven (Games and Activities)

(a) Game I: "Hide and Seek" (if, unless, because, until, when) - ORAL. Any object can be hidden somewhere in class while the searcher waits outside (The search may be for a number of objects and it may involve a number of searchers). The teacher converses with the class using controlled structures.

For example:

(i) What will Cathy find if she looks in your desk/in Julia's desk/in Meena's bag/in the cupboard? etc.

(ii) Did Cathy look under Rozilah's chair? She did? Yet why did she not find the ......? Expected response: Because .......... or Although Cathy looked under Rozilah's chair, she did not find the ..........? Why? Expected response: Because .......... 

(iii) When did Cathy find the ..........?

or 

Did Cathy find the .......... until she looked ..........? Expected response: She would not find the .......... unless she ..........

(b) Game II: "Let's Cook Up A Sentence"

The teacher may draw three columns on the board (or use three pieces of mahjong paper and stick them to the board with blue tack). The first column will contain pronouns/nouns/names of students in the class. The second column will contain subordinating conjunctions while the third column will contain verbs in their basic form (i.e., 'walk' and not 'walked', 'walks', or 'walking') and adjectives. The grammar word columns/charts can be provided by the students themselves, so that there is student participation. Here is an example of the possible columns/charts:
Then select a student to point out one word from each column. For example, he/she may point at 'father', 'because', 'angry'. Other students have to make a logical sentence using these words.

For instance:

My father is angry because I came home late.

Tell the students that they may add other words to make an acceptable sentence.

(c) Game III: "Peer Crossword" - Written

1. Choose five people from your class and put their names in the form of a grid, e.g.:

```
D I
O S
R
```

Do not show your friends who you have chosen.
2. On a separate sheet of paper, draw the grid without the letters and write crossword-type clues using the Subordinating Conjunctions you have learnt, e.g.:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
& 1 & \\
2 & 3 & \\
4 & & 2
\end{array}
\]

**Down**
1. Although she lives 15 km away, she cycles to school.

**Across**
4. He always listens to music while he studies.

3. Exchange your puzzle with a friend. Ask him/her to solve it.

(Note to the teacher: You may use this game as a group activity. It allows for personal interaction and shows how much the students know about each other).

(Adapted and modified from Grammar In Action Again).
Exercise Eight (Juggling/Transformation)

In the sentences below, juggle the clauses around and rewrite each of the sentences in another way. Make any changes that are necessary but do not change the general meaning of the sentence. Follow the example given.

0. If Vanessa missed the plane to Australia, she would not be able to see her favourite actor in person.

    *Vanessa would not be able to see her favourite actor in person if she missed the plane to Australia.*

1. When Sundari reached the bus-stop, she slipped and fell.

2. Melinda forgot to switch off the lights because she was in a hurry.

3. After the bell rang, the students went into the classroom.

4. Hoe's parents died before the war ended.

5. The burglar had probably entered the house while Puan Hashimah was eating her dinner.
6. The writing was still legible although the ink was smeared.

7. James walked away silently as though he hadn't heard a word.

8. I carry a spare wheel in case I have a puncture.

9. Chye Cheng has worked for us since he left school.

10. Despite his anger, he listened to me patiently.

11. You cannot leave the table until you eat all your greens.

12. He works hard so that he can pass his examination.

(Note to the teacher: This type of exercise is extremely useful for testing the students' ability to produce structures, i.e., writing sentences using independent and dependent clauses, in the target language).