

**RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN  
(RPP DARING) 3 Berdasarkan SE No 14 Tahun 2019**

Sekolah : SMKN 1 BUMI AGUNG  
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris  
Kelas/Semester : XI/Ganjil  
Materi Pokok : Conditional Sentences  
Alokasi Waktu : 1 Minggu x 2 Jam Pelajaran @35 Menit

**A. Tujuan Pembelajaran**

Setelah mengamati video dan membaca teks dengan disiplin yang disajikan melalui strategi Think-Group-Share (TPS) yang dipadukan dengan pendekatan saintifik (C), peserta didik diharapkan mampu (A) mengidentifikasi struktur dan makna kalimat pengandaian (B) dengan benar (D) dan menyusun kalimat pengandaian menggunakan struktur kalimat (B) yang tepat (D).

**B. Langkah-Langkah Pembelajaran**

<b>Kegiatan Pendahuluan (15 Menit)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guru melakukan salam pembuka dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran melalui WA grup.</li> <li>- Guru mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dengan materi/tema/kegiatan sebelumnya serta mengajukan pertanyaan untuk mengingat dan menghubungkan dengan materi saat ini dengan Voice Note via GrupWhatsApp Kelas.</li> <li>- Guru menyampaikan motivasi tentang apa yang dapat diperoleh (tujuan &amp; manfaat) dengan mempelajari materi kalimat pengandaian melalui Voice Note via Grup WhatsApp Kelas</li> <li>- Guru menjelaskan hal-hal yang akan dipelajari, kompetensi yang akan dicapai, tujuan pembelajaran, dan metode belajar dan kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilaksanakan melalui Voice Note via GrupWhatsApp Kelas.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guru meminta peserta didik membuka google classroom dan mengingatkan untuk mengisi absensi di google classroom.</li> <li>- Peserta didik diminta menjawab beberapa pertanyaan mengenai text yang disajikan.</li> <li>- Peserta didik diberi kesempatan menyampaikan pendapat dan menanyakan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan dengan text yang berisi kalimat pengandaian.</li> </ul>	
<b>Kegiatan Inti ( 40 Menit )</b>	
<b>Kegiatan Literasi</b>	Peserta didik Diminta untuk membaca kembali teks yang diberikan ,kemudian mengidentifikasi dan memahaminya.
<b>Critical Thinking</b>	<p><b>THINK (Think Individually):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guru meminta siswa untuk mengidentifikasi jumlah kalimat pengandaian yang ada berdasarkan teks yang dibaca.</li> <li>- Guru meminta siswa untuk mengidentifikasi struktur kalimat dan makna kalimatnya.</li> <li>- Peserta didik diminta untuk berfikir beberapa menit tentang permasalahan yang ditanyakan oleh guru.</li> </ul>
<b>Collaboration</b>	<p><b>GROUP (Making a GROUP):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peserta didik dibentuk dalam beberapa kelompok dalam forum google classroom.</li> <li>- Peserta didik diminta berdiskusi/sharing dengan kelompoknya untuk menganalisa jumlah kalimat pengandaian dalam teks yang telah mereka temukan secara pribadi sebelumnya, melalui forum google classroom.</li> <li>- Peserta didik menentukan struktur kaimat pengandaian yg mereka temukan dari teks dalam kelompok kecil.</li> <li>- Peserta didik menentukan arti dari kalimat pengandaian tersebut.</li> <li>- Guru mengawasi kegiatan diskusi dengan memberikan komentar saat proses kegiatan diskusi.</li> </ul>
<b>Communication</b>	<p><b>SHARING:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peserta didik menyampaikan hasil kerja kelompok melalui forum chat umum/kelas di google classrom agar peserta didik lain bisa memberikan tanggapan kepada hasil diskusi kelompok temannya.</li> <li>- Peserta didik dari kelompok lain memberikan komentar secara pribadi kepada hasil diskusi kelompok temannya</li> <li>- Guru memandu proses kegiatan diskusi kelompok besar melalui forum chat di google classroom.</li> <li>- Guru meminta peserta didik membaca materi yg disampaikan melalui Google classroom.</li> <li>- Guru meminta Peserta membuka link youtube mengenai <b>kalimat pengandaian</b> yang telah dibagikan di google classroom.</li> <li>- Peserta didik diminta memperhatikan struktur teks, makna dari kalimat pengandaian yang disajikan.</li> <li>- Peserta didik melihat video berisi <b>kalimat pengandaian</b> di <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB7ITonBdGI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB7ITonBdGI</a></li> <li>- Peserta didik diberi kesempatan menyampaikan pendapat dan menanyakan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan video.</li> <li>- Peserta didik memverifikasi jawaban diskusi kelompok mereka melalui materi dan jawaban yg disampaikan dan dipandu oleh guru melauai forum diskusi.</li> <li>- Peserta didik menyampaikan hasil kerja kelompok revisi melalui forum chat umum/kelas di google classroom.</li> <li>- Guru meminta peserta didik membuat kalimat pengandaian secara individu.</li> <li>- Peserta didik mengupload atau memfoto hasil kalimat secara individu melalui google classrom.</li> </ul>
<b>Creativity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang hal-hal yang telah dipelajari terkait kalimat pengandaian.</li> <li>- Peserta didik kemudian diberi kesempatan untuk menanyakan kembali hal-hal yang belum dipahami.</li> </ul>
<b>Kegiatan Penutup (15 Menit)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peserta didik Membuat rangkuman pelajaran tentang point-point penting dalam kegiatan pembelajaran yang baru dilakukan.</li> <li>- Guru melaksanakan kegiatan refleksi tentang best practice dan hambatan dalam mempelajari kalimat pengandaian melalui forum chat.</li> <li>- Guru Memberikan penghargaan kepada peserta didik yang memiliki perhatian dan kinerja yang baik.</li> <li>- Guru Memberikan motivasi dan salam penutup dalam bentuk nasehat kedisiplinan belajar dalam suasana covid 19.</li> <li>- Salah satu peserta didik diminta untuk memimpin do'a.</li> <li>- Guru menutup kegiatan pembelajaran melalui forum chat google classrom dan voice note WA group.</li> </ul>	

