

LEVEL 4 (8 weeks - 184 hours – 16 hours exams)

FALL - 2016-2017

Week	Units	Book subjects	Content	Writing	Exams
1 5-9 Dec, 2016	<p>Unit 1 p. 7 – 11 (don't include grammar on p.11)</p>	<p>Monday Ice Breakers</p>			
	<p>Unit 1 p. 11 - 13 (include grammar on p.11)</p>	<p>Tuesday Present simple vs Present progressive Stative verbs</p>	<p>Present Simple: 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths 4. for generalizations 5. schedules, timetables, programmes 6. exclamatory sentences with: Off... / Here... / There.../ etc.</p> <p>Time Expressions: always, often, usually, never, etc. every day/week, etc. in the morning/spring, etc. at the weekend/weekends; once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc. on Mondays/Monday morning, etc.</p> <p>Present Progressive: 1. for temporary states 2. for actions happening at the moment of speaking 3. for future arrangements 4. for describing actions happening now</p> <p>Time Expressions: now, at present, at the moment, today, these days, this week/year, etc. next week/year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc.</p> <p>Stative Verbs: - verbs of the senses: see, feel, hear, smell, taste, notice, seem, look, appear, sound - verbs of emotion: like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, mind - verbs of perception and opinions: know, agree, disagree, find, mean, think (=believe), understand, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe, mean, - verbs that show possession: have (= possess), own, belong, contain, include - other verbs: be, cost, mind, matter, mean, require</p>		

		<p>Stative Verbs used in Progressive Tenses</p> <p>think (= consider), see (= meet, visit), have (= drink, eat, taste), taste (= try food), feel (= touch), smell, expect, appear, look</p> <p>Use CAN with these verbs to indicate an action happening now.</p>		
<p>Unit 1 p. 14 - 18 Omit p.16-17</p>	<p><u>Wednesday</u></p>			
<p>Unit 2 p. 19 – 23 (don't include grammar on p.23)</p>	<p><u>Thursday</u></p>			
<p>Unit 2 p. 23 – 24 (include grammar on p.23)</p>	<p><u>Friday</u> Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perf Progressive</p>	<p>Present Perfect Simple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly 2. for actions which happened in the past and finished, but their results are obvious in the present 3. to talk about a state which started in the past and continues up to the present. <p>* been to & gone to</p> <p>Time expressions: always, ever, never, before, once, twice, many times, so far, just, recently, lately, for, since, already, yet, how long, up to now, up till now, this year/ week/month, today</p> <p>Present Perfect Progressive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a repeated action or situation which started in the past and continues up to the present 2. 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 3. to emphasise the duration of a state or action which started in the past and continues up to the present <p>Time Expressions: for, since, how long, all day/week, etc.</p>		

			<p>Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive</p> <p>Present Perfect Simple : to emphasise the result of an action Present Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action</p>		
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2 12-16 Dec, 2016	<p>Unit 2 p. 25 – 30 (Omit p. 26-27, use reading material instead)</p> <p>Omit p. 28-29</p>	<p>Monday Comparisons</p>	<p>Comparatives & Superlatives as + adjective/adverb + as not as + adjective/adverb + as less + adjective/adverb + than the least + adjective/adverb + of/in the + comparative , the + comparative comparative + and + comparative much – far – a bit – a little – a lot (graded comparatives)</p>		
	<p>Unit 3 p.31 – 35 (don't include grammar on p. 35)</p>	<p>Tuesday</p>			
	<p>Unit 3 p. 35 – 37 (include grammar on p.35)</p>	<p>Wednesday Past Simple vs Past Progressive</p> <p>Used to – would- was were going to</p>	<p>Past Simple: 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</p> <p>Time Expressions: ago, yesterday, in 1998, last week/month/night, etc. Prepositions of time: at, in, on, till, until, during, before, after, from... to, from... till, from....until</p> <p>could (past ability), time adverbials (when, while, until, after, before), to be (was, were)</p> <p>Past Progressive:</p>		

