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Years 1 / 2
As a means of communication, English will foster learner self-expression as well as appropriate interaction with peers and other interlocutors, which, in turn, will ensure access to universal culture through anglophone contexts.

As a subject matter, English will develop the learner’s analytical and critical skills required by the syllabus mainly by drawing upon prior and academic knowledge to comprehend and use language as a system orally and in written form.

Both as a means of communication and a subject of study, English will be a means and a way for using information, data and communication technology, be it at the individual or cooperative mode through efficient working procedures.

The diagram below shows how the targeted skills and strategies interrelate.
PRINCIPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS

- **The learner is at the core of the learning process.** S/he is seen as an intelligent human being who comes to class with an attitude toward the language and toward learning.

- **Language is seen as a means of communication** (interactional, transactional, and functional) rather than a set of decontextualized grammatical structures, word lists and isolated language skills.

- **Language is seen as a system** that has lexis, grammar as well as linguistic structures and patterns which can be used to create various discourse forms or text types. Knowledge of grammar and how it functions contribute to effective language use.

- The teaching-learning process should foster **learner independence** so that the learner may continue learning by himself/herself, beyond the programme.

- Language learning is seen as incidental but the teacher should create conditions conducive to learning.

**What follows from these considerations is that:**

- **The learner becomes an active user of English** in the contexts and activities proposed in each learning session rather than a passive recipient of input provided by the teacher.

- **The learner needs to understand how the language system works** and how language conventions can vary according to purpose, audience, context and culture and apply this knowledge in speech and writing in both formal and informal situations.

- **The learner’s participation and interaction** are important in learning the language and fostering self-confidence and social relationships among learners. Such relationships and interactions among learners within the context of learning English will nurture in learners a sense of their identity.

- **The teacher acts as a professional, creative manager** of classroom activities and of student learning.

- The language skills are developed as skill categories which comprise several subskills and strategies; their natural convergence and integration are basic principles to be implemented.

- **Learning sessions** serve not only to teach language items but also to develop new learning skills and strategies and / or help to transfer them from/to French and Arabic.

- **The topics and activities** interest the learners, challenge both their intelligence and their language ability and contribute to their linguistic and cognitive development.

- **Texts** are treated as representative of particular genres depending on the purpose and the target audience.
- **Words and structures** are presented in meaningful contexts.
- Language skills, lexis, grammatical structures, functions, text types and other language components are taught and **recycled at increasing levels of difficulty through the variation of activities and contexts.**

- **Assessment**
  - Learner assessment follows naturally from the teaching/learning activities done in class. It is both formative and summative, process and product oriented.
  - **Formative assessment is an ongoing process.** It is intended to help pupils in their development by providing information on what a learner can do as an English language learner/user in relation to the syllabus and its outcomes.
  - The learners’ positive **interdependence within cooperative/collaborative work** is developed through project work, portfolios, research and webquests.
  - **Summative** assessment is intended to be an indicator of learners’ achievement. It is carried out at the end of a period of study.

The following diagram shows the assessment aims and domains:

![Assessment Diagram]
**IN READING AND LISTENING**
The learner will be assessed on his/her ability to read / listen to various types of texts and
- Read / listen for gist
- scan for details
- distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information
- transfer information
- predict plausible outcomes
- guess meaning of words from context
- answer reference and inference questions
- evaluate and respond to evaluation
- react to content

**IN LANGUAGE**
The learner will be assessed on his/her ability to recognize/ use accurate grammatical structures and appropriate vocabulary at word, sentence and text levels.

**IN SPEAKING AND WRITING**
The learner will be assessed on his/her ability to:
- speak formally / informally to respond to an audience in a variety of contexts
- speak fluently in interactive communication
- speak/write and make presentations on a variety of topics using appropriate language for information and social interaction
- reinvest new words/expressions in one's speech or writing
- report, narrate incidents / events related to own experience in speech or writing
- use logical connectors, capitalization and punctuation marks correctly
- produce a piece of writing using appropriate layout and style

Assessment will encompass not only outcomes but also processes, progress achieved and efficiency of the procedures followed in both individual and collaborative modes.
First year
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RECOGNIZING TEXT COMPONENTS | 1. Recognize the relationship between form (pronunciation, intonation, syntax, linguistic exponents, punctuation, capitalization…) and meaning  
2. Recognize reduced forms of words and elliptical forms in grammatical units  
3. Recognize cohesive devices, discourse markers and advance organizers  
4. Recognize relations between parts of a text through cohesion devices (reference, conjunction, ellipsis, substitution and lexical cohesion : synonymy, hyponymy and collocation) |
| TRANSFERRING INFORMATION | 5. Respond to a sequence of directions  
6. Transfer information onto a table, diagram, chart, map, graph, form  
7. Map out an oral /written text |
| BUILDING VOCABULARY | 8. Identify core vocabulary items in a variety of texts  
9. Use paper or electronic dictionaries to check pronunciation, spelling or meaning and / or expand / refine own vocabulary  
10. Guess the meaning of unfamiliar words through context, context clues and word formation |
| INFERRING INFORMATION | 11. Identify implicit logical relations |
| MANAGING IDEAS AND INFORMATION | 12. Distinguish the main idea from supporting details  
13. Differentiate between relevant and irrelevant information  
14. Categorize ideas/information (general/specific, whole/part, sequence/step.)  
15. Identify logical relationships signalled by thought connectives  
16. Follow a sequence of events in narratives and descriptions, chronology in events and facts, steps in a process  
17. Tap on different sources to get specific information/answer specific questions  
18. Identify the communicative value of utterances / texts |
| APPLYING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES | 19. Select the strategy appropriate to one’s purpose and / or the nature of text.  
20. Build on prior acquisitions to further enhance learning  
21. Predict content and plausible outcomes from events described  
22. Skim a text to identify/infer the main idea through key words, topic sentences or beginnings/ends of paragraphs  
23. Scan for specific information |

EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS: see figures pages 4 and 5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Consolidate reading at a rate of 200 words per minute (timed reading to answer questions or perform a task)</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Develop autonomy in reading / listening to texts of different types / genres according to purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Acquire knowledge of the language (vocabulary, grammar and rules of discourse)</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Acquire knowledge of the language (vocabulary, grammar and rules of discourse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Acquire knowledge about a given topic</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Extract salient points for subsequent use in speaking/ writing tasks, portfolio or project work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Expand one’s knowledge of the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Develop awareness of aspects of the target culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Compare one’s culture to that conveyed in texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Develop appreciation of self, environment and culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Differentiate between fact and opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Judge the accuracy of information with respect to other sources and/or the reader’s knowledge of the world</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Evaluate information or ideas (express judgement if information is correct, reasonable, surprising, socially/morally acceptable, relevant, thought provoking, interesting, biased)</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Infer and evaluate the writer’s intention</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Demonstrate appreciation of different text types / genres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Demonstrate internalization of language, ideas and information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS**: see figures pages 4 and 5
SPEAKING / WRITING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Interacting
- Describing
- Summarizing
- Reporting
- Producing argumentative texts
- Developing organizational, analytical and collaborative skills
- Applying appropriate communication strategies

SPEAKING / WRITING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Make / respond to requests, invitations, offers, suggestions, apologies</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Express / respond to warning, threat, regret, blame, surprise, obligation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Enquire about / express agreement, disagreement, possibility, probability</td>
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<td>4. Give / write directions (using a map, a schedule, etc.)</td>
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<td>5. Make statements about facts/concrete situations</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Make simple hypothetical statements</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Support one’s opinion with arguments</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Ask for / give information appropriately according to context</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Compare objects, people, places, moods, feelings and attitudes</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Express opinion / make judgements about specific issues / topics</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Exchange information through telephone conversations, letters or e-mail messages</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Produce descriptions or captions to match illustrations related to a specific topic area</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Produce physical/moral description of self, family and friends</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Describe a sequence of actions, events and steps of a process with/without explicit cohesion</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Describe habits and conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Talk about future events and plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Describe one’s impressions, feelings, opinions (e.g., about one’s stay somewhere, a particular event or situation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Give a summary of the main points of an oral presentation / a written text</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Write guided summaries (notes, outline, gapped text)</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Report actions, incidents, events</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Produce reports from notes, observation, table, chart</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Persuade people to do something orally or in written form</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Reinvest new words/expressions from core vocabulary and new structures in one’s speech / writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Use logical connectors of addition, sequence, comparison/contrast, cause, consequence to achieve coherence</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Use language forms appropriate to different communicative situations (register)</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. Work in pairs / groups to perform a task such as solving a problem</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Select information from more than one source and reinvest it in speech or writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. Reinvest real world knowledge and experience in one's speech / writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Express one's appreciation of peers’ contribution (praise/tactful evaluation/interest)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>30. Select information from more than one source and reinvest it in speech or writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIMS</td>
<td>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Skills specific to speaking** | 33. Pronounce properly at word, sentence and discourse levels  
34. Produce appropriate intonation patterns in statements and questions  
35. Speak fluently in interactive situations without worrying too much about mistakes  
36. Recite rhymes and poems in an expressive manner  
37. Demonstrate appropriate use of social skills required in interactional contexts : Use conversational strategies for opening/closing conversations, taking turns, holding the floor, switching topics as well as repair and body language |
| **Skills specific to writing** | 38. Use capitalization and punctuation marks appropriately (capital letters, full stops, question / exclamation marks, commas.)  
39. Reinvest knowledge about text structure and its linguistic features in writing (imitate stories and extended texts read recently)  
40. Write an introductory / concluding sentence to a paragraph or short text  
41. Write as quickly as possible for a specified period of time without pausing to correct form  
42. Write a coherent essay (with an introduction, body and conclusion) from an outline  
43. Develop writing as a process: produce 4-5 compositions a year. Length varies from 130 to 180 words depending on task requirements  
Pre-writing : focus on task  
   a) define purpose for writing and target audience  
   b) generate ideas through brainstorming or other techniques  
   c) organize points / ideas, follow a model outline  
Composing, drafting: focus on meaning  
   a) write a first draft  
   b) share and respond (peer review)  
   c) revise, rewrite as many times as necessary  
Finalizing the product : focus on meaning and form  
   a) edit (follow a checklist to correct usage, spelling and punctuation).  
   b) use a dictionary to check spelling and usage and to select lexical substitutes  
   c) make final adjustments in content, format and layout  
44. Develop as an autonomous, creative writer through frequent personal writing (writing poetry, short stories, limericks, keeping a diary) |

**EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS : see figures pages 4 and 5**
## 1. TOPICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC AREAS</th>
<th>SUB TOPICS</th>
<th>MATERIALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY LIFE AND RELATIONSHIPS</td>
<td>family composition – boys and girls – feelings – love – cooperation – harassment – respect for others – altruism – solidarity – respect for others – honesty</td>
<td>• Linear texts: prose (descriptive, narrative, persuasive, expository, argumentative) poetry, fiction / non fiction, plays, newspaper articles, magazines, novels lectures, conversations, dialogues, monologues, dictionaries, thesaurus, books, bibliographic references, auditory texts, presentations, journals, diaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATING WITH OTHERS</td>
<td>correspondence – e-mail – chatrooms – club membership – friendship – penfriends</td>
<td>• Electronic media: educational TV programs, audio / video cassettes, CD ROMs, DVDs, software, Internet sites, online information…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTITUDES AND VALUES</td>
<td>civism – voluntary work – fair play – tolerance – standards of conduct – democracy – appropriate behaviour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOLOGY</td>
<td>quality of life – landscapes – seasons – environmental issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. GRAMMAR

1. Definite, indefinite articles: the + country; the + adjective = plural noun
2. WH words (how much, how many, whose, which)
3. Countable nouns vs. non-countable nouns
4. Some, any, no
5. Have got = have
6. Place of adjectives
7. The superlative (short and long forms)
8. Adverbs (adjective + LY)
9. Present continuous with future meaning
10. The present perfect (affirmative, negative and interrogative forms) with just, since and for
11. The past progressive
12. The future (will + verb) in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms
13. Genitive
14. Possessive pronouns
15. To + infinitive, in order to + infinitive
16. Irregular verbs
17. Prepositions + time expressions
18. Going to + verb = intention
19. Quantifiers (a few, a little, a lot)
20. The passive (present tense)
21. Reported speech (present tense; changing pronouns)
22. Compounding
23. Affixation
24. Let sb do sth / make sb do sth / have sb do sth / want sb to do sth
25. Reflexive pronouns
26. If + present á present; If + present á future
27. Would like + infinitive
28. Very + adj / too + adj / adj + enough
29. Relative clauses (who/which/that)
30. Still, no longer, any longer
31. Used to
32. Linkers (because, as a result, before, then, after, besides)
33. Either in end position (negative)
34. Modals (may, can must = deduction, could, might, should)
35. Be able to
36. So + adjective / adverb + that
37. More and more + adjective
3. COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS AND EXPONENTS

### 1. Imparting and seeking factual information

| Identifying | • Demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) + BE + NP  
|             | • Demonstrative adjectives (this, that: these, those) + N + BE + NP  
|             | • Personal pronouns (subject form) + BE + NP  
|             | • Declarative sentences  
|             | • Short answers (Yes, he is, etc.) |
| Describing, narrating, reporting | • Declarative sentences  
|                                | • Head-clause containing verb of saying (e.g. To say)  
|                                | • Thinking, etc + complement clause (indirect speech) |
| Correcting | • Same exponents as above; in addition: adverb no  
|            | • Negative sentences with not  
|            | • Sentences containing the negation-words never, no (adjective), nobody, nothing |
| Asking     | • Interrogative sentences (yes/no questions)  
|            | • Declarative sentences + question intonation  
|            | • Question-word sentences with: when / where / why / what (pronoun)  
|            | • Which (pronoun) / who / what (adjective) / which (adjective)  
|            | • How + far / much / long etc.  
|            | • Whose (pronoun and adjective)  
|            | • Tell me + sub-clause / tell me about + NP |

### 2. Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes

#### a) Expressing agreement and disagreement

| Agreement | • I agree / that's right / of course (not) / yes / certainly /  
|           | • Affirmative short answers (it is, I am, I can, he may, etc.) |
| Disagreement | • I don’t agree / I don't think so / No / That’s incorrect  
|             | • negative short answers |

| Inquiring about agreement or disagreement | • Do you agree? / Do you think so, too? / Don’t you agree? / Don’t you think so?  
|                                        | • short questions |

| Denying something | • No (adverb)  
|                   | • Negative sentences with not  
|                   | • Sentences containing the negation words never, no (adjective), nobody, nothing  
|                   | • Negative short answers |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accepting an offer or invitation</th>
<th>• Thank you / Yes, please / That will be very nice / With pleasure!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Declining an offer or invitation | • No, thank you  
|                                   | • I’m afraid I cannot... |

| Inquiring whether offer or invitation is accepted or declined | • Will you + VP (do it, come, etc.) ? |
|                                                               |                                      |
| Offering to do something | • Can I + VP |

| Stating whether one remembers or has forgotten something or someone | • I remember / I don't remember + noun (-group)/pronoun  
|                                                                  | • I remember / I don't remember + gerund  
|                                                                  | • I remember / I don't remember + that + clause  
|                                                                  | • I have forgotten (to bring my glasses etc) |

| Inquiring whether someone remembers or has forgotten something or someone | • Do you remember + noun (-group)/ pronoun ?  
|                                                                         | • Do you remember + gerund ?  
|                                                                         | • Do you remember + that-clause ?  
|                                                                         | • Have you forgotten to (bring your glasses, etc.) ? |
### b) Expressing whether something is considered possible or impossible

| Possibility | • NP + can + VP  
|             | • It is possible + ø  
| Impossibility | • NP + cannot + VP  
|              | • It is impossible  

| Inquiring whether something is considered possible or impossible | • Is it possible + ø / Can + NP + VP  

| Expressing capability and incapability | • NP + can + VP  
|                                      | • NP + cannot + VP  
|                                      | • NP + BE able to + VP  
|                                      | • NP + BE not able to + VP  
|                                      | • NP + BE unable to + VP  