**C. Penilaian Hasil Pembelajaran**

- **Penilaian Pengetahuan** : Tes uraian dikerjakan dalam kelompok, tes lisan/observasi terhadap diskusi dan tanya jawab.
- **Penilaian Keterampilan** : Berupa penilaian membuat kalimat pengandaian secara individu beserta maknanya.
- **Penilaian Sikap** : Kedisiplinan dan keaktifan dalam mengumpulkan tugas dan mengikuti kegiatan pembelajaran.

Bumi Agung, 21 September 2020

**Guru Mata Pelajaran**

Mengetahui  
Kepala Sekolah

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## LAMPIRAN- LAMPIRAN :

### A. BAHAN AJAR

Please Read The Materials below!

All conditional types – table			
	use	if clause (condition)	main clause (result)
<b>Type 0</b>	to talk about things that are <b>always true</b> or that <b>normally</b> happen	<p>present (simple, continuous, perfect)</p> <p>If something happens ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the food <b>is</b> out of date ...</li> <li>If I've <b>drunk</b> ...</li> <li>If you <b>are talking</b> ...</li> </ol>	<p>present (simple, continuous, perfect)</p> <p>... the result is true.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>... I <b>don't eat</b> it.</li> <li>... I <b>don't drive</b>.</li> <li>... I <b>can't concentrate</b>.</li> </ol>
<b>Type 1</b>	to talk about a <b>probable</b> event happening in the <b>future</b>	<p>present (simple, continuous, perfect)</p> <p>If something happens ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you <b>study</b> ...</li> <li>If he <b>doesn't call</b> you ...</li> <li>If you've <b>come</b> to class ...</li> <li>If we <b>win</b> ...</li> </ol>	<p>future, imperative, <b>can, must, might, may</b></p> <p>... the result will be true.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>... you <b>will pass</b> the exam.</li> <li>... <b>tell</b> me immediately.</li> <li>... the exam <b>is going to be</b> easy.</li> <li>... we'<b>ll be celebrating</b> soon.</li> </ol>
<b>Type 2</b>	to talk about <b>present</b> or <b>future</b> <b>hypothetical</b> or <b>unreal</b> situations	<p>past (simple, continuous)</p> <p>If something happened ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If I <b>won</b> the lottery ...</li> <li>If you <b>weren't talking</b> ...</li> <li>If I <b>were</b> you ...</li> </ol>	<p><b>would/could/might + infinitive</b></p> <p>... the result would be true.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>... I <b>would buy</b> a yacht.</li> <li>... I <b>could concentrate</b>.</li> <li>... I <b>might wait</b> before taking a decision.</li> </ol>
<b>Type 3</b>	to talk about <b>past</b> <b>hypothetical</b> or <b>unreal</b> situations	<p>past perfect (simple, continuous)</p> <p>If something had happened ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you <b>had come</b> to class ...</li> <li>If he <b>hadn't been wearing</b> a helmet...</li> </ol>	<p><b>would/could/might + have + past participle</b></p> <p>... the result would have been true.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>... you <b>would have passed</b> the exam.</li> <li>... he <b>could have died</b>.</li> </ol>