		<p>1. for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past</p> <p>2. to describe background scenes to a story</p> <p>3. for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while'.</p> <p>4. to describe temporary past states or actions.</p> <p>Time clauses: while, as</p> <p>Past Simple vs. Past Progressive Time clauses: when, as soon as, while, as Reduction of the time clause (while, after, before, as soon as)</p> <p>Used to + base form:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to describe permanent past states 2. to describe past habits 3. to describe repeated actions in the past <p>Would + base form</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to describe past habits 2. to describe typical behavior in the past <p>Was / Were going to + base form Past intentions: to talk about actions somebody intended to do in the past (but probably didn't)</p>		
	<p>Unit 3 p. 38 - 42 Omit p. 40 - 41</p>	<p><u>Thursday</u></p>		
	<p>Unit 4 p. 43 – 47 (don't include grammar on p. 47)</p>	<p><u>Friday</u></p>		

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
3 19-23 Dec, 2016	Unit 4 p. 47 – 48 (include grammar on p. 47)	<u>Monday</u> Past Perfect Simple vs Past Perfect Progressive	<p>Past Perfect Simple: * for an action that took place before a specific point of time or another action in the past.</p> <p>Time expressions: before, after, by (e.g. by 8 o'clock), when, by the time, already, ever, never, just</p> <p>Past Perfect Progressive: 1. to emphasise the duration of an action that took place before another action in the past. 2. to refer to an action whose duration caused visible results at a later point of time in the past.</p> <p>Time expressions: already, by the time, for, since, after, before, when, how long, etc.</p>		
	Unit 4 p. 49 – 54 Omit p. 52- 53	<u>Tuesday</u> Clauses of Reason and Concession	<p>Clauses of Reason: 1. because / as / since + subject + verb 2. because of / due to + noun/-ing form 3. due to + the fact + that - clause</p> <p>Clauses of Concession: 1. although / even though + subject + verb 2. in spite of / despite + noun / -ing form / what... 3. in spite of / despite + the fact + that -clause</p>		
	Omit Unit 5 – instead use PPT & Handout & Workbook (p. 41 – Parts D,E)	<u>Wednesday</u> Modal Verbs I	<p>Expressing Ability: Can: ability in the present Could: - ability in the past be able to: to express ability in all tenses Was able to – Could – (difference)</p> <p>Making Requests: Can / Could / May / Will / Would</p> <p>Asking for Permission: Can / Could / May / Might</p>		

			<p>Expressing Possibility: Can / May / Might / Could</p> <p>Expressing Obligation and Prohibition Must / Have to / Mustn't – Can't / Had to</p> <p>Expressing Necessity and Absence of Necessity / Obligation Need to / Don't have to – Don't need to – Needn't / Needed to / Didn't have to – Didn't need to</p> <p>should/shouldn't: - to ask for and give advice - to express an opinion - to make a suggestion</p> <p>had better / had better not: - to give strong advice (It often expresses a threat or warning.)</p>		
	Unit 6 p. 67 - 69	<u>Thursday</u>		Intro to For & Against Essay	
	Unit 6 p. 70 – 73 (don't include p. 73 Grammar)	<u>Friday</u> Defining and Non-defining Relative Clause	<p>Subject & Object relative clauses</p> <p>Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose</p> <p>Relative Adverbs: where, when</p> <p>Omitting the relative pronoun (who, which, that) * 'whose, where, when' cannot be omitted or replaced by 'that'</p> <p>Preposition + Relative Pronoun</p> <p>Which – referring to the whole sentence</p>		

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
4	Unit 6 p. 73 – 78 (include Grammar) Omit p. 74,75,76,77	<u>Monday</u> Countable – Uncountable Nouns & Quantifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns that are always in plural form • Collective Nouns • Containers for Uncountable Nouns • Uncountable nouns that change meaning in countable form <p>some (+): some + uncountable / plural countable nouns some (?): requests & offers</p>	Writing Folder 1 – 1 st Draft - For & Against Essay	

