

LEVEL R4 (8 weeks - 184 hours – 16 hours exams) SPRING 2016-2017

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
1 17-21 Apr, 2017	<p>PREMIUM B2</p> <p>Unit 1 p. 1 – 3</p> <p>Grammar & Vocabulary Handout</p>	<p>Monday Ice Breakers & Revision of verb tenses</p> <p>Present Simple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for permanent states for habits or actions that happen regularly for general truths for generalizations schedules, timetables, programmes <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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for temporary states for actions happening at the moment of speaking for future arrangements for describing actions happening now <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>Present Simple: 6. exclamatory sentences with: Off... / Here... / There.../ etc.</p> <p>Stative Verbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>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> <p>Reading & Listening Handout</p>	<p>Tuesday Revision of verb tenses</p> <p>Present Perfect Simple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly 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.

* been to & gone to

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

Present Perfect Progressive:

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

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

Future Tense - will:

1. offers & requests
2. promises
3. requests
4. on-the-spot decisions (spontaneous decisions)
5. opinion-based predictions (with the verbs 'think' & 'believe') – (perhaps, hope, expect, be sure, etc)
6. for threats and warnings

Future – be going to:

1. to talk about future plans.
2. to make predictions based on evidence.

Time expressions: tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week/month, in an hour/week, this month/year/week etc.

Present Simple – for future actions related to official timetables and programmes.
Present Progressive – for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.

Unit 1

Wednesday

Reading & Listening Handout

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

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

could (past ability),
time adverbials (when, while, until, after, before), to be (was, were)

Past Progressive:

1. for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past
2. to describe background scenes to a story
3. for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while'.
4. to describe temporary past states or actions.

Time clauses: while, as

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>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>Unit 1 p. 4 – 5</p> <p>Grammar & Vocabulary Handout</p>		<p>Thursday Question types</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 1 workbook p. 6 – 10 Optional p. 8 -9</p> <p>Unit 1 Workbook Check</p>		<p>Friday Usage of auxiliary verbs</p>			

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
2	Unit 2 p. 11 – 13	<u>Monday</u> Articles			
	Grammar Handout				
24-28 Apr, 2017	Unit 2 p. 14	<u>Tuesday</u> Quantifiers			
	Grammar & Reading & Speaking Handout	<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 any (-) (?): any + uncountable / plural countable nouns no: no + uncountable / plural countable nouns many (-) (?): many + plural countable nouns much (-) (?): much + uncountable nouns too, so, how, as + 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) Formal: many / a number of → countable much / a great deal of → uncountable a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of) : are not used with measurements of time or distance </p> <p>a few : a few + plural countable nouns</p>			

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.

OMIT!!
 a couple of, both/ both of, each, either / either of, neither/ neither of, fewer, each, several, a bit of, a great deal of, less, all / all of, enough, more, most, none of, plenty of, every + singular

Unit 2
 p. 15-16

Wednesday

Checking for and showing understanding

Reading &
 Communication Skills

Unit 2
 p. 17-20

Thursday

Listening
 Handout

Unit 2
Workbook
Check

Friday

Paragraph – Essay
 Comparison

Reading & Listening Handout				
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3 1-5 May, 2017	Unit 3 p. 21-23	<p>Monday Future continuous tense</p> <p>1. to talk about actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.</p>			
	Unit 3 p. 24-25 (omit grammar p. 25)	<p>Tuesday OMIT!!! future perfect continuous tense</p> <p>Future Perfect Simple: 1. to talk about actions that will be completed before a specific time or another action in the future.</p> <p>Time expressions: by + a point in time, by the time, by then, before, etc.</p>			
	Handout				
	Unit 3 p. 26-27 (omit writing & grammar p.26)	<p>Wednesday OMIT!!! Position and order of adjectives</p>			
	Unit 3 p. 28-30	Thursday		Intro to Opinion Essay	

	Unit 3 Workbook Check Handout	<u>Friday</u>			
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Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
4 8-12 May, 2017	Unit 4 p. 31-33	<u>Monday</u> Perfect simple tense vs. perfect continuous tense Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive Present Perfect Simple : to emphasise the result of an action Present Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action		Writing Folder 1 – First Draft – Opinion Essay	
	Unit 4 p. 34-35	<u>Tuesday</u> Past perfect simple tense vs. past perfect continuous tense 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. Time expressions: already, by the time, for, since, after, before, when, how long, etc.			
	Unit 4 p. 36-37	<u>Wednesday</u> Interrupting phrases			
	Unit 4 p. 38-40	<u>Thursday</u>			

	Unit 4 Workbook Check	<u>Friday</u>			Oral Exam (Reader) Sense & Sensibilit y
	Revision Handout				

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
15-19 May, 2017		<u>Monday</u>		Writing Folder 1 Exam - Opinion Essay	ACHIEVE MENT 1
	Handout	<u>Tuesday</u>		Intro to Cause & Effect	
	Unit 5 p. 41-43	<u>Wednesday</u> Present modal verbs Expressing Ability: Can: ability in the present Could: - ability in the past be able to: to express ability in all tenses Making Requests: Can / Could / May / Will / Would Asking for Permission: Can / Could / May / Might Expressing Possibility:	Was able to – Could – (difference) Needn't / Needed to / Didn't have to – Didn't need to had better / had better not: - to give strong advice (It often expresses a threat or warning.)		