<b>Mixed conditionals</b>	to talk about a <b>past</b> <b>hypothetical</b> or <b>unreal</b> situation with a <b>present</b> result	<p>past perfect (simple, continuous)</p> <p>If something had happened ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If I <b>had won</b> the lottery ...</li> <li>If I <b>hadn't been wearing</b> a helmet...</li> </ol>	<p><b>would/could/might + infinitive</b></p> <p>... the result would be true.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>... now I <b>would be</b> rich.</li> <li>... I <b>might be</b> dead now.</li> </ol>
	to talk about a <b>present</b> <b>hypothetical</b> or <b>unreal</b> situation with a <b>past</b> result	<p>past (simple, continuous)</p> <p>If something happened ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If I <b>spoke</b> German more fluently ...</li> <li>If I <b>wasn't</b> a woman ...</li> </ol>	<p><b>would/could/might + have + past participle</b></p> <p>... the result would have been true.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>... I <b>might not have had</b> such problems.</li> <li>... They <b>would have given</b> me the job.</li> </ol>

# CONDITIONAL

# CLAUSES

*tips and tricks*



*Conditional Clause*  
**IF IT IS NOT RAINING,**  
**WE ARE GOING TO THE ZOO**

*Main clause*

- Clause is chunk of sentence with own subject and verb
- Can be a stand alone complete sentence

## Types of conditional clauses



*First Conditional*  
is likely to happen | future tense  
**IF IT STOPS RAINING,**  
**WE CAN GO TO THE ZOO**



*Second Conditional*  
is unlikely or nearly impossible | future tense  
**IF I HAD SOME MONEY,**  
**WE WOULD GO TO THE ZOO**



*Third Conditional*  
is impossible | past tense  
**IF IT HAD NOT RAINED**  
**ALL DAY, WE WOULD**  
**HAVE GONE TO THE ZOO**

## Modals in Conditional Sentences



• they can be found on both sides of the comma (result and the condition)

• they are used in real and unreal scenarios



*First Conditional*  
possible  
**IF HE CAN HELP YOU, HE WILL DO A GREAT JOB**



*Second Conditional*  
not likely  
**IF I SHOULD HAVE TO SWIM THE ATLANTIC,**  
**I WILL PROBABLY DROWN.**



*Third Conditional*  
impossible  
**IF THE CHICKENS WOULD HAVE STAYED AWAKE,**  
**THEY WOULD HAVE HEARD THE FOX.**



# WHETHER or IF?

Tips and tricks of conditionals

## What is A CONDITIONAL?

Possible results from certain situations > a conditional



## Types OF CONDITIONALS

### FIRST

future | has a real possibility



"If Bob comes over, we will watch the game."

### SECOND

future | quite unlikely



"If I went to the moon, I would know if it is made of cheese."

### THIRD

past | cannot happen



"If Gill had gone to the zoo, she would have taken pictures."

## WHETHER or IF

choices or alternatives > Whether

requires or/ or not, used for yes/no choices, can hint positive or negative possibilities



"Tell Rachel whether you want chicken or beef for dinner."

condition > if

result depends on a specific condition



"We will go for a walk if it doesn't rain."

