

**LEVEL 3 (8 weeks - 184 hours)**

**SPRING 2016-2017**

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
1	<p><b>PIONEER Intermediate</b></p> <p>p. 7-8-9 (Until Grammar Part on p.9)</p>	<p><b>Monday</b> Ice Breaker</p>				
	<p><b>Unit 1</b> 9 – 10 (Until Grammar Part on p. 10)</p>	<p><b>Tuesday</b> - Present Simple vs. - Present Progressive -State Verbs</p>	<p><b>Present Simple:</b> 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths</p> <p><b>Present Progressive:</b> 1. for temporary states 2.for actions happening at the moment of speaking 3.for situations which are changing or developing 4.for future arrangements</p> <p><b>Stative Verbs:</b> - <b>verbs of the senses:</b> see, feel, hear, smell, taste, seem, look, notice, appear, <b>sound</b> - <b>verbs of emotion:</b> like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, mind - <b>verbs of perception and opinion:</b> know, mean, think, understand, agree, <b>disagree</b>, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe - <b>other verbs:</b> be, have, possess, own, belong, cost</p>			
17-21 April, 2017						

	<p>p. 10-16 (omit writing p. 14-15)</p>	<p><b>Wednesday</b> - Indirect questions - Question words - Subject-object questions</p>	<p><b>Indirect Questions:</b> - yes/no questions - wh- questions</p> <p>* Can/Could/Would you tell me..? * Can/Could/Would you inform me...? * Can/Could/Would you let me know ...? * Do you know...? * I'd like to know... * I was wondering...</p> <p><b>Question words:</b> who, which, what, whose, why, when, where, how, how far, how long, how much, how many, how often, <b>what time</b></p>			
	<p><b>Module 2</b> p.17-18-19</p>	<p><b>Thursday</b> - Past simple was/were could (past ability) - Used to</p>	<p><b>Past Simple:</b> 1.actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past 2.habitual or repeated actions in the past 3.completed actions that happened one after the other in the past 4.permanent situations in the past</p> <p><b>was/were</b> <b>could (past ability)</b></p> <p><b>used to:</b> 1.to describe permanent past states 2.to describe past habits</p>			

			3.to describe repeated actions in the past, that no longer happen			
	p. 20 workbook	<b>Friday</b> - Past progressive - Past simple vs. past progressive	<b>Past Progressive:</b> 1.for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past 2.to describe background scenes in a story 3.for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while' or 'as'.  <b>Past Simple vs. Past Progressive</b> <b>Time Expressions:</b> while, as, when, as soon as			

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2  24-28 April,2017	<b>PIONEER Intermediate</b> p.21-22-23-24(speaking)	<b>Monday</b>			-	
	p.26- <b>Module 3</b> p.27-28-29	<b>Tuesday</b> - Present perfect simple vs. past simple - Present perfect simple- present perfect progressive	<b>Present Perfect Simple:</b> 1.for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly 2.for a state which started in the past and continues up to the present 3.for actions which happened in the past and finished, but their results are obvious in the present			

**Time Expressions:** always, ever, never, before, once, twice, many times, so far, just, recently, lately, for, since, already, yet, **up till now, up to now, today, this week**

**been vs. gone**

**Present Perfect Simple vs. Simple Past**

**Present Perfect Progressive**

- 1.a repeated action or state which started in the past and continues up to the present
- 2.for an action which was happening over a period of time in the past and may have finished, but its results are obvious in the present

**Time Expressions:** for, since, how long, all day/week

**Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive (add state verbs slide for reminding)**

**Perfect Simple:** to emphasise the result of an action

**Perfect Progressive:** to emphasise the duration of an action

p.30-31-32-33

**Wednesday**  
Adjectives- adverbs of manner

**Adjectives**  
**Adverbs of manner**  
**Comparatives & Superlatives**

		- Comparisons	<b>more + adverb</b> <b>most + adverb</b>  <b>less+adjective/adverb+than</b>  <b>the least+adjective/adverb+of/in</b>  <b>as + adjective/adverb+as</b>  <b>not as/so + adjective/adverb+as</b>  <b>comparative+and+comparative</b>	much, a lot, a little, far, a bit		
p.34(speaking)-36	<u>Thursday</u> -				- Paragraph – Essay Comparison  Intro to Essay	
<b>PIONEER</b> <b>Intermediate</b> <b>Module 4</b> p.37-38-39	<u>Friday</u> - Must/ have to/ need - Should/ ought to/ had better should/shouldn't have V3	<b>must:</b> to express personal obligation in the present/future <b>have to:</b> to express external obligation in the present/future  <b>'have to' in other tenses:</b> <b>had to</b> <b>will have to</b>  <b>mustn't:</b> to express prohibition <b>can't:</b> to express prohibition  <b>don't have to/don't need to/needn't:</b> to express lack of obligation/necessity in the present or future  <b>didn't have to/didn't need to:</b> to express absence of necessity in the past				