26-30
Dec,
2016

any (-) (?): any + uncountable / plural countable nouns
no: no + uncountable / plural countable nouns
many (-) (?): many + plural countable nouns
much (-) (?): much + uncountable nouns
too, so, how + many / much (+)
(very) much - adverb
a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of) (+): a lot of / lots of + uncountable/plural countable nouns
Informal: a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of)
a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of) : are not used with measurements of time or distance

a few : a few + plural countable nouns
few : few + plural countable nouns
a little: a little + uncountable nouns
little: little + uncountable nouns
hardly any: means very few: very few + plural countable nouns **OR very little**: very little + uncountable nouns

For emphasis:
very, so, too + little / few
only + a little / a few

* **some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot, lots** can also be used without nouns, as pronouns.

Unit 7
p. 79 - 82

Tuesday

Unit 7
p. 83 – 85

Wednesday
Passive Voice I
Passive Voice II

Passive Voice I
 - Present Simple
 - Past Simple
 - Present Perfect Simple
 - Past Perfect Simple
 - Future Tense – will
 - Modal Verbs
 - Present Continuous
 - Past Continuous

Omitting the agent (omitting the 'by-phrase'):
 - when the action interests us more than the agent

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when we don't know the agent - when it is easy to figure out who the agent is <p>know, believe, say, think, consider, expect, report : It + passive form of verb + that clause Subject + passive form of verb + to + base form</p> <p>Forming passive structures using verbs with two objects: give, offer, send</p>		
	<p>Unit 7 p. 86 – 90 Omit p.88-89</p>	<u>Thursday</u>			
	<p>Unit 8 p. 91 - 94</p>	<u>Friday</u>			Oral Exam – Book Review

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5 2-6 Jan, 2017		<u>Monday</u>		Writing Folder I – Exam - For & Against Essay	Achievement Test 1
	<p>Unit 8 p. 95 omit Listening p.96 – use handout instead</p>	<p><u>Tuesday</u> Full infinitive – bare infinitive – ing form</p>	<p>Infinitives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to express purpose - after certain verbs: want, would like, would love, hope, decide, manage, plan, arrange, advise, choose, learn, offer, promise, afford, agree, expect, seem, forget, teach, need, try, tell, refuse, remember, appear, tend, - after it + be + adjective - after certain adjectives: afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry, pleased, etc. - after 'too' and 'enough' 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after question words (who, how, what, etc.) in indirect questions - after the <i>first/second/last/best</i>, etc. - after the objects of certain verbs (advise, allow, encourage, invite, order, persuade, teach, tell, etc.) - after question words (<i>how, what, when, where</i>, etc. but not <i>why</i>) <p>Bare infinitive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must) - after the verbs 'let' and 'make' (in the active voice). - after <i>would rather</i> and <i>had better</i> <p>help sb. (to) do sth.</p> <p>-ing form (Gerund):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as a noun (subject or object of a verb) - after the verb go, indicating physical activities. - after certain verbs: like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, suggest, start, finish, continue, keep, stop, begin, avoid, imagine, spend (time), risk, consider, etc. - after certain expressions : don't mind, can't stand, be interested in, it's worth, How/What about ...?, I look forward to, be good at, it's no use, it's no good, there's no point (in), be used to, etc. - after prepositions <p>Verbs followed by full infinitive and –ing form (change in meaning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - try, remember, forget, stop 		
	<p>Unit 8 p. 97 – 102 omit p. 100 - 101</p>	<p>Wednesday Modal Verbs 2 – past reference - deduction</p> <p>Modal verbs + have + past participle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - may / might + have + past participle : possibility in the past - could + have + past participle : possibility in the past which was not fulfilled - should + have + past participle : 1. regret about sth that didn't happen in the past 2. to criticize somebody's behavior <p>Making Deductions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - must + base form : to express certainty that sth is true. 		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can't + base form : to express belief that sth is impossible - must + have + past participle : to express certainty that sth happened in the past - can't / couldn't + have + past participle : to express certainty that sth didn't happen 		
		<u>Thursday</u>		Intro to Cause & Effect Essay	
	Unit 9 – p. 103 – 107 (don't include grammar on p.107)	<u>Friday</u>			