## SHOULD YOU CALL?

When the speaker only wants you to call if you'll be there.



"Please call if you are going to Perkie's Pizza on Friday."

When the speaker wants you to call either way

"Please call whether you are going to Perkie's Pizza on Friday."



## TO SUM IT UP

CHOICES OR ALTERNATIVES > WHETHER

CONDITION > IF



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CONDITION + RESULT

**ZERO**  
conditionalIf you stand in the rain, you get wet.  
If you heat ice, it melts.

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

**USES:** *Facts which are generally true or scientific facts  
The condition always has the same result***FIRST**  
conditionalIf it rains, we will cancel the trip.  
If you study, you will pass the exam.

PRESENT SIMPLE + WILL / WON'T + VERB

**USES:** *A possible situation in the future  
Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)***SECOND**  
conditionalIf I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.  
If they sold their house, they would be rich.

PAST SIMPLE + WOULD + VERB

**USES:** *Hypothetical or unlikely situations  
Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future***THIRD**  
conditionalIf you had studied, you would have passed the exam.  
If I hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party.

PAST PERFECT + WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

**USES:** *The person is imagining a different past  
Imaginary situation that did not happen*

IF CONDITION, + RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

✓ If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.



Zero conditionals are used for facts that are generally true and do not change.

It refers to a general situation that always happens if a condition is met.

© Woodward English



CONDITION

RESULT

IF CLAUSE, + MAIN CLAUSE

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.

← COMMA IS NECESSARY

RESULT

CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE + IF CLAUSE

You get wet if you stand in the rain.

← NO COMMA

# If I were you...

**MEANING:**

You imagine yourself in the position or situation of the other person. It is used **TO GIVE ADVICE**.

If I were you,	+	I would + verb
If I were you,		I would study more.
If I were you,		I wouldn't do that.
I would + verb	+	if I were you
I would go to the doctor		if I were you.
I wouldn't go there		if I were you.



If I were you, I wouldn't eat that.



I would be careful if I were you.

## Why *If I were* and not *If I was*?

This is the **SUBJUNCTIVE** mood which is used for **HYPOTHETICAL** situations. It is a condition which is **contrary to fact** (the fact is, I am **NOT** you).

With **TO BE**, use **WERE** for all subjects in the **SUBJUNCTIVE**.

## Mixed Conditionals

All types of conditionals can be mixed. Any tense combination is possible if the context permits it.

	If-clause	Main clause	
Type 2	If they <b>were working</b> all day, (They <b>were working</b> all day)	they <b>will be</b> tired now. so they are tired now.)	Type 1
Type 2	If I <b>were</b> you, (You are not me) If he <b>were</b> a better driver, (He is not a good driver)	I <b>would have accepted</b> the job. so you <b>didn't accept</b> the job.) he <b>wouldn't have crashed</b> the car. so he <b>crashed</b> the car.)	Type 3
Type 3	If she <b>had finished</b> earlier, (She <b>didn't finish</b> earlier)	she <b>would be going</b> to the party tonight. so she <b>isn't going</b> to the party.)	Type 2