| Inquiring about capability or incapability | • Can + NP + VP  
|                                           | • Cannot + NP + VP  
|                                           | • BE + NP + able to + VP  
|                                           | • BE not + NP + able to + VP  
|                                           | • BE + NP + unable to + VP  

| Expressing whether something is considered a logical conclusion (deduction) | • So + declarative sentence  

| Expressing how certain / uncertain one is of something | • I am sure / certain + ø / that clause  
|                                                       | • I think + so  
|                                                       | • I think that + clause  
|                                                       | • Perhaps...  
|                                                       | • NP + may + VP  
|                                                       | • I am not sure + ø / that clause  
|                                                       | • I don’t think + so  
|                                                       | • I don’t believe + noun (-group) / pronoun  
|                                                       | • NP + cannot + VP  

| Inquiring about how certain / uncertain others are of something | • Are you (quite) sure + ø / that clause ?  
|                                                                | • Do you think + ø / that clause ?  

| Expressing one is / is not obliged to do something | • I must + VP (similarly with we)  

| Inquiring whether one is obliged to do something | • Must I + VP (similarly with we)  

| Expressing others are / are not obliged to do something | • You must (not) + VP  
|                                                        | • NP + must (not) + VP (other persons)  
|                                                        | • It is (not) necessary  

### c) Giving and seeking permission to do something

| Giving permission | • You may / can + VP(answering a request)  
|                   | • Of course / of course you may  
|                   | • (That’s) all right  
| Seeking permission | • May I / can I + VP ?  
|                    | • Let me + VP  
|                    | • Do you mind + if- clause ?  
| Stating that permission is withheld | • NP + must not + VP  
|                                   | • Don't + VP  

18/78
### 3. Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes

| **Expressing pleasure, liking** | • This is very nice (/pleasant)  
• I like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much  
• I enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much  
• I love + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much  
• A very good + noun |
|---|---|
| **Expressing displeasure** | • This is not very nice / pleasant  
• I don’t like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much / at all  
• I don’t enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much / at all  
• I hate noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub>/ V<sub>to</sub> |
| **Inquiring about pleasure, liking, displeasure, dislike** | • Do / Don’t you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub>/ V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Do / Don’t you enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub>/ V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Would you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>? |
| **Expressing surprise** | • This is a surprise!  
• Fancy +V<sub>ing</sub>...  
• How nice + V<sub>to</sub>  
• What a surprise! / it's surprising! / I'm surprised + that-clause |
| **Expressing hope** | • I hope + so / that-clause |
| **Expressing satisfaction** | • This is very good / nice  
• It's (quite) all right now  
• **This is just what (I want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind** |
| **Expressing dissatisfaction** | • I don’t like this  
• This is not right yet  
• **This is not what I (want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind** |
| **Inquiring about satisfaction or dissatisfaction** | • Is it all right now?  
• Do you like this?  
• **Is this what you (want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind?** |
| **Expressing disappointment** | • That's a (great) pity  
• I'm very sorry + V<sub>to</sub> |
| **Expressing fear or worry** | • I'm afraid I'm worried (+ about NP)  
• Are you afraid?  
• Are you worried?  
• **You aren't afraid, are you?** |
| **Inquiring about fear or worry** | • Are you going + V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Will you + V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Are you thinking of + V<sub>inf</sub>? |
| **Expressing preference** | • I prefer + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub>  
• I’d rather + V<sub>inf</sub> ... (than) |
| **Inquiring about preference** | • Which do you prefer?  
• Would you prefer + V<sub>ing</sub> |
| **Expressing gratitude** | • Thank you (very much (indeed))  
• It is / was very nice of you (+ V<sub>to</sub>)  
• It is / was very kind of you (+ V<sub>to</sub>) |
| **Expressing sympathy** | • I am (so) sorry / glad / delighted + V<sub>to</sub> |
| **Expressing intention** | • I'm going + V<sub>to</sub>  
• I’ll + V<sub>inf</sub>  
• I'm thinking of + V<sub>ing</sub> |
| **Inquiring about intention** | • Are you going + V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Will you + V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Are you thinking of + V<sub>inf</sub>? |
| **Expressing want, desire** | • I want + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>  
• I’d like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>  
• **May I have + noun (group) / pronoun (,please)?** |
| **Inquiring about want, desire** | • Do you want + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>  
• Would you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub> |
### 4. Expressing and finding out moral attitudes

**Apologizing**
- I am (very) sorry
- Excuse me, please
- I do apologize

**Granting forgiveness**
- That's all right / it's all right now
- It doesn't matter (at all)

**Expressing approval**
- Good! / Excellent! / That's fine!

**Expressing disapproval**
- It's not very nice
- You shouldn't + V
- You shouldn’t + have + V

**Inquiring about approval or disapproval**
- Is this all right?
- Do you think this is all right?

**Expressing appreciation**
- (It's) very good / (It's) very nice

**Expressing regret**
- That's a (great) pity
- I am so / very sorry + that-clause
- I am so / very sorry + if-clause

**Expressing indifference**
- It doesn't matter
- I don't care
- I don't mind ø / I don't mind + if-clause

### 5. Getting things done (suasion)

**Suggesting a course of action (including the speaker)**
- Let's + VP
- What about + V
- We could + VP
- We might + VP

**Requesting others to do something**
- Please + VP / Could you (please) + VP / Would you (please) + VP
- Can I have + NP + V?

