



مؤسســة الإمـارات للتعليــم المدرسـي EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

## English Term 1 Coverage Level 6.2



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Level 6.2

Term 1 Academic Year 2022-2023





#### The Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language PowerPoint

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.

Although detailed, the slides within this PowerPoint 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.



### Term 1 Coverage





#### Term 1 Coverage

| Topic: Family                |  |   |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Lexis                        | Grammar  | Functional Language   |
| daily routines,<br>free time | Clauses and phrases: defining relative<br>clauses<br>Past time: past continuous<br>Present time: present continuous<br>Conjunctions: subordinating<br>Passive: present perfect passive | Describing habits, routines, tasks, and<br>jobs<br>Describing past experiences and<br>events<br>Describing people<br>Expressing opinion |



# Term 1: Preparation - Grammar

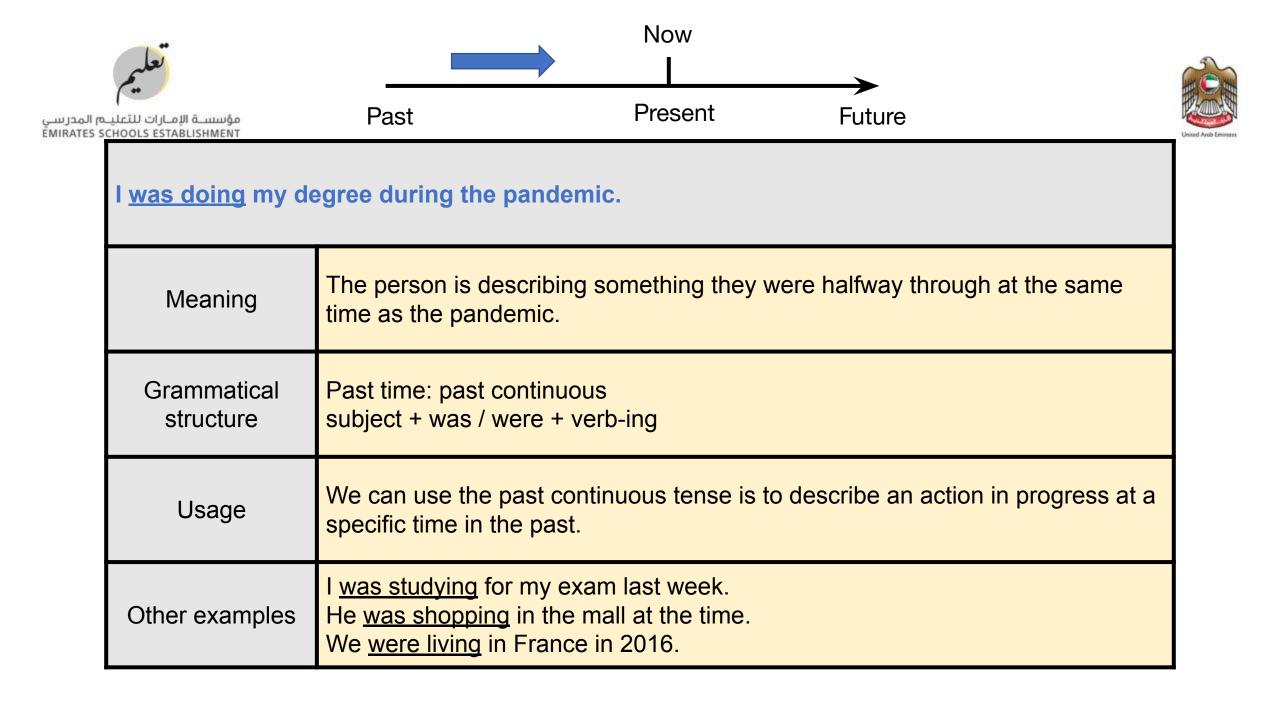


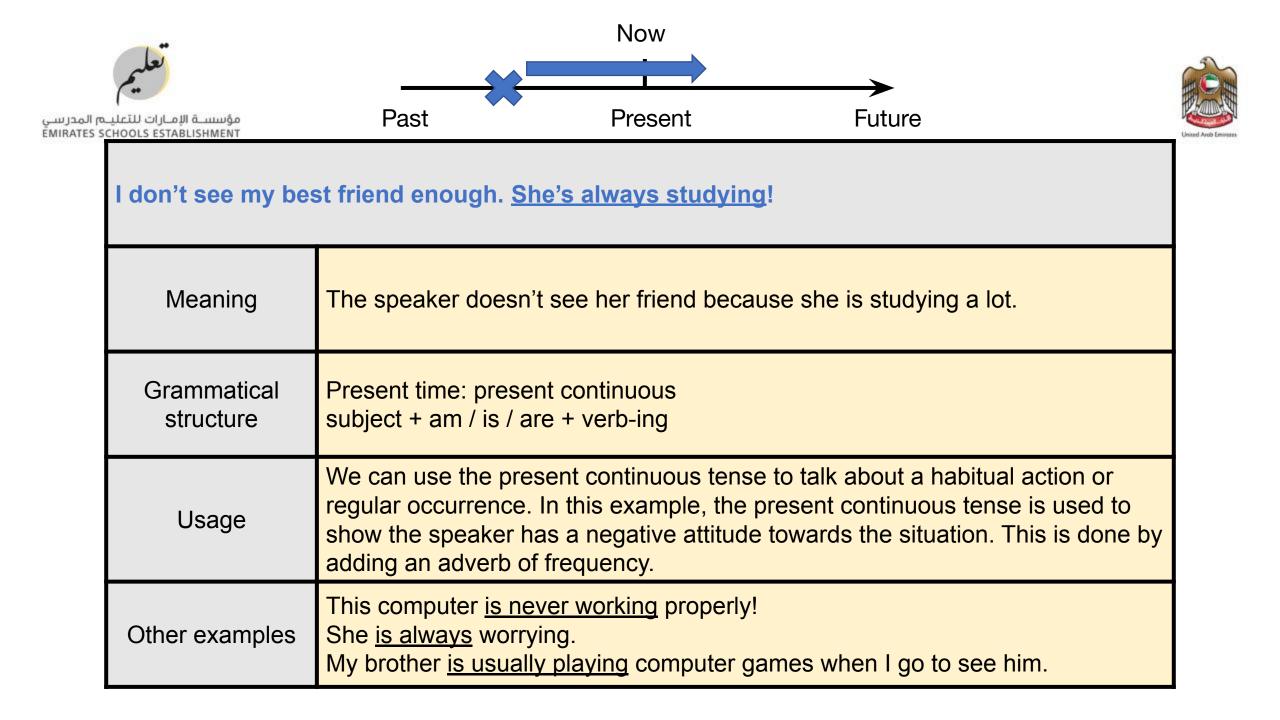
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#### This is the friend <u>whose sister is a doctor</u>.

| Meaning               | The speaker is saying she is talking about a specific friend by using a description of what her friend's sister does as her job.   |
|-----------------------|--|
| Grammatical structure | Clauses and phrases: defining relative clauses<br>noun + (relative pronoun) + rest of clause   |
| Usage                 | A defining relative clause gives us essential information about a noun (either<br>the subject or the object) within the sentence without which the sentence is not<br>clear. Defining relative clauses are often introduced with relative pronouns<br>'that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'whom'. We can also use 'when' and 'where' if the<br>clause is connected to the pronoun by a preposition. |
| Other examples        | The beach <u>where the turtles are</u> is in Ras al Khaimah.<br>The man <u>who you were looking for</u> has just left.<br>This is the book <u>that I read</u> .  |







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| It was raining <u>so hard</u> that we had to go inside. |   |
|---|---|
| Meaning   | The people went inside because of the rain.   |
| Grammatical structure                                   | Conjunctions: subordinating<br>so (adjective / quantifier) that + clause  |
| Usage   | We can use subordinating conjunctions with so+ adjectives / quantifiers and 'that' to emphasise the adjective and that it had a particular result.                                  |
| Other examples  | The ice cream was <u>so sweet that</u> I felt unwell.<br>After school, I was <u>so tired that</u> I went straight home.<br>The music was <u>so loud that</u> it gave me a headache. |





#### The movie <u>has already been seen</u> by many people in the class.

| Meaning               | Lots of people watched the movie.  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Grammatical structure | Passive: present perfect passive<br>object + has / have + (just / already) + been + past participle  |
| Usage                 | The present perfect is used to talk about actions or events that began in the past and continue up to or impact the present moment. The passive is used when we are more interested in the person or thing it happened to rather than who/what is doing the action. The object of the active sentence moves to the subject position of the passive sentence. 'Just' indicates that it happened recently. 'Already' indicates that someone did not expect it to happen. |
| Other examples        | <u>Has it already been collected?</u><br>The exams <u>have already been marked</u> .<br>He <u>has just been told</u> about it.   |



## **Term 1: Preparation – Functional Language**





| My sister Amal, who lives in Al Ain, is older than me. She is tall, with brown hair and brown eyes. She works as a teacher. She has worked in a school in Abu Dhabi for two years. Amal loves sports and she really enjoys running. |   |
|---|---|
| Functional language point   | Describing people   |
| Associated<br>grammar   | Personal / subject pronouns, defining and non-defining relative clauses, present simple passive, adjectives |





#### What do you do in your free time?

I go to visit my grandparents. I usually go every day.

What do you do there?

I sometimes help my grandmother to cook dinner. I also do gardening with my grandfather.

#### It's hard work, but it's good fun!

| Functional language point | Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs                  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Associated<br>grammar     | Wh- questions, present simple, adverbs of time and frequency |



| 그는 그는 것은 것은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같이 있다.  |   |
|--|---|
| What were you doing yesterday?   |   |
| In the morning, I was watching a movie with my parents, which was fun. Then in the         |   |
| evening, I was finishing my homework with my sisters. I had to give it to my teacher first |   |
| thing this morning.  |   |
| Functional language point  | Describing past experiences and events                      |
| Associated grammar   | Wh- questions, past time / past continuous, adverbs of time |





| In my opinion, yo                                       | u have made the right choice.   |
|---|---------------------------------|
| From my point of view, the exam was too easy.           |                                 |
| I'm certain that you will enjoy your new school.        |                                 |
| I strongly believe that computers make studying easier. |                                 |
| Functional language point                               | Expressing opinion              |
| Associated<br>grammar                                   | Pronouns, prepositional phrases |



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