Conditionals			
	If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result clause)	Use
Type 1 real present	If + any present form (Present S., Present Cont. or Present Perfect)	Future/Imperative can/may/might/must/should + bare inf/Present Simple	true or likely to happen in the present or future
	<i>If the weather is nice, we will go on an excursion. If you have done your homework, you can watch TV. If you have a headache, take an aspirin.</i>		
Type 2 unreal present	If + Past Simple or Past Continuous	would/could/might + bare infinitive	untrue in the present; also used to give advice
	<i>If I were you, I wouldn't speak to him again. (advice) If he didn't eat so many sweets, he wouldn't have a problem with his teeth. (but he eats a lot of sweets - untrue in the present)</i>		
Type 3 unreal past	If + Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous	would/could/might + have + past participle	imaginary situation contrary to facts in the past; also used to express regrets or criticism
	<i>If she had known how to use the mixer, she wouldn't have broken it.</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● When the if-clause precedes the result clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma. <i>If he had been more careful, he wouldn't have caused the accident. but: He wouldn't have caused the accident if he had been more careful. (no comma)</i></li> <li>● Conditionals are usually introduced by <b>if</b>. Other expressions are: <b>unless</b> (=if not), <b>providing</b>, <b>provided (that)</b>, <b>as long as</b>, <b>in case</b>, <b>on condition (that)</b>, <b>but for + -ing form/noun</b>, <b>otherwise</b>, or <b>else what if</b>, <b>supposing</b>, <b>even if</b>, <b>only if</b>. <i>Unless you work more efficiently, you'll be fired. I will do it only if you promise not to tell anyone.</i></li> <li>● After "if" we normally use <b>were</b> instead of <b>was</b> for all persons in conditionals type 2 in formal English. <i>If I were/was you, I would tell her everything.</i></li> <li>● We do not normally use <b>will</b>, <b>would</b> or <b>should</b> in if-clauses. <i>If you want this, you can have it. (not: <del>if you will want.</del>)</i> However, <b>will</b>, <b>would</b> or <b>should</b> can be used in if-clauses to make a <b>request</b> or express <b>annoyance</b>, <b>doubt/uncertainty</b> or <b>insistence</b>. <i>If he should come, show him in. (doubt/uncertainty - I doubt that he will come ...)</i> <i>If you will/would be more patient, I'll be with you in a minute. (request - Will you please be more patient?)</i></li> </ul>			

Observe the video about Job application letter on YouTube or google drive by the link below.

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M2E351TaLIpJDYIubIcqV94R24r\\_FmHn/view?usp=drivesdk](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M2E351TaLIpJDYIubIcqV94R24r_FmHn/view?usp=drivesdk) Or

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB7ITonBdgI>



## B. LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK 3. (LKPD)

Satuan Pendidikan : SMKN 1 BUMI AGUNG  
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris  
Kelas/Semester : XII/1  
Materi/PokokBahasan/SPB : Conditional Sentence  
Alokasi Waktu : 70 Menit

### A. Identitas

Nama : .....  
Kelas : .....

### B. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengamati video dan membaca teks dengan disiplin yang disajikan melalui strategi Think-Group-Share (TPS) yang dipadukan dengan pendekatan saintifik (C), peserta didik diharapkan mampu (A) mengidentifikasi struktur dan makna kalimat pengandaian (B) dengan benar (D) dan menyusun kalimat pengandaian menggunakan struktur kalimat (B) yang tepat (D).

### C. Petunjuk

Berdoalah sebelum mengerjakan.  
Bacalah semua instruksi dengan jelas.  
Kerjakan latihan berikut kemudian upload di google classroom.

### D. Langkah-Langkah Kegiatan :

#### ACTIVITY 1 INDIVIDUAL WORK!!

**From the text below, then answer the question and upload it in the Googleclassroom !**

Mrs. Kim is happy. Her husband hasn't gone home for months because he works abroad. Last night Mr. Andrew sent a message that he planned to go home this month. Mrs. Kim can't hide her happiness. Now she is arranging what she will do if her husband come. If her husband comes, she will cook special food for dinner.

One day, Mrs. Kim would like to send an invitation to a friend. She has looked everywhere for her address, but she cannot find it. So now she thinks it is rather unlikely that she will eventually find her address. If she found her address, she would send her an invitation.

Mrs. Kim has a daughter, her name is Susan. Susan has a boy friend, his name is John. Susan know John very well and Susan knows that he never had much money, but he loved Ferrari. He would have loved to own a Ferrari, but he never had the money to buy one. If John had had the money, he would have bought a Ferrari.

1. Why does Mrs Kim feel happy?
2. What will Mrs do if her husband comes?
3. What information can you find from the text?
4. What is your opinion about Ferrari?
5. What is your opinion about?

#### ACTIVITY 2 GROUP WORK!

**Please Discuss with your group about Conditional Sentences you have observed from the video above and the text below, then answer the question and upload it in the Googleclassroom !**

Mrs. Kim is happy. Her husband hasn't gone home for months because he works abroad. Last night Mr. Andrew sent a message that he planned to go home this month. Mrs. Kim can't hide her happiness. Now she is arranging what she will do if her husband come. If her husband comes, she will cook special food for dinner.