**Inviting others to do something**
- What / how about + NP / V?
- Would you like + V?

**Advising others to do something**
- Why don't you + VP
- You should + VP

**Warning others to take care or to refrain from doing something**
- Be careful!
- Mind + NP! (e.g. Mind your head!)
- Don't + VP
- Look out!

**Instructing or directing others to do something**
- Imperative sentences

### 6. Socializing using language

**Greeting when meeting people**
- Hello / good morning (afternoon/evening)
- Hello / how are you?
- (I'm fine, thank you) how are you?
- I'm very well, thank you, and how are you?

**Greeting when introducing people and when being introduced**
- This is …
- I'd like you to meet …
- Hello / How do you do (response)

**Taking leave**
- Good-bye / bye-bye / good night / cheerio
- I'll see you tomorrow (/next week, etc.)

**Attracting attention**
- Excuse me…

**Proposing a toast**
- Here's to… / cheers

NB: Exponents in **bold type** are new to the learners.
Second year
PREAMBLE

The present English programme for second year secondary education students is a common core programme designed for all branches i.e. Arts, Economics and Services, Sciences and Technology. Provision has been made to ensure that the targeted aims, skills, strategies and the linguistic content are common to learners in all branches. Nevertheless, at the implementation level, the specific features of the Arts and the Economics and Services branches are catered for through appropriate topics, text types and the required relevant activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RECOGNIZING TEXT COMPONENTS | 1. Recognize the relationship between form (pronunciation, intonation, syntax, linguistic exponents, punctuation, capitalization…) and meaning  
2. Recognize reduced forms of words and elliptical forms in grammatical units  
3. Recognize cohesive devices, discourse markers and advance organizers  
4. Recognize relations between parts of a text through cohesion devices (reference, conjunction, ellipsis, substitution and lexical cohesion: synonymy, hyponymy and collocation) |
| TRANSFERRING INFORMATION | 5. Respond to a sequence of directions  
6. Transfer information onto a table, diagram, chart, map, graph, form  
7. **Paraphrase chunks of familiar texts**  
8. **Map out an oral/written text** |
| BUILDING VOCABULARY | 9. Identify core vocabulary items in a variety of texts  
10. Use paper or electronic dictionaries to check pronunciation, spelling or meaning and/or expand/refine own vocabulary  
11. Guess the meaning of unfamiliar words through context, context clues and word formation |
| INFERRING INFORMATION | 12. Identify implicit logical relations  
13. **Infer connections between events**  
14. **Deduce causes and effects from events described** |
| MANAGING IDEAS AND INFORMATION | 15. Distinguish the main idea from supporting details  
16. Differentiate between relevant and irrelevant information  
17. Categorize ideas/information (general/specific, whole/part, sequence/step.)  
18. **Demonstrate understanding of extended messages of various types**  
19. Identify logical relationships signalled by thought connectives  
20. Follow a sequence of events in narratives and descriptions, chronology in events and facts, steps in a process  
21. Tap on different sources to get specific information/answer specific questions  
22. Identify the communicative value of utterances/texts |
| APPLYING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES | 23. Select the strategy appropriate to one’s purpose and/or the nature of text.  
24. Build on prior acquisitions to further enhance learning  
25. Predict content and plausible outcomes from events described  
26. Skim a text to identify/infer the main idea through key words, topic sentences or beginnings/ends of paragraphs  
27. Scan for specific information  
28. **Make notes to get an outline** |

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1 Skills and strategies in bold type are new.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
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</table>
| APPLYING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES | 29. Consolidate reading at a rate of 200 words per minute (timed reading to answer questions or perform a task)  
30. Develop autonomy in reading / listening to texts of different types / genres according to purpose |
| EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE | 31. Acquire knowledge of the language (vocabulary, grammar and rules of discourse)  
32. Acquire knowledge about a given topic  
33. Extract salient points for subsequent use in speaking/ writing tasks, portfolio or project work  
34. Expand one’s knowledge of the world  
35. **Develop awareness of aspects of the target culture**  
36. Compare one’s culture to that conveyed in texts  
37. Develop appreciation of self, environment and culture |
| DEVELOPING AND DEMONSTRATING CRITICAL THINKING | 38. Differentiate between fact and opinion  
39. Judge the accuracy of information with respect to other sources and/or the reader’s knowledge of the world  
40. Distinguish between factual statements, ironical statements or exaggeration  
41. Evaluate information or ideas (express judgement if information is correct, reasonable, surprising, socially/morally acceptable, relevant, thought provoking, interesting, biased)  
42. Infer and evaluate the writer’s intention  
43. Demonstrate appreciation of different text types / genres  
44. Demonstrate internalization of language, ideas and information |

**EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS:** see figures 2 and 3 pages 5 and 6
SPEAKING / WRITING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Applying appropriate communication strategies
- Developing organizational, analytical and collaborative skills
- Producing argumentative texts
- Reporting
- Interacting
- Describing
- Summarizing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| INTERACTING          | 1. Make / respond to requests, invitations, offers, suggestions, apologies  
                       | 2. Express / respond to warning, threat, regret, blame, surprise, obligation  
                       | 3. Enquire about / express agreement, disagreement, possibility, probability  
                       | 4. Give / write directions (using a map, a schedule, etc.)  
                       | 5. Make statements about facts/concrete situations  
                       | 6. Make **elaborate** hypothetical statements  
                       | 7. Support one’s opinion with arguments  
                       | 8. Ask for / give information appropriately according to context  
                       | 9. Compare objects, people, places, moods, feelings and attitudes  
                       | 10. Express opinion / make judgements about specific issues / topics  
                       | 11. Exchange information through telephone conversations, letters or e-mail messages, **telegrams, fax messages** |
| DESCRIBING           | 12. Produce descriptions or captions to match illustrations related to a specific topic area  
                       | 13. Produce physical/moral description of self, family and friends  
                       | 14. Describe a sequence of actions, events and steps of a process with/without explicit cohesion  
                       | 15. Describe habits and conditions  
                       | 16. Talk about future events and plans  
                       | 17. Describe one’s impressions, feelings, opinions (e.g., about one’s stay somewhere, a particular event or situation) |
| SUMMARISING          | 18. Write guided summaries (notes, outline, gapped text)  
                       | 19. Give a summary of the main points of an oral presentation / a written text |
| REPORTING            | 20. Report actions, incidents, events  
                       | 21. Produce reports from notes, observation, table, chart |
| PRODUCING ARGUMENTATIVE TEXTS | 22. Make a case  
                       | 23. Persuade people to do something orally or in written form  
                       | 24. Defend a cause, a claim |

EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS: see figures 2 and 3 page 5 and 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONAL, ANALYTICAL AND COLLABORATIVE SKILLS** | 25. Reinvest new words/expressions from core vocabulary and new structures in one’s speech/writing  
26. Use logical connectors of addition, sequence, comparison/contrast, cause, consequence to achieve coherence  
27. Use language forms appropriate to different communicative situations (register)  
28. Produce an outline for a description, a narration, an argumentation or a comparison/contrast essay/talk  
29. Select information from more than one source and reinvest it in speech or writing |
| **APPLYING APPROPRIATE COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES** | 30. Work in pairs/groups to perform a task such as solving a problem  
31. Reinvest real world knowledge and experience in one's speech/writing  
32. Express one's appreciation of peers’ contribution (praise/tactful evaluation/interest)  
**Skills specific to speaking:**  
33. Pronounce properly at word, sentence and discourse levels  
34. Produce appropriate intonation patterns in statements and questions  
35. Speak fluently in interactive situations without worrying too much about mistakes  
36. Recite rhymes and poems in an expressive manner  
37. Demonstrate appropriate use of social skills required in interactional contexts: Use conversational strategies for opening/closing conversations, taking turns, holding the floor, switching topics as well as repair and body language  
**Skills specific to writing:**  
38. Use capitalization and punctuation marks appropriately (capital letters, full stops, question/exclamation marks, commas.)  
39. Write notes and memos (explanations, apologies, arrangements, enquiries and requests)  
40. Reinvest knowledge about text structure and its linguistic features in writing (imitate stories and extended texts read recently)  
41. Write an introductory/concluding sentence to a paragraph or short text  
42. Write as quickly as possible for a specified period of time without pausing to correct form  
43. Write a coherent essay (with an introduction, body and conclusion) from an outline |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIMS</th>
<th>SKILLS AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44. <strong>Consolidate</strong> writing as a process: produce 4-5 compositions a year. Length varies from 130 to 180 words depending on task requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-writing</strong>: focus on task</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) define purpose for writing and target audience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) generate ideas through brainstorming or other techniques</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) organize points / ideas, follow a model outline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composing, drafting</strong>: focus on meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) write a first draft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) share and respond (peer review)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) revise, rewrite as many times as necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finalizing the product</strong>: focus on meaning and form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) edit (follow a checklist to correct usage, spelling and punctuation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) use a dictionary to check spelling / usage and to select lexical substitutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) make final adjustments in content, format and layout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Develop as an autonomous, creative writer through frequent personal writing (writing poetry, short stories, limericks, keeping a diary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS: see figures 2 and 3 pages 5 and 6*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC AREAS</th>
<th>SUB TOPICS</th>
<th>MATERIALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY LIFE AND RELATIONSHIPS</td>
<td>family composition – boys and girls – feelings – love – cooperation – harassment – respect for others – altruism – solidarity – honesty</td>
<td>• <strong>Linear texts:</strong> prose (descriptive, narrative, persuasive, expository, argumentative) poetry, fiction / non fiction, plays, newspaper articles, magazines, novels lectures, conversations, dialogues, monologues, dictionaries, thesaurus, books, bibliographic references, auditory texts, presentations, journals, diaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td>computers – Internet – mobile phones – multimedia – inventions – genetic engineering – communications technologies – medicine – research – health</td>
<td>• <strong>Non-linear texts:</strong> brochures, maps, graphs, cartoons, menus, charts, shopping lists, tickets, timetables, news casts…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATING WITH OTHERS</td>
<td>correspondence – e-mail – chatrooms – club membership – friendship – penfriends</td>
<td>• <strong>Electronic media:</strong> educational TV programs, audio / video cassettes, CD roms, DVDs, software, Internet sites, online information…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATTITUDES AND VALUES</td>
<td>civism – voluntary work – fair play – tolerance – standards of conduct – democracy – appropriate behaviour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOLOGY</td>
<td>quality of life – landscapes – seasons – environmental issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the topic areas common to all branches. The following topics supplement the common core programme for the **Economics & Services** branch:

**Business:**
- Advertising
- Offices
- Office work
- Businesses
- Business correspondence
- Purchasing power
- Accountancy

