



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



English Language Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

Grade 7 Advanced

Term 3

2023 - 2024

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How to use this resource



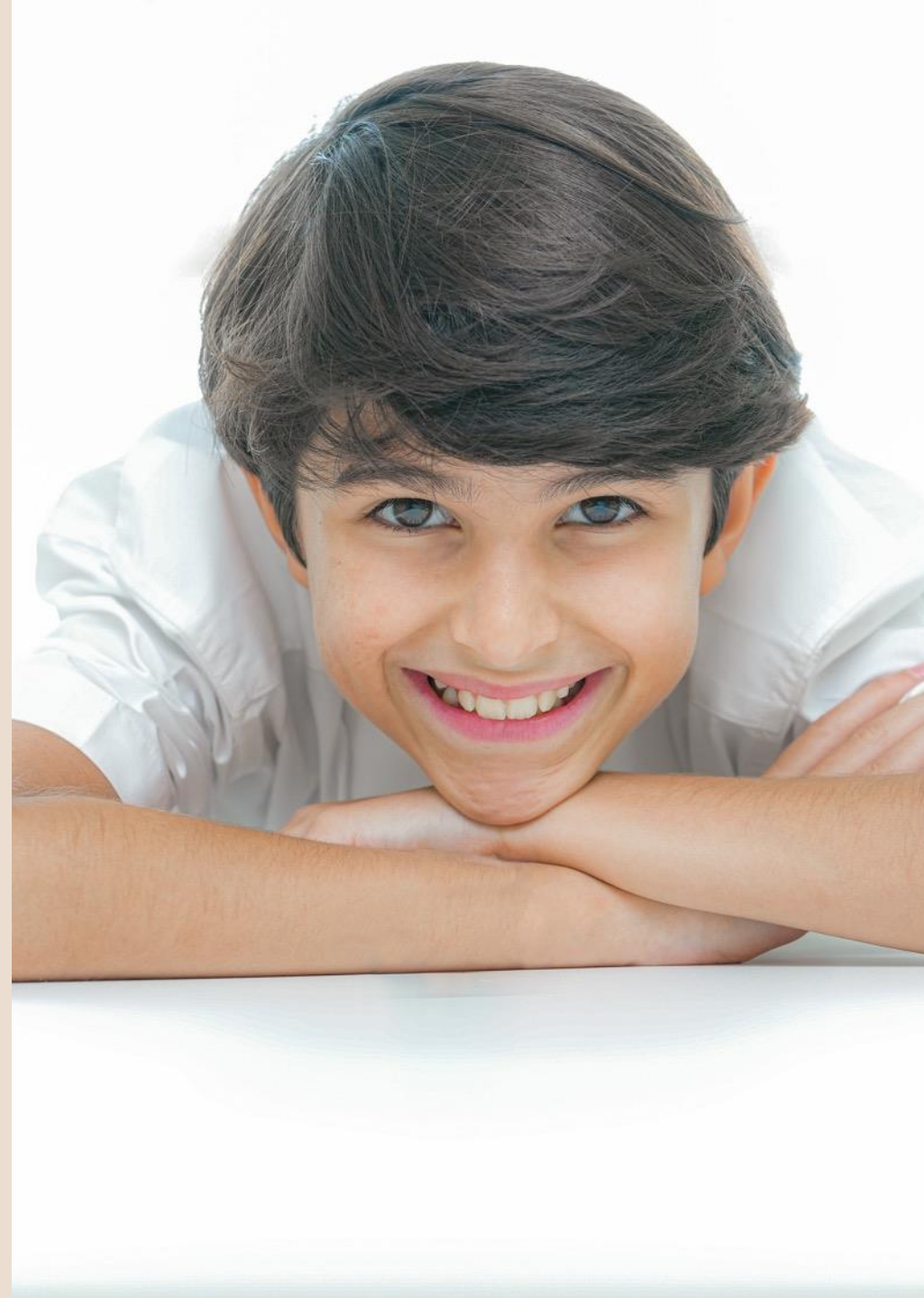
The Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

The slides within this resource, although detailed, are designed to be used as a starting point for teachers to construct lessons around the language points that are explored here. The slides are intended to be used individually as a resource within a lesson and to be incorporated as part of instruction incrementally throughout the term to ensure that students have been exposed to all the language points in the coverage ahead of their end of term exam. Therefore, the PowerPoint should not be presented at a single event or in its entirety. Some functional language points may overlap with grammatical points in the coverage, and in that case, it is possible to combine slides. However, this resource should be considered to be a collection of individual slides that teachers can use to enhance students' learning.