One day, Mrs. Kim would like to send an invitation to a friend. she has looked everywhere for her address, but she cannot find it. So now she thinks it is rather unlikely that she will eventually find her address. If she found her address, she would send her an invitation.

Mrs. Kim has a daughter, her name is Susan. Susan has a boy friend, his name is John. Susan knows John very well and Susan knows that he never had much money, but he loved Ferraris. He would have loved to own a Ferrari, but he never had the money to buy one. If John had had the money, he would have bought a Ferrari.

From the text above, please identify:

1. How many conditional sentences are in the text above?, Write down the conditional sentences?
2. Write the structure of the conditional sentences based on answer of no 1?
3. What is the meaning of each of the conditional sentences based on answer of no 1?

ANSWER!

.....

.....

.....

.....

**ACTIVITY 3 GROUP WORK!**

**Make the Revision of your group work here!**

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**ACTIVITY 4 INDIVIDUAL WORK!**

Pay attention to the table below

<b>Mixed Conditionals</b>			
All types of conditionals can be mixed. Any tense combination is possible if the context permits it.			
	<b>If-clause</b>	<b>Main clause</b>	
<b>Type 2</b>	If they <b>were working</b> all day, (They were working all day)	they <b>will be</b> tired now. so they are tired now.)	<b>Type 1</b>
<b>Type 2</b>	If I <b>were</b> you, (You are not me) If he <b>were</b> a better driver, (He is not a good driver)	I <b>would have accepted</b> the job. so you didn't accept the job.) he <b>wouldn't have crashed</b> the car. so he crashed the car.)	<b>Type 3</b>
<b>Type 3</b>	If she <b>had finished</b> earlier, (She didn't finish earlier)	she <b>would be going</b> to the party tonight. so she isn't going to the party.)	<b>Type 2</b>

**ACTIVITY 5 INDIVIDUAL WORK!**

Observe the picture below!

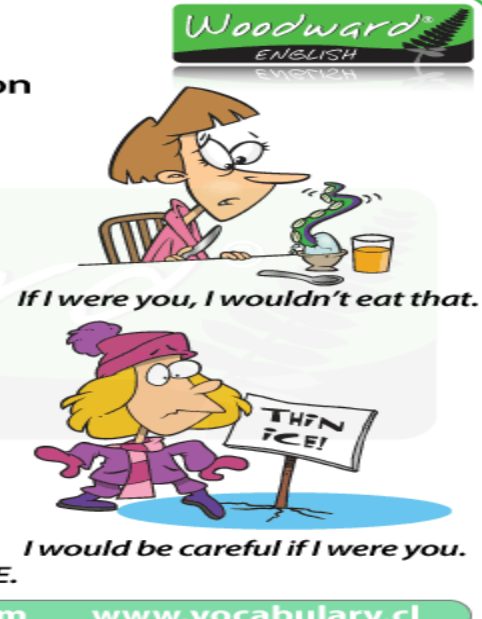
## If I were you...

**MEANING:** You imagine yourself in the position or situation of the other person. It is used **TO GIVE ADVICE.**

If I were you,	+	I would + verb
If I were you,		I would study more.
If I were you,		I wouldn't do that.
I would + verb	+	if I were you
I would go to the doctor		if I were you.
I wouldn't go there		if I were you.

**Why *If I were* and not *If I was*?**  
*This is the SUBJUNCTIVE mood which is used for HYPOTHETICAL situations. It is a condition which is contrary to fact (the fact is, I am NOT you). With TO BE, use WERE for all subjects in the SUBJUNCTIVE.*

www.grammar.cl    www.woodwardenglish.com    www.vocabulary.cl



*If I were you, I wouldn't eat that.*

*I would be careful if I were you.*

### ANSWER KEY

Activity 1: (Students' Answer)

Activity 2: (Students' Answer)

Activity 3:

1. How many conditional sentences are in the text above? There are 3 conditional sentences on the text.
  - a. If her husband come, she will cook special food for dinner.
  - b. If she found her address, she would send her an invitation.
  - c. If John had had the money, he would have bought a Ferrari.
2. Make the structure of the conditional sentences in the text above?
  - a. If s+ V1, S+will+V1
  - b. If s+ V2, S+would+V1
  - c. If s+ had +V3, S+would + have+V3
3. What is the meaning of each of the conditional sentences above?
  - a. Meaning: Perhaps her husband comes or maybe she cooks special food.
  - b. Meaning: she does not find her address or she does not send her an invitation
  - c. Meaning: John did not have money or he did not buy a ferrari.

