



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

English Language Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

Level 3.1

Term 3

2024 - 2025

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How to use this resource



The Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

The slides within this resource, although detailed, are designed as a starting point for teachers. You can:

- construct lessons around the language points explored in them.
- use the slides individually as a resource within a lesson.
- incorporate them gradually in lessons throughout the term (rather than the whole PowerPoint at once).
- combine functional language and grammar slides which overlap.

Ensure that students have been exposed to all the language points in the coverage ahead of their end of term exam.

Within this document, you will find information about:

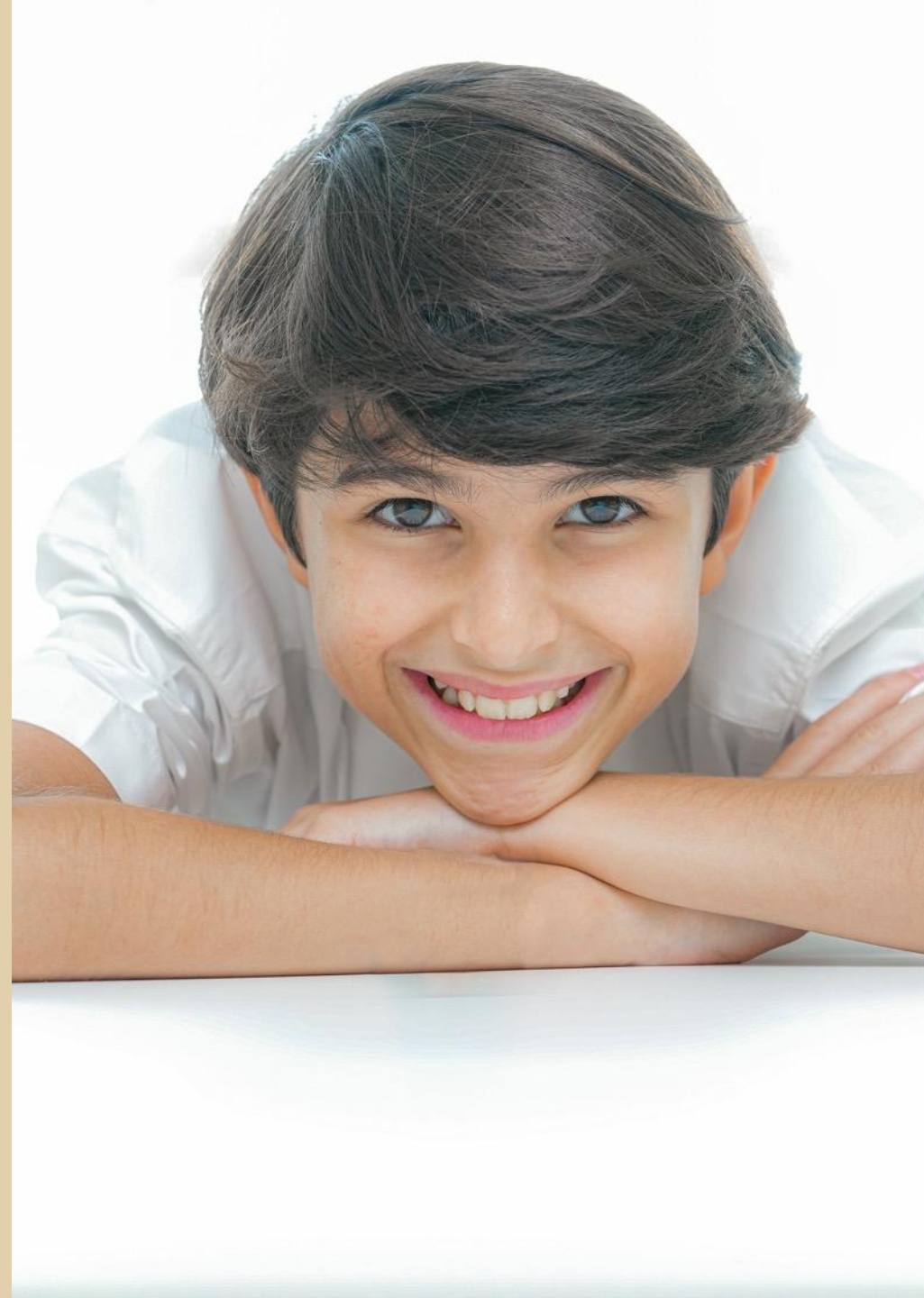
- the coverage for this term.
- the lexis families that assessments will contain.
- particular grammatical and functional language points that will be tested in the exams.

In the preparation sections, you will find examples and explanations for the grammatical and functional language points that will be assessed this term.

The grammar preparation sections contain:

- an example sentence.
- an explanation of the meaning of the example sentence.
- the specific grammatical structure used within the example sentence.
- links to further resources.
- an explanation of the circumstances under which the structure is used.
- more example sentences.

In the functional language preparation section, there are examples and explanation of how the functional language is used, as well as relevant associated grammar points.



Term 3 Assessment Coverage



Topic(s): Animals, science, people			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Modals: present	'can' to refer to ability in the present (29)	'must' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future (37) 'have to' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future (37)	Describing places Expressing opinion Describing past experiences and events
Past time: past simple	basic statements with subject + verb + object (24)	affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms (30)	
Clauses and phrases: imperatives	subject pronouns with 'be' in the simple present (24)	verbs in the imperative (27)	

Term 3 preparation: Grammar



Fatima <u>must</u> eat her vegetables.	
Checking questions	Can Fatima leave her vegetables? Is it possible not to eat them? Does she have a choice?
Grammatical structure	subject + 'must' + infinitive (base) verb + object subject + 'has / have to' + infinitive (base) verb + object
Usage	We use 'must' and 'have to' with a main verb to say that there is no choice. For example, in the statement "you must leave," "must" is a modal verb indicating that it's necessary for the subject ("you") to perform the action of the verb ("leave"). 'Must' is often used for strong personal obligations or official rules. 'Have to' is used for external rules and responsibilities.
Other examples	Fatima <u>must</u> study for her science exam. You <u>have to</u> brush your cat's hair every day. Sara <u>must</u> visit her aunt's house today! Do you <u>have to</u> go to school today?

Amal <u>walked</u> to school with her sister.	
Checking questions	Is Amal walking to school now? Do we know when she went to school?
Grammatical structure	subject + verb -ed + object
Usage	We use past simple to describe actions that started and finished at an undefined time in the past. We can make past simple sentences with regular past verbs by adding –ed to the infinitive (base form of the verb).
Other examples	We <u>looked</u> for his shoes. They <u>played</u> in the park. I <u>studied</u> for my exam.

Open your book.

Checking questions	Is the teacher asking or telling the children to do something?
Grammatical structure	infinitive (base verb) + complement 'Don't' + infinitive (base verb) + complement
Usage	We use imperatives to give an order, advice or instructions. Imperatives are constructed by using the base form of the verb (the infinitive) without a subject. They are direct commands, requests, instructions, or directions.
Other examples	<u>Talk</u> to your father! <u>Go</u> to class, please! <u>Stand</u> over there! <u>Don't</u> sit down!



Term 3 preparation:
Functional language

Where is your house? It is in Dubai.

Amal lives in a beautiful, big house.

How many scientists work in that tall building?

What colour is your aunt’s house? It is brown and white.

Functional language point	
Associated grammar	adjectives, noun phrases, prepositional phrases

I had lunch with my family.

Where did you go yesterday? I went to my uncle’s house.

Hamad walked to school with his brother.

Functional language point	
Associated grammar	Wh- questions, past simple, adverbs of time

Ahmad believes rabbits are beautiful.

I think I am taller than my sister.

What do you think?

Functional language point

Associated grammar

adjectives, verbs, noun phrases

Thank you