Within this document, you will find information about the coverage for this term. The lexis family that assessments will contain is mentioned as well as the particular grammatical and functional language points that will be tested in the exams at the end of this term. 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 section has an example sentence that illustrates the grammatical point. It follows this with an explanation of the meaning of the example sentence. Next, the specific grammatical structure used within the example sentence is detailed and links given to further resources. Next is an explanation of the circumstances under which the particular structure is used. More example sentences using the structure are given at the end of the slide.

In the functional language preparation section, there are examples of the particular language point followed by an explanation of how the particular are used. In the associated grammar section, language points that comprise the structure or can be used to in conjunction with the language point to express the stipulated function are detailed.



Term 3 Assessment Coverage



Topic(s): Entertainment, the natural world, environment.			
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite Grammar	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Verb forms: gerunds	Can use 'like/hate/love' with the '-ing' forms of verbs. (31)	Can express purpose with 'for' + verb + '-ing'. (48) Can use 'by' with verbs and verb phrases to express the means or way of doing something. (48)	Describing past experiences and events Making predictions and hypothesising Expressing regret
Present time: present perfect	Can make affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms. (30)	Can correctly use the present perfect with 'been (to)' and 'gone (to)', referring to places. (47) Can use the present perfect with the superlative forms of adjectives. (49)	
Passives: future simple passive	Can express personal plans and intentions for the future using 'going to'. (35) Can use 'will' + infinitive for predictions about the future. (38)	Can use 'going to' and 'will' future forms of the passive. (50)	
Conditional: second conditional	Can describe possible future outcomes of a present action or situation using the first conditional. (46)	Can describe hypothetical (counterfactual) results of a current action or situation using the second conditional. (48)	
Modals: present modals (deduction)	Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present. (29)	Can use 'must' and 'can't' for inferences and assumptions in the present. (49)	

Term 3 preparation: Grammar



Some birds use their wings for swimming underwater.

Meaning

The sentence describes the way that birds swim.

Grammatical
structure

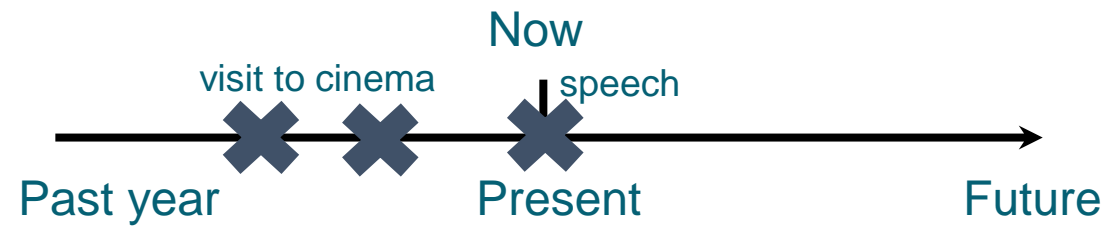
Verb forms: gerunds
'for' + verb–*ing*

Usage

A gerund is the –*ing* form of a verb that behaves like a noun. We use 'for' before a gerund to say why something is done or its purpose.

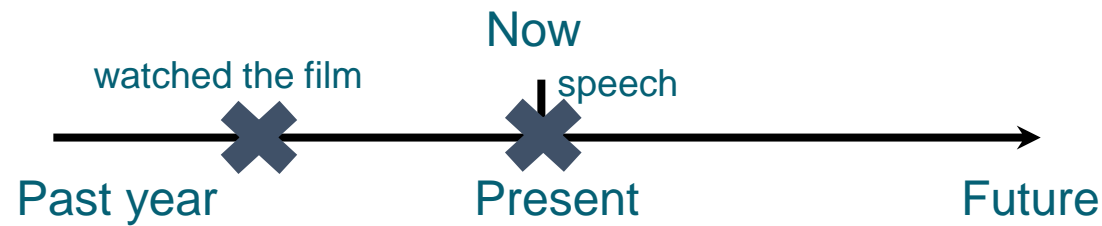
Other examples

What do you use for washing your car?
I recommend the new hotel for swimming.
The money is for buying new books.