Can / May / Might / Could

Expressing Obligation and Prohibition
Must / Have to / Mustn't – Can't / Had to

Expressing Necessity and Absence of Necessity / Obligation
Need to / Don't have to – Don't need to

should/shouldn't:

- to ask for and give advice
- to express an opinion
 - to make a suggestion

Unit 5
p. 44-45

Thursday
Past modal verbs

OMIT!!!

p. 92, 5.2 → Example: **I couldn't have found the right way without my navigation device**

Needn't have + V3 → Unnecessary Past Action

Modal verbs + have + past participle

- 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

Making Deductions

- must + base form : to express certainty that sth is true.
- 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		
	Unit 5 p. 46-50	<p style="text-align: center;">Friday Relative clauses</p> <p>Subject & Object relative clauses Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose Relative Adverbs: where, when Omitting the relative pronoun (who, which, that) * 'whose, where, when' cannot be omitted or replaced by 'that' Preposition + Relative Pronoun Which – referring to the whole sentence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prepositions in Relative Clauses</p>		

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
6	Unit 5 Workbook Check Unit 6 p. 51 - 53 Grammar	<p style="text-align: center;">Monday Reporting with passive verbs</p> <p>Subject + passive form of verb + to + base form It + passive form of verb + that clause</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OMIT!!!</p> <p>Subject + passive form of verb + to + have v3 Subject + passive form of verb + to + be ving Subject + passive form of verb + to + be v3 Subject + passive form of verb + to + have been v3</p>	<p>WILL BE IN THE PACK</p> <p>Passive Voice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present Simple - Past Simple - Present Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Simple - Future Tense – will - Modal Verbs - Present Continuous - Past Continuous <p>Omitting the agent (omitting the 'by-phrase'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when the action interests us more than the agent - when we don't know the agent 	Writing Folder 2 first draft– Cause & Effect Essay	

22-26 May, 2017			<p>- when it is easy to figure out who the agent is</p> <p>Forming passive structures using verbs with two objects: give, offer, send</p> <p>make, see, hear → are followed by a full infinitive in passive form</p>		
	<p>Unit 6 p. 54 - 55</p>	<p><u>Tuesday</u> causatives: have / get</p> <p>subject + have / get + object + past participle</p> <p>to get someone to do something : to persuade someone to do something</p> <p>to have someone do something : to make someone do something or ask someone to do something</p> <p>OMIT!!! make + sth + done</p>			
	<p>Unit 6 p. 56 - 57</p>	<p><u>Wednesday</u> asking for and expressing approval</p>			
	<p>Unit 6 p. 58 - 60</p> <p>Handout</p>	<p><u>Thursday</u></p>			
	<p>Unit 6 Workbook Check</p> <p>Revision Handout</p>	<p><u>Friday</u></p>			

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
7 29 May-2 June, 2017		<u>Monday</u>		Writing Folder 2 Exam – Cause & Effect Essay	ACHIEVEMENT 2 (Reader: Far From the Madding Crowd)
	Unit 7 p. 61 – 63	<u>Tuesday</u> Reported Speech: Orders, Requests, Suggestions & Reporting with Passive verbs	Reported Speech - Statements - Yes/no questions - wh- questions (ask, wonder, want to know) - commands (tell, beg command, advise, warn, order) - requests (ask) 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.)		Achievement Test 1 Makeup & WF 1 Makeup
	Unit 7 p. 64 – 65	<u>Wednesday</u> unreal conditionals OMIT!!! mixed conditional Unless → If ... not Conditional Sentences Type 2			

	<p>- 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> <p>- to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past. - to express regret - to criticize somebody / something</p> <p>If + Past Perfect Simple, would/could/might + have + past participle</p>			
<p>Unit 7 p. 66 – 70 Optional – p. 68 - 69</p>	<p>Thursday wish clauses (wish / if only) OMIT!!! Wish + would → future meaning</p> <p>- wish / if only + past simple (to make a wish about a present situation) - wish / if only + past perfect simple</p>	<p>Wishes</p> <p>- wish / if only + could + V1 (to express a regret about sth. we cannot do at present)</p> <p>- would rather + past simple - it's time + past simple - as if / as though + past simple</p>		
<p>Unit 7 p.71 – 73</p> <p>Unit 7 Workbook Check</p>	<p>Friday gerund vs. infinitive OMIT!!! Passive, Perfect and Progressive Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives</p>	<p>Infinitives:</p> <p>- to express purpose</p> <p>- 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,</p> <p>- after it + be + adjective</p> <p>- after certain adjectives: afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry, pleased, etc.</p> <p>- after 'too' and 'enough'</p>		

- after question words (who, how, what, etc.) in indirect questions

- after the *first/second/last/best*, etc.

- after the objects of certain verbs (advise, allow, encourage, invite, order, persuade, teach, tell, etc.)

- after question words (*how, what, when, where*, etc. but not *why*)

Bare infinitive:

- after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must)

- after the verbs 'let' and 'make' (in the active voice).

- after *would rather* and *had better*

help sb. (to) do sth.

-ing form (Gerund):

- 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

Verbs followed by full infinitive and –ing form (change in meaning)

- try, remember, forget, stop

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
5-9 June, 2017	Unit 8 p. 74 - 75 (Omit grammar)	<u>Monday</u>			
	Handout (for Proficiency)				
	Unit 8 p. 76 - 80	<u>Tuesday</u>			Oral Exam Makeup
	Unit 8 Workbook Check	<u>Wednesday</u>			
	Handout	<u>Thursday</u>			Achievem ent Test 2 Makeup & WF 2 Makeup
Handout	<u>Friday</u>				

Week	Units	Book subjects	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
9	Revision	<u>Monday</u>			

12-13
June,
2017

Tuesday