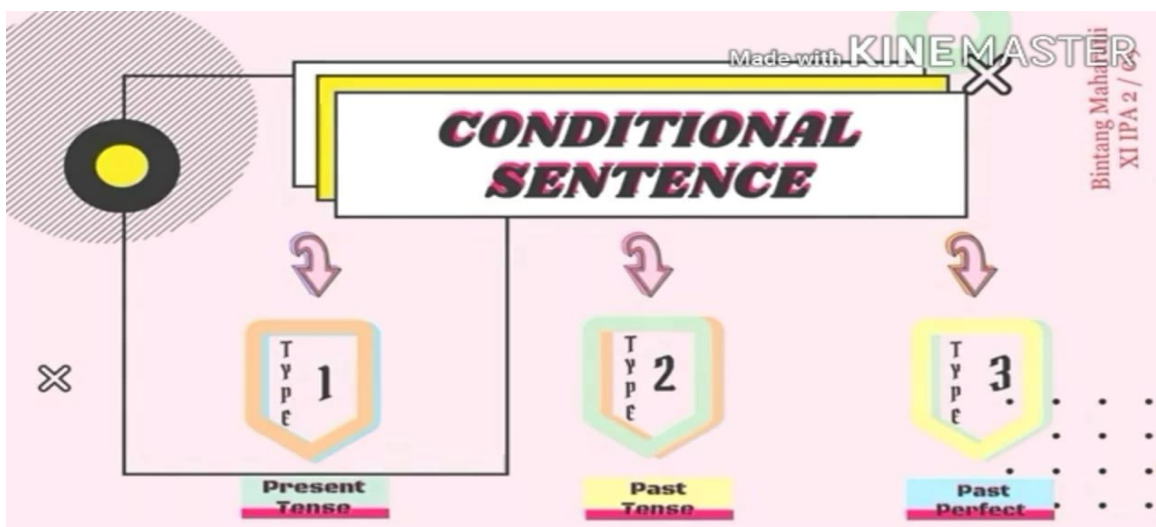
Activity 4: (Students' Observation)

Activity 5: (Students' Observation)

### C. Media Pembelajaran

1. Media

- ❖ PPT, InfoGraphic, Gambar.
- ❖ Video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sB7ITonBdGI>



2. Alat/Bahan

- ❖ Hp Android
- ❖ Laptop

## D. PENILAIAN RPP 3

### Conditional Sentence

#### A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengamati video dan membaca teks dengan disiplin yang disajikan melalui strategi Think-Group-Share (TPS) yang dipadukan dengan pendekatan saintifik (C), peserta didik diharapkan mampu (A) **mengidentifikasi** struktur dan makna kalimat pengandaian (B) dengan benar (D) **dan menyusun** kalimat pengandaian menggunakan struktur kalimat (B) yang tepat (D).

#### B. Instrumen penilaian

##### INDIVIDUAL WORK!

Answer question below !

(type or write it by hand) then, Collect it in Google classroom.

1. What will you do if you have much money, Make it in 3 types of conditional sentences?
2. What is the meaning of each of the conditional sentences based on answer of no 1?
3. What will you do if your friend invite you to her/his birthday party, Make it in 3 types of conditional sentences?
4. What is the meaning of each of the conditional sentences based on answer of no 2?

#### C. Rubrik penilaian

##### Kriteria Penilaian :

No	Keterangan	Nilai
1	Tata bahasa dan isinya benar	3
2	Tata bahasa benar, Konten salah	2
3	Tata bahasa dan konten salah	1
4	Tidak ada Jawaban	0

<b>NILAI :</b>	$\frac{\text{Jumlah skor perolehan}}{\text{Skor maksimal}} \times 100$
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Keterangan nilai :

- 75 – 100 (A) = Sangat baik  
50 – 75 (B) = Baik  
25 – 50 (C) = Cukup  
0 – 25 (D) = Kurang