

LEVEL 3

(8 weeks)

2018-2019

Week	Units	Grammar Topics	Content	Writing
<p>1</p> <p>24 – 28 Sep, 2018</p>	<p>PIONEER Intermediate</p>	<p><u>Monday</u></p>	<p>- Ice Breakers (*See Ice Breakers Handout) - Student’s Guide</p>	
	<p>Module 1 p. 7-8-9</p>	<p><u>Tuesday</u> - Present Simple vs. - Present Progressive -State Verbs</p>	<p>Present Simple: 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths</p> <p>Present Progressive: 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>Stative Verbs: - verbs of the senses: see, feel, hear, smell, taste, seem, look, notice, appear, <i>sound</i> - verbs of emotion: like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, mind - verbs of perception and opinion: know, mean, think, understand, agree, <i>disagree</i>, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe - other verbs: be, have, possess, own, belong, cost</p>	
	<p>Module 1 p. 10-11</p>	<p><u>Wednesday</u> - Indirect questions - Question words - Subject-object questions</p>	<p>Indirect Questions: - yes/no questions - wh- questions * 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>Question words: who, which, what, whose, why, when, where, how, how far, how long, how much, how much, how many, how often, <i>what time</i></p>	

	Module 1 p.12-13-14 (Writing not included)	<u>Thursday</u>	EXTRA: Agreement & Disagreement (so, either, neither, too)	
	Module 1 p. 14 Writing – 15 – 16 Writing a formal and informal email	<u>Friday</u>		

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2 1- 5 Oct ,2018	PIONEER Intermediate Word Formation PPT Parts of Speech PPT	<u>Monday</u>		-
	Module 2 p.17 – 20 (Do not include Grammar)	<u>Tuesday</u> - Past simple was/were could (past ability) - Used to	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 4.permanent situations in the past was/were could (past ability) used to: 1.to describe permanent past states 2.to describe past habits 3.to describe repeated actions in the past, that no longer happen	

	Module 2 p. 20 Grammar – p. 23 (Do not include Listening) Omit p. 21 Speaking	<u>Wednesday</u> - Past Progressive – Past Simple vs Past Progressive	Past Progressive: 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’. Past Simple vs. Past Progressive Time Expressions: while, as, when, as soon as EXTRA: was / were going to	
	Module 2 p. 23 Listening – p. 24 Speaking (Do not include Writing)	<u>Thursday</u>	EXTRA: Tag Questions + Exclamatory Sentences (how, so, what, such) so...that, such...that	
		<u>Friday</u>		Writing Handout: Intro to Essay (Parag. & Essay Comparison)

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3	Module 2 p. 24 – 25 Writing – 26 (Review)	<u>Monday</u>		
		<u>Tuesday</u>		Writing Handout: Useful Expressions + Linkers

8 – 12 Oct ,2018	Module 3 p. 27 – 28 -29	<u>Wednesday</u> - Present perfect simple vs. past simple - Present perfect simple- present perfect progressive	Present Perfect Simple: 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, <i>up till now, up to now, today, this week</i> 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 Perfect Simple: to emphasise the result of an action Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action	
	Passive	<u>Thursday</u>	Passive (Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Perfect) (only Affirmative and Negatives)	
	Module 3 p. 30 Vocab (Do not include Grammar)	<u>Friday</u>	EXTRA: articles – a / an / the / -	

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content
4 15 – 19 Oct - 2018		<u>Monday</u>	ACHIEVEMENT TEST I
	Module 3 p. 30 – 31 (Do not include Speaking)	<u>Tuesday</u> Adjectives- adverbs of manner - Comparisons	Adjectives Adverbs of manner Comparatives & Superlatives more + adverb most + adverb less+ adjective/adverb+ than the least+ adjective/adverb+ of/in as + adjective/adverb+ as not as/so + adjective/adverb+ as comparative+ and+ comparative much, a lot, far, rather, even, a little, <i>a bit</i> + comparative EXTRA: one of the Superlative / Superlatives with determiners
	Module 3 p. 31 Speaking – 32-33	<u>Wednesday</u>	
	Module 3 p. 34 Speaking Omit Writing p. 34 and 35 36 Review Speaking Practice for Mini Oral	<u>Thursday</u>	
		<u>Friday</u>	Opinion Essay

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5 22 – 26 Oct, 2018		<u>Monday</u>			MINI ORAL EXAM
	Module 4 p. 37 – 38 - 39	<u>Tuesday</u> Modals I - Must/ have to/ need - Should/ ought to/ had better should/shouldn't have V3	<p>must: to express personal obligation in the present/future have to: to express external obligation in the present/future</p> <p>'have to' in other tenses: had to will have to</p> <p>mustn't: to express prohibition can't: to express prohibition don't have to/don't need to/needn't: to express lack of obligation/necessity in the present or future didn't have to/didn't need to: to express absence of necessity in the past need to: to express necessity had better/ had better not: to give strong advice. It often expresses 'threat' or 'warning'.</p>		
	Module 4 p. 40 – 41 (Do not include Speaking)	<u>Wednesday</u> <u>Modals II</u>	<p>may/might/could + V1: to express possibility in the present or future</p> <p>may not/might not + V1: to express improbability in the present or future</p> <p>may/might + have + past participle: to express possibility in the past</p>		

			<p>could + have + past participle: to express that something was possible in the past but didn't eventually happen</p> <p>must + V1: to express a positive deduction about the present or future. We are almost certain that something is true.</p> <p>can't + V1: to express a negative deduction about the present or future. We believe that something is impossible.</p> <p>must + have + past participle: to express a positive deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something happened in the past.</p> <p>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> <p>EXTRA: be able to</p>		
	<p>Module 4</p> <p>p. 41 Spe. , 42, -43</p>	<p><u>Thursday</u></p>			
	<p>Module 4</p> <p>p. 44 Omit Writing on pp. 44 – 45 p. 46 Review + REVISION FOR ACHIEVEMENT II</p>	<p><u>Friday</u></p>			

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6 29 Oct – 2 Nov ,2018		<u>Monday</u>	NATIONAL HOLIDAY	
		<u>Tuesday</u>		ACHIEVEMENT II
	Module 5 p. 47 – 48 - 49	<u>Wednesday</u> - Relative pronouns: who, which, that, whose - Relative adverb: where	Relative Clauses Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose, where which referring to whole sentence Omitting the relative pronoun EXTRA: when, why OMIT = Non-Defining Relative Clauses OMIT = Prep + Relative Pronoun	
	Module 5 p. 50 – 51 - 52 (Omit Grammar on p. 50 – 51) p. 53 (Do not include Listening and Speaking)	<u>Thursday</u>	Omit Grammar	
	Module 5 p. 53 – Omit p. 54 and 55 p. 56 Review	<u>Friday</u>	EXTRA: be allowed to + be supposed to	

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Exams
7 5 – 9 Nov 2018	Module 6 p. 57 – 58 – 59 (Do not include Grammar)	<u>Monday</u>		
	Module 6 p. 59 Grammar – p 60 (Do not include Grammar)	<u>Tuesday</u> - Future <i>will</i> - Future <i>be going to</i> - Present Progressive (future arrangements) - Future Perfect EXTRA: Future Progressive	Future Tense – will: 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 Future Tense – be going to: 1. to talk about future plans 2. to make predictions based on evidence Present Progressive: for planned future actions related to personal arrangements Future Perfect: for actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future Future Progressive : will be + Ving	
	Module 6 p. 60 – 61 (Do not include Listening and Speaking)	<u>Wednesday</u> Conditional sentences (Types zero, 1 and 2)	Conditional Sentences Type 0 Type 1 Type 2 Unless EXTRA: If so, If not Spoken	
	Module 6 p. 61 – 62 - 63	<u>Thursday</u>		
	Module 6 p. 64 Speaking	<u>Friday</u>		

	(Omit Writing on p 64 and 65) Review 66 WB check			
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8 12 – 16 Nov, 2018		<u>Monday</u>	Integrated Material : Listening and Writing	
	Revision + Exam Practice p. 138 – 139 – 140 – 141 Speaking Practice for GW	<u>Tuesday</u>		
	Revision + Speaking Practice for GW	<u>Wednesday</u>		
		<u>Thursday</u>		Gateway- Oral Exam
		<u>Friday</u>		Gateway