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
6	Unit 9 p. 107 – 109 (include grammar on p.107)	<u>Monday</u> Conditional Sentences Type 0-1-2 Type 3	<p>Conditional Clauses Type0: - to talk about general truths</p> <p>If/When + Present Simple, Present Simple</p> <p>Conditional Clauses Type1: - for something which is possible to happen in the present or future</p> <p>If + Present Simple, <u>future will</u></p> <p>If + Present Simple, <u>modals (may, might, can, should, must) + base form</u></p> <p>If + Present Simple, <u>imperative</u></p> <p>Unless → If ... not</p> <p>Conditional Sentences Type 2 - for unreal or imaginary situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future</p> <p>If + Past Simple, would/could/might + base form</p> <p>Conditional Sentences Type 3</p>	Writing Folder 2 – 1 st Draft - Cause & Effect Essay	
9-13 Jan, 2017					

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past. - to express regret - to criticize somebody / something <p>If + Past Perfect Simple, would/could/might + have + past participle</p>		
<p>Unit 9 p. 110 – 114 Omit p.112-113</p> <p>Handout</p>	<u>Tuesday</u>			
<p>Unit 10 p. 115 – 119 (don't include grammar on p.119)</p>	<u>Wednesday</u>			
<p>Unit 10 p. 119 – 120 (include grammar on p.119)</p>	<p><u>Thursday</u> Clauses of Result and Purpose</p> <p>Revision Part 1</p>	<p>Clauses of Result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - so + adjective / adverb + (that) - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun + (that) <p>so + much/many such + a lot of</p> <p>Clauses of Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to / so as (not) to / in order (not) to + base form - so that + can / may / will (not) (present / future time reference) - so that + could / might / would (not) (past time reference) 		
<p>Unit 10 p. 121 – 126 Omit p.123 Speaking, 124 - 125</p>	<p><u>Friday</u> Causative Form</p> <p>Revision Part 2</p>	<p>Causative Form subject + have / get + object + past participle</p> <p>to get someone to do something : to persuade someone to do something to have someone do something : to make someone do something or ask someone to do something</p>		

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7 16-20 Jan, 2017		<u>Monday</u>		Writing Folder 2 - Exam - Cause & Effect Essay	Achievement Test 2
	Unit 11 p. 127 - 131	<u>Tuesday</u> Reported Speech Statements	Reported Speech - Statements - Yes/no questions - wh- questions (ask, wonder, want to know) - commands (tell, beg command, advise, warn, order) - requests (ask)		Achievement Test 1 Makeup & WF 1 Makeup
	Unit 11 p. 132 – 133	<u>Wednesday</u> Reported Questions, Commands and Requests	Reporting verbs: say, tell, ask - verb + full infinitive (agree, claim, demand, offer, promise, refuse, threaten, etc.) - verb + object + full infinitive (advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, forbid, invite, order, permit, remind, warn, etc.) - verb + -ing form (accuse sb of, apologise for, admit (to), complain to sb about, deny, insist on, suggest, etc.) - verb + that - clause (add, admit, agree, announce, claim, complain, exclaim, explain, inform sb. , promise, suggest, etc.)		Oral Exam Makeup
	Unit 11 p.134 – 138 Omit 136 - 137	<u>Thursday</u>			
	Unit 12 p. 139 - 143 (don't include grammar)	<u>Friday</u>			

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
8 23-27 Jan, 2017	Unit 12 p. 143 – 144 (include grammar)	Monday Wishes and Unreal Past	Wishes - wish / if only + past simple (to make a wish about a present situation) - wish / if only + could + V1 (to express a regret about sth. we cannot do at present) - would rather + past simple - it's time + past simple - as if / as though + past simple - wish / if only + past perfect simple		
	Unit 12 p. 145 – 150 omit p. 148 - 149	Tuesday Question Tags Subject – Object Questions Question Words	QuestionTags - to confirm sth - to make the other person agree with us		Achievem ent Test 2 Makeup & WF 2 Makeup
		Wednesday Revision Part 1			
		Thursday Revision Part 2			
		Friday			