			<p><b>need to:</b> to express necessity</p> <p><b>should/shouldn't/ought to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to ask for or give advice</li> <li>- to express an opinion</li> <li>- to make a suggestion</li> <li>- to express mild obligation</li> </ul> <p><b>should + have + past participle:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to express regret about something that didn't happen in the past</li> <li>- to express criticism of somebody's behavior</li> </ul> <p><b>shouldn't + have + past participle:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to express regret about something that happened in the past</li> <li>- to express criticism about something somebody has done</li> </ul> <p><b>had better/ had better not:</b> to give strong advice. It often expresses 'threat' or 'warning'.</p>			
Week	Modules	Grammar Topics		Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
3		<b>Monday</b>	<b>HOLIDAY</b>			
1-5	p.40-41	<p><b>Tuesday</b> May/ might/ could - Must/ can't -Modal verbs+ have+ past</p>	<p><b>may/might/could + V1:</b> to express possibility in the present or future</p> <p><b>may not/might not + V1:</b> to</p>			

participle

express improbability in the present or future

**may/might + have + past participle:** to express possibility in the past

**could + have + past participle:** to express that something was possible in the past but didn't eventually happen

**must + V1:** to express a positive deduction about the present or future. We are almost certain that something is true.

**can't + V1:** to express a negative deduction about the present or future. We believe that something is impossible.

**must + have + past participle:** to express a positive deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something happened in the past.

**can't/couldn't + have + past participle:** to express a negative deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something didn't happen.

p.42-43-44  
(speaking)

Wednesday

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Advantage &  
Disadvantage  
Essay

	p.46 <b>Module 5</b> p. 47-48-49	<b>Thursday</b> - Relative pronouns: who, which, that, whose - Relative adverb: where	<b>Relative Clauses</b> <b>Relative pronouns:</b> who/that, which/that, whose, where <b>(prep + relative pronoun*)</b>  <b>Omitting the relative pronoun</b>			
	p.50,51	<b>Friday</b> - Relative clauses: defining, non-defining	<b>Defining &amp; Non-Defining Relative Clauses</b> <b>(which referring to whole sentence*)</b>			

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
4	<b>PIONEER Intermediate</b> p.52-53-54 (speaking)	<b>Monday</b>			Writing Folder I – first draft Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
	p.56 <b>Module 6</b> p.57-58	<b>Tuesday</b>				
8-12 May,2017	p.59-60-61 (omit Grammar B p.59)	<b>Wednesday</b> - Future <i>will</i> - Future <i>be going to</i> - Present Progressive (future arrangements) - Conditional sentences (Types zero, 1 and 2) <u>OMIT: Future Perfect Simple</u>	<b>Future Tense – will:</b> 1. to make predictions about the future, usually with perhaps and probably or after the verbs believe, think, hope, expect, be sure, etc. (opinion-based predictions) 2. to talk about on-the-spot decisions 3. for promises 4. for offers and requests 5. for threats and warnings  <b>Future Tense – be going to:</b> 1. to talk about future plans			

			2. to make predictions based on evidence  <b>Present Progressive:</b> for planned future actions related to personal arrangements  <b>Conditional Sentences</b> Type 0 Type 1 Type 2			
	p.62-63-64-65 *writing not omitted	<u>Thursday</u>				
	p.66 workbook	<u>Friday</u>				ORAL EXAM – READER (In-class, same as book review)

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
5		<u>Monday</u>			Writing Folder I – Exam Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	ACHIEVEMENT I
	<b>Module 7</b> p.67-68-69- 70-71	<u>Tuesday</u> -Past perfect simple	<b>Past Perfect Simple:</b> 1. to describe an action which was completed before a specific point of time in the past.			

15-19  
May,2017

- Articles

OMIT: Past Perfect  
Continuous

2.to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past.

**Time Expressions:** before+point in time, by+point in time, after, before, when, by the time, already, ever, never, just, **until**

**Articles:**

**a/an:** before singular countable nouns when we mention them for the first time or when we don't refer to a specific item

**the:**

- 1.before something specific or already mentioned
- 2.for things that are unique
- 3.for things that are defined
- 4.with the superlative of adjectives/adverbs
- 5.before names of seas, oceans, rivers, canals, coasts, gulfs, deserts, groups of islands, mountain ranges, countries in the plural
- 6.before nationalities when we refer to the whole nation
- 7.before people's surnames when we refer to the whole family
- 8.with buildings: hotels, restaurants, theatres, museums, institutions
- 9.with newspapers, services and organizations
- 10.with adjectives referring to classes of people

11.before musical instruments

**'the' is not used:**

- 1.before countable and uncountable nouns which refer to something in general or not mentioned before
- 2.before names of people, streets, cities, countries, continents, islands and mountains
- 3.before the days of the week and months
- 4.before names of squares, parks, lakes and falls
- 5. before the names of magazines, sports, games, colours, school subjects and languages
- 6.with meals (breakfast/lunch/dinner)
- 7.before the words 'bed, court, home, prison, school, university, work' when they are used for the purpose for which they exist.
- 8. before names of airlines or companies

p. 72-73-74 (omit writing on 74 and 75) (76 hw)

**Wednesday**

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Opinion Essay

**Module 8**  
p.77-79

**Thursday**  
Passive voice I

- Passive Voice:**
- Present Simple Passive
  - Past Simple Passive
  - Present Perfect Simple Passive
  - Past Perfet Simple Passive
  - Future Tense-Will
  - Modal Verbs

		<b>Friday</b> <b>HOLIDAY</b>	<b>HOLIDAY</b>			

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
6  22-26 May,2017	<b>PIONEER</b> <b>Intermediate</b> p.80-81	<b>Monday</b> -Passive voice II	<b>Present Progressive Passive</b> <b>Past Progressive Passive</b>  <b>It + passive form of verb + that clause*</b> <b>subject + passive form of verb + to + base form*</b>		Writing Folder 2 first draft – Opinion Essay	
	p.82-83-84-85 (writing not omitted)	<b>Tuesday</b> -				
	p.86 <b>Module 9</b> p.87-88-89	<b>Wednesday</b> -Full/bare infinitive and -ing form	<b>Infinitives:</b> 1.to express purpose 2. after certain verbs: afford, agree, appear, arrange, choose, decide, forget, hope, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, try, want, would like, would love 3.after the objects of certain verbs: advise, allow, encourage, expect, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell 4.with too and enough			

5. after the structure 'it+be+adj'
6. after certain adjectives: afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry, pleased
7. after verbs followed by a question word (who, what, which, where, how, but not why)

**Bare infinitive (without to):**

1. after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must)
2. after the verbs 'let' and 'make' (in the active voice)
3. after 'would rather' and 'had better'

**help sb. (to) do sth**

**-ing form (Gerunds):**

1. as the subject of a verb
2. after certain verbs: like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, consider, continue, stop, finish, start, keep, avoid, begin, imagine, practise, suggest, risk, spend (time)
3. after certain expressions: don't mind, can't stand, be interested in, it's worth, How/What about...?, look forward to, be good at, can't help, feel like, there's no point in, it's no use, it's no good, be/get used to
4. after prepositions (for, of, about, without, etc.)
5. after the verb 'go' to indicate physical activities

			<p><b>Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' without any significant difference in meaning:</b> like, dislike, love, hate, start, begin, continue</p> <p><b>Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' with a difference in meaning:</b> remember, forget, <b>stop</b></p>			
	Module 9 p.90-91-92-93	<b>Thursday</b> -Prefer, would prefer, would rather	<p><b>prefer + noun*</b> <b>prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing*</b> <b>prefer + to + rather than + V1*</b></p> <p><b>would prefer + to + rather than + V1*</b> <b>would rather (not) + V1*</b> <b>would rather + V1 + than + V1*</b></p>			
	Module 9 p.94(speaking) 96 workbook	<b>Friday</b> -				

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7	<b>PIONEER Intermediate</b>	<b>Monday</b>			Writing Folder 2 – exam Opinion Essay	<b>ACHIEVEMENT 2</b> <b>Part of Achievement Test: Reader</b>
	Module 10 p.97-98-99	<b>Tuesday</b> -Reported speech: statements, questions	<p><b>Reported Speech</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statements</li> <li>- Yes/No questions</li> <li>- wh- questions</li> </ul> <p>Reported statements that do not change*</p> <p><b>Reporting verbs:</b> say, tell, ask,</p>			ACHIEVEMENT TEST I WRITING FOLDER I MAKEUPS
29 May-2 June 2017						

			wonder, want to know			
	Module 10 p.100-101-102-103	<b>Wednesday</b> -commands, requests	<b>Reported Speech</b> commands & requests  Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask			
	Module 10 p.104(speaking)106	<b>Thursday</b>				
	Module 11 p.107-108-109	<b>Friday</b> - Clauses of concession and purpose	<b>Clauses of Concession:</b> although, even though, in spite of, despite, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that  <b>Clauses of Purpose:</b> so as (not) to, in order (not) to, so that + can/may/will, so that + could/might/would			

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
8  5-9 June, 2017	Module 11 p.110-111  REVISION HANDOUT	<b>Monday</b> - All/ both/ neither/ none/ either  - Both...and.../ neither...nor/ either...or	all/ both/ neither/ none/ either  both...and...  neither...nor  either...or			
	Module 11 p. 112-113 p. 114 (Speaking Part only, OMIT Writing on pp. 114- 115) – p. 116 is hw	<b>Tuesday</b>				ORAL EXAM MAKEUP (lunch time 12:15)

	Module 12 p. 117-119	<b>Wednesday</b> - Conditional sentences (Type 3)	<b>Conditional Sentences (Type 3):</b> 1.to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past 2.to express regret 3.to criticize somebody/something			
	<b>Module 12</b> 120 - 121 122-123- 124(speaking) 126	<b>Thursday</b> - Wishes and unreal past	<b>Wish Clause:</b> wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1 wish/if only + past perfect simple			ACHIEVEMENT TEST 2 WRITING FOLDER 2 MAKEUP
	<b>Module 12</b> <b>Workbook Check</b>	<b>Friday</b>				

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9  12-13 June, 2017	<b>REVISION HANDOUT Check</b>	<b>Monday</b>				
		<b>Tuesday</b>				GATEWAY TEST