I have been to the cinema twice this year.

Meaning	The person is describing their trips to the cinema.
Grammatical structure	<u>Present time: present perfect</u> have + past participle + 'been' / 'gone'
Usage	The present perfect tense is used to talk about an experience from the past which is still true up to the moment of speaking. We use the present perfect with 'been' or 'gone' to talk about places.
Other examples	<u>Have you been</u> to Jebel Jais? <u>They've gone</u> swimming. <u>He's gone</u> to the supermarket.



That is the best movie I have seen this year.

Meaning	The person is describing how they enjoyed watching the film more than any other movie in the past year.
Grammatical structure	<u>Present time: present perfect</u> the + superlative adjective + object + present perfect (have + past participle)
Usage	The present perfect tense is used to talk about an experience from the past which is still true up to the moment of speaking. We use the present perfect with a superlative adjective for emphasis with a time reference and we can also use it with 'ever' before the main verb.
Other examples	What is the tallest animal <u>you've ever seen</u> ? That was the hardest exam <u>I've taken so far</u> . It is the worst holiday <u>I've ever had</u> .

The weather report will be finished by then.

Meaning

The sentence is describing when a specific future event will be over, but we don't know who the doer of the action in the event will be.

Grammatical
structure

Passives: future simple passive
'going to / will' + be + past participle

Usage

'Going to' and 'will' can be used with a verb phrase to describe plans and arrangements. They can also be used to describe a future event or activity. The passive voice is used when the person or object that experiences an action is more important than who or what did the action.

Other examples

The exam is going to be marked tomorrow.
The car is going to be sold.
The house will be built next year.

If we looked after the environment better, the animals would be happy.

Meaning

The speaker is suggesting that the way to improve animals' lives is to take more care of the planet.

Grammatical
structure

Conditionals: second conditional
'if' clause/condition + past simple + would/could + rest of sentence

Usage

The second conditional can be used to describe a hypothetical present or future situation. It is used to talk about situations that are unlikely. In the example above, it is unlikely that we will look after the environment.

Other examples

I would visit the rainforests in Asia, if I had the time.
If it weren't so hot, I could walk outside in the park.
If you had AED 1,000,000, you could travel around the world.

That tree is so big! It must be one of the tallest trees in the world.

Meaning

The speaker is guessing, but is fairly certain about the size of the tree.

Grammatical
structure

Modals: present modals (deduction)
subject + modal (must / can't) + infinitive for inferences about the present

Usage

When making guesses based on present evidence, we use 'must' when we are certain of something, and we use 'can't' to suggest it is impossible.

Other examples

It must be a mistake. That is too much.
He's very good at running. He must train every day.
It can't be very safe to drive. The roads are wet.



Term 3 preparation: Functional language

I'm sorry, I won't be able to walk the dog today.

I should have taken my umbrella.

I regret missing the trip to the mountains.

I wish I wasn't so busy!

Functional
language point

Expressing regret

Associated
grammar

Pronouns, modals, past/present tense, conditionals

What were you doing last weekend?

I was visiting my grandparents in Al Ain. We had dinner together in the evening.

In the past, we used to spend the spring holidays in Armenia.

I went to Armenia, where I visited the capital city. Then, I spent a few days in the mountains.

Functional language point	<u>Describing past experiences and events</u>
Associated grammar	Wh- questions, past time (used to / would / past continuous), adverbs of time

Can you guess what this means? (speculating)

I'm guessing that dish costs more than 100AED. (speculating)

I think the new restaurant will be very popular. (speculating)

She must be eating dinner. She's not answering her phone. (making deductions)

She must have left early. She got there before me. (making deductions)

Functional language point	<u>Speculating and making deductions</u>
Associated grammar	Modals, conditionals, questions, present simple, present continuous

Thank you