



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



English Language Coverage

Level 5.1

**Term 2
2022-2023**



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Term 2 Academic Year 2022-2023



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 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 2 Coverage



Term 2 Coverage

Topic(s): Entertainment			
Lexis	Grammar	Usage	Functional Language
film, media	Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives Present time: present perfect Reported speech: reporting statements Future time: going to	Can use all forms of comparatives and superlatives of adjectives. Can use the present perfect to refer to personal experiences in the past. Can form questions using the present perfect with 'ever'. Can report current and future plans and intentions. Can use 'going to' with reference to predicted future events and situations.	Comparing and contrasting Describing past experiences and events Describing hopes and plans Expressing likes and dislikes



Term 2: Preparation - Grammar



I am taller than my brother.
The book was more exciting than the film.
TV is as interesting as cinema nowadays.

Meaning	The speaker is comparing his height with his brother's, books with films and TV with cinema.
Grammatical structure	Adjectives: comparatives subject + (to be) + comparative + than + noun as + (adjective/adverb) + as
Usage	We use comparatives to compare the same quality in two things. To compare one thing with another when the conditions are unequal, we use a comparative followed by 'than'. To form a comparative, we usually use -er for one or two syllable adjectives (smaller) while more is used for longer adjectives (more successful). When we want to say that two things are the same, we use 'as _____ as' with an adjective or adverb that relates to the quality we are comparing in the gap.
Other examples	The new smartphone is <u>as expensive as</u> a new computer. The job interview was <u>more difficult than</u> the actual work. Maitha was <u>more excited</u> to buy a new car <u>than</u> to travel to Europe.



Kasim bought the most expensive car in the showroom. He drove the car on the longest road in the UAE and damaged the engine.

Meaning

The person bought a car that was higher in price than any other car. He drove the car on a very long road, and it broke down.

Grammatical structure

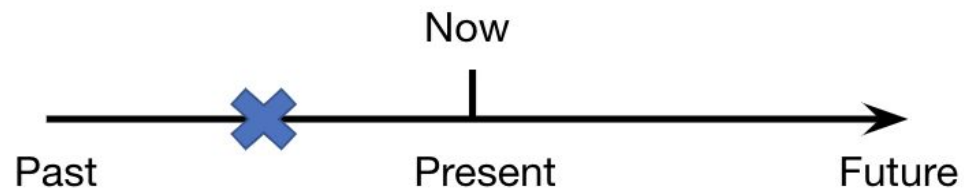
Adjectives: superlatives
subject + verb + the + superlative adjective + rest of sentence

Usage

Superlatives are used to compare things in quantity (how many of something) and quality (how good something is). They are used to describe an object that is more of something than all the others (*the biggest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). We usually use -est when it's a one or two syllable adjective. We use *most* with longer adjectives.

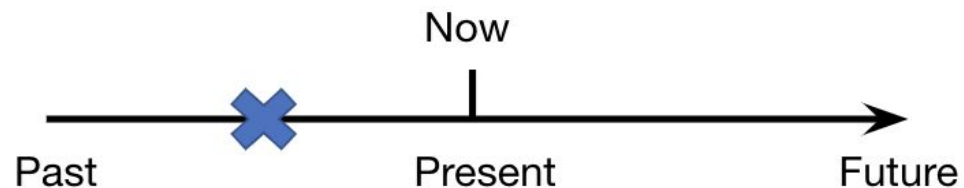
Other examples

Saleh is the fastest student in his class because he trains every day.
Mariam works in the biggest digital company in the UAE.
Helma has the most exciting job in her family, but she works a lot.



I've visited Dubai before, so I know where the interesting sights are.

Meaning	In the past, the speaker went to Dubai. This means that they can find exciting places to go in Dubai now.
Grammatical structure	Present perfect simple subject + have / has + past participle
Usage	We can use the present perfect simple to talk about an action that finished in the past but is still connected to the present. It focuses on the result of the previous action. In the example above, the speaker only knows Dubai now because they have been there in the past.
Other examples	<u>You've cleaned</u> your room, so you can go and ride your bike now. <u>Have you seen</u> those movies before? <u>I've searched</u> for more than three hours and still cannot find the house.

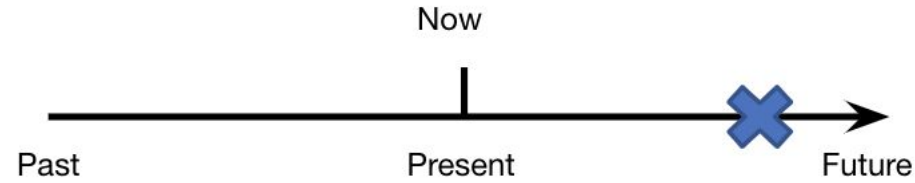


Have you ever been to the Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi?

Meaning	The speaker is asking someone if they have attended the Grand Mosque at any time in their life.
Grammatical structure	Present perfect simple (questions using 'ever') Have/Has + subject + ever + past participle
Usage	We can use present perfect simple with 'ever' to ask about someone's experiences in the past up to the present time.
Other examples	<u>Has he ever played</u> online games with his friends? <u>Have they ever watched</u> any Bollywood movies? <u>Has she ever eaten</u> sushi?



<p>My sister told me <u>that</u> the film would be released next week.</p>	
Meaning	The speaker's sister had told him/her in a previous conversation when the film is available.
Grammatical structure	Reported speech for present and future plans Subject + verb + that + noun clause
Usage	We use reported statements to repeat what someone had previously said. Reported statements use 'that' and a tense that is 'backshifted' (one step further into the past than the original speech). In the example above, the direct speech would be, "The film will be released next week." When we report it, we backshift 'will' to 'would'.
Other examples	Maryam reported <u>that</u> the company <u>would</u> be giving pay rises. My mother said <u>that</u> she <u>could</u> take us to the show. The manager said <u>that</u> the Dubai Opera House <u>would</u> be closed for a week.



It's going to rain tomorrow.

Meaning	The speaker is predicting that the weather in the future will be wet.
Grammatical structure	Future time (going to) subject + (to be) + going to + infinitive
Usage	In this case, 'going to' is used with the verb 'to be' and the infinitive of the main verb to talk about predicted future events and situations.
Other examples	They are <u>going to</u> win the competition next week. We are <u>going to</u> have a lot of fun at the restaurant later. He is <u>going to</u> get a good score in his exam.



Term 2: Preparation – Functional Language



Although I like social media, I try not to use it every day.

Even though I read the instructions, I could not set up my computer.

Shopping online is easy but going to the mall can be tiring.

Functional language point	Comparing and contrasting
Associated grammar	Adverbial linkers, subordinating conjunctions



After studying for three years, I got a first-class degree in media studies.

I heard that the UAE made an action movie in Media City.

As soon as I graduated, I got a job supporting a director.

Functional language point	Describing past experiences and events
Associated grammar	Past simple, past continuous, adjectives



I want to get a job as an events manager.

I hope to own my own social media platform someday.

I am planning on going to the cinema with my family this weekend.

Functional language point	Describing hopes and plans
Associated grammar	Future time (will / going to), time phrases



I love learning about anything in digital media.

I don't enjoy any kinds of sports.

I am crazy about travelling. I can't wait to travel again next year.

Functional language point	Expressing likes and dislikes
Associated grammar	Noun phrases, like + gerunds, like + to + infinitive, adverbs



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