

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الدليل الإرشادي للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المستوى 3.1

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



روابط مواد الصف الخامس على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



English Language Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

Level 3.1

Term 1

2023 - 2024

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How to use this 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 followed by 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 1 Assessment Coverage

Topic(s): Free time, animals, family.

ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite Grammar	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Present time: present simple	Can make affirmative statements using the present simple without time reference. (26)	Can use the present simple to refer to likes, dislikes and opinions. (27)	
Modals: present modals (can)	Can construct sentences in the present tense with appropriate subject and verb agreement.	Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present. (29)	Talking about ability (past / present) Expressing likes and dislikes Comparing and contrasting
Present time: present continuous	Can use subject pronouns with the correct form of the verb 'be' in the simple present. (24)	Can tell when to use the present simple and when to use the present continuous. (29)	



Term 1: Preparation – Grammar

Do you like apples?

No, I don't like apples. I like oranges. I think they are delicious.

Meaning	One person asks another person if he likes apples. That person says 'no'. He likes oranges.
Grammatical structure	<u>Present simple</u> referring to likes, dislikes and opinions Positive: subject + like + rest of sentence Negative: subject + don't / doesn't + like + rest of sentence Question: Do / Does + subject + like + rest of sentence?
Usage	We can use the present simple to talk about likes and dislikes. We can use it when talking about things that are true – including likes, dislikes and opinions.
Other examples	He doesn't like fruit, but he likes vegetables. Do they like walking to school? He thinks maths is difficult.

The frog can jump very high. It can't run fast.

Meaning	Jump? Yes, it's good. Run fast? No.
Grammatical structure	<u>Modals: present modals</u> (can) Positive: subject + can + verb Negative: subject + can't + verb
Usage	We use 'can' and 'cannot' (can't) to talk about the things people / things are able to do and are not able to do.
Other examples	I <u>can</u> swim very well. <u>Can</u> penguins live in the desert? No, they <u>cannot</u> . <u>Can</u> you drive a car? No, I <u>can't</u> .

What are you doing?

I am feeding the cat. I feed it at 4pm every day.

Meaning	I am feeding = <i>doing it now</i> ; I feed = same time every day The person gives the cat food now and gives the cat food at the same time every day.
Grammatical structure	<u>Present continuous</u> (to express present time) <u>Present continuous</u> subject + to be + verb (ing) + object <u>Present simple</u> subject + verb + object
Usage	We use present simple to talk about things we do regularly (I play basketball every Sunday). We use the present continuous (verb + ing) to talk about things we are doing now at the time of speaking (I'm playing hockey now).
Other examples	The lion <u>is sleeping</u> now. It <u>sleeps</u> in the afternoon. They <u>are watching</u> the animals. He <u>isn't reading</u> . He <u>'s playing</u> with the dog.

Term 1:

Preparation – Functional Language



Can you play the piano?

No, I can't. I can play the guitar. I could play the piano when I was ten.

Do you play sport?

Yes, I am good at tennis. I used to be able to play football, but I can't play now.

Functional language point	<u>Talking about ability</u> (past / present)
Associated grammar	Modals – can / can't / could / couldn't, present simple, past simple, adjectives, noun phrases

Salem likes animals. He likes taking photographs of his cat. I don't like cats.

I like going to the park on Saturdays. I enjoy cycling.

I can't stand shopping in the mall. It's so boring!

Functional
language point

Expressing likes and dislikes

Associated
grammar

Present tense – positive and negative, like + gerunds, noun phrases

Elephants are big, but mice are very small. Elephants are bigger than lions and horses, but they are not the biggest animal. The blue whale lives in the sea. It is the largest animal.

Functional language point	<u>Comparing and contrasting</u>
Associated grammar	Conjunctions (but), adjectives: comparatives and superlatives

Thank you