**Employment:**
- Industrial relations
- Employment and training
- Parental leave
- Job hunting

The **Arts** branch programme includes:
- five or six 600-word extracts adapted from a major contemporary literary work
- five or six samples of literary genres: poems, short stories and excerpts from plays.
2. GRAMMAR

1. Definite, indefinite articles; the + country; the + adjective = plural
2. WH words (how much, how many, whose, which)
3. Countable, non-countable nouns
4. Some, any, no, someone, somebody, something, somewhere; no one, nobody, nothing, nowhere; anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere in interrogative and negative sentences
5. Positive sentence with negative tag; negative sentence with positive tag
6. Have got = have
7. Place of adjectives
8. The superlative (short and long forms)
9. Regular and irregular adverbs
10. Present continuous with future meaning
11. Going to + verb = intention
12. The future (will + verb) in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms
13. The present perfect (affirmative, negative and interrogative forms) with just, since, for, already, yet and adverbs of frequency
14. The present perfect continuous
15. The simple past with ago, then, at that time
16. Used to
17. Irregular verbs
18. Wish + simple past
19. Like/enjoy/avoid/practise doing something
20. The past progressive
21. The past perfect
22. The genitive with distance and duration
23. Possessive pronouns
24. To + infinitive, in order to + infinitive, so that + clause
25. Prepositions + time expressions
26. Quantifiers (a few, a little, a lot)
27. The passive (past tense)
28. Reported speech (present tense; past tense; changing pronouns)
29. Compounding
30. Affixation
31. Let sb do sth / make sb do sth / have sb do sth / want sb to do sth
32. Reflexive pronouns
33. If + present → present; If + present → future; if + simple past → present conditional
34. Would like + infinitive; would like + noun phrase + full infinitive
35. Quite + adjective; very + adj; too + adj; enough
36. So + adjective/adverb + that
37. Relative clauses with who, that, which, where, when and whose
38. Still, no longer, no more, any longer, any more
39. Linkers (therefore, as a result, that’s why, before, then, after, besides, moreover)
40. Either in end position (negative)
41. Not only…. but also
42. Modals (may, can, must = deduction, could, might, should, ought to, had better, needn’t, should have)
43. Be able to, be capable of
44. More and more + adjective, less and less + adjective
45. The more…. the more
# 3. COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS AND EXPONENTS

## 1. Imparting and seeking factual information

| Identifying | • Demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) + BE + NP  
|             | • Demonstrative adjectives (this, that: these, those)  + N + BE + NP  
|             | • Personal pronouns (subject form) + BE + NP  
|             | • Declarative sentences  
|             | • Short answers (*Yes, he is, etc.*)  
| Describing, narrating, reporting | • **Declarative sentences**  
|             | • **Head-clause containing verb of saying** (e.g. *To say*)  
|             | • **Thinking, etc** + complement clause (indirect speech)  
| Correcting | • Same exponents as above; in addition: adverb no  
|             | • Negative sentences with not  
|             | • Sentences containing the negation-words never, no (adjective), nobody, nothing  
| Asking | • Interrogative sentences (yes/no questions)  
|             | • Declarative sentences + question intonation  
|             | • Question-word sentences with: when / where / why / what (pronoun)  
|             | • Which (pronoun) / who / what (adjective) / which (adjective)  
|             | • How + far / much / long etc.  
|             | • Whose (pronoun and adjective)  
|             | • **Tell me** + sub-clause / **tell me about** + NP  

## 2. Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes

### a) Expressing agreement and disagreement

| Agreement | • *I agree* / *that's right* / *of course (not)* / yes / certainly /  
|           | • Affirmative short answers (it is, I am, I can, he may, etc.)  
| Disagreement | • *I don’t agree* / *I don’t think* so / No / That’s incorrect  
|             | • Negative short answers  
| Inquiring about agreement or disagreement | • Do you agree? / Do you think so, too? / *Don't you agree?* / *Don't you think so?*  
|             | • short questions  
| Denying something | • No (adverb)  
|             | • Negative sentences with not  
|             | • Sentences containing the negation words *never, no* (adjective), *nobody, nothing*  
| Accepting an offer or invitation | • *Thank you* / *Yes, please* / *That will be very nice* / *With pleasure!*  
| Declining an offer or invitation | • *No, thank you*  
|             | • *I’m afraid I cannot...*  
| Inquiring whether offer or invitation is accepted or declined | • *Will you* + VP (do it, come, etc.)  
| Offering to do something | • Can I + VP  
| Stating whether one remembers or has forgotten something or someone | • *I remember* / *I don't remember* + noun (-group)/pronoun  
|             | • *I remember* / *I don't remember* + gerund  
|             | • *I remember* / *I don't remember* + that + clause  
|             | • I have forgotten (to bring my glasses etc)  
| Inquiring whether someone, remembers or has forgotten something or someone | • Do you remember + noun (-group)/ pronoun  
|             | • Do you remember + gerund  
|             | • Do you remember + that-clause  
|             | • Have you forgotten to (bring your glasses, etc.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b) Expressing whether something is considered possible or impossible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Possibility** | • NP + can + VP  
|                  | • It is possible + ø |
| **impossibility** | • NP + cannot + VP  
|                  | • It is impossible |
| **Inquiring whether something is considered possible or impossible** | • Is it possible + ø / Can + NP + VP |
| **Expressing capability and incapability** | • NP + can + VP  
|                  | • NP + cannot + VP  
|                  | • NP + BE able to + VP  
|                  | • NP + BE not able to + VP  
|                  | • NP + BE unable to + VP  
| **Inquiring about capability or incapability** | • Can + NP + VP  
|                  | • Cannot + NP + VP  
|                  | • BE + NP + able to + VP  
|                  | • BE not + NP + able to + VP  
|                  | • BE + NP + unable to + VP  
| **Expressing whether something is considered a logical conclusion (deduction)** | • So + declarative sentence  
| **Expressing how certain / uncertain one is of something** | • I am sure / certain + ø / that clause  
|                  | • I think + so  
|                  | • I think that + clause  
|                  | • Perhaps...  
|                  | • NP + may + VP  
|                  | • I am not sure + ø / that clause  
|                  | • I don’t think + so  
|                  | • I don't believe + noun (-group) / pronoun  
|                  | • NP + cannot + VP  
| **Inquiring about how certain / uncertain others are of something** | • Are you (quite) sure + ø / that clause ?  
|                  | • Do you think + ø / that clause ?  
| **Expressing, one is / is not obliged to do something** | • I must + VP (similarly with we)  
| **Inquiring whether one is obliged to do something** | • Must I + VP (similarly with we) ?  
| **Expressing others are / are not obliged to do something** | • You must (not) + VP  
|                  | • NP + must (not) + VP (other persons)  
|                  | • It is (not) necessary  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c) Giving and seeking permission to do something</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Giving permission** | • You may / can + VP(answering a request)  
|                    | • Of course / of course you may  
|                    | • (That's) all right  
| **Seeking permission** | • May I / can I + VP ?  
|                        | • Let me + VP  
|                        | • Do you mind + if-clause ?  
| **Stating that permission is withheld** | • NP + must not + VP  
|                        | • Don't + VP  

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3. Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes

**Expressing pleasure, liking**
- This is very nice (/pleasant)
- I like + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) + very much
- I enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) + very much
- I love + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) + very much
- A very good + noun

**Expressing displeasure**
- This is not very nice / pleasant
- I don’t like + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) + very much / at all
- I don’t enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) + very much / at all
- I hate noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) / \(V_{\text{to}}\)

**Inquiring about pleasure, liking, displeasure, dislike**
- Do / Don’t you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) / \(V_{\text{to}}\)
- Do / Don’t you enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\) / \(V_{\text{to}}\)
- Would you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{to}}\)

**Expressing surprise**
- This is a surprise!
- Fancy +\(V_{\text{ing}}\)...
- How nice + \(V_{\text{to}}\)
- What a surprise! / it's surprising! / I'm surprised + that-clause

**Expressing hope**
- I hope + so / that-clause

**Expressing satisfaction**
- This is very good / nice
- It's (quite) all right now
- This is just what (I want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind

**Expressing dissatisfaction**
- I don’t like this
- This is not right yet
- This is not what I (want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind

**Inquiring about satisfaction or dissatisfaction**
- Is it all right now?
- Do you like this?
- Is this what you (want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind?

**Expressing disappointment**
- That's a (great) pity
- I'm very sorry + \(V_{\text{to}}\)

**Expressing fear or worry**
- I'm afraid I I'm worried (+ about NP)

**Inquiring about fear or worry**
- Are you afraid?
- Are you worried?
- You aren't afraid, are you?

**Expressing preference**
- I prefer + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{ing}}\)
- I'd rather + \(V_{\text{inf}}\) ... (than)

**Inquiring about preference**
- Which do you prefer?
- Would you prefer + \(V_{\text{ing}}\)

**Expressing gratitude**
- Thank you (very much (indeed))
- It is / was very nice of you (+ \(V_{\text{to}}\))
- It is / was very kind of you (+ \(V_{\text{to}}\))

**Expressing sympathy**
- I am (so) sorry / glad / delighted + \(V_{\text{to}}\)

**Expressing intention**
- I'm going + \(V_{\text{to}}\)
- I'll + \(V_{\text{inf}}\)
- I'm thinking of + \(V_{\text{ing}}\)

**Inquiring about intention**
- Are you going + \(V_{\text{to}}\) ?
- Will you + \(V_{\text{inf}}\) ?
- Are you thinking of + \(V_{\text{inf}}\) ?

**Expressing want, desire**
- I want + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{to}}\)
- I’d like + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{to}}\)
- May I have + noun (group) / pronoun (.please)?

**Inquiring about want, desire**
- Do you want + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{to}}\)
- Would you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / \(V_{\text{to}}\)
4. Expressing and finding out moral attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Apoloizing</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am (very) sorry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me, please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do apologize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Granting forgiveness</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That's all right / it’s all right now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It doesn't matter (at all)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expressing approval</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good! / Excellent! / That's fine!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expressing disapproval</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's not very nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You shouldn't + V inf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Inquiring about approval or disapproval</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is this all right?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think this is all right?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expressing appreciation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(It's) very good / (It's) very nice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expressing regret</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am so / very sorry + that-clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am so / very sorry + if-clause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expressing indifference</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It doesn't matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't mind ø / I don't mind + if-clause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Getting things done (suasion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Suggesting a course of action</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Let's + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What about + V ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We could + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We might + VP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Requesting others to do something</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please + VP / Could you (please) + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you (please) + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I have + NP + V ed (+, please)?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Inviting others to do something</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What / how about + NP / V ing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you like + V to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Advising others to do something</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why don't you + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should + VP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Warning others to take care or to refrain from doing something</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be careful!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mind + NP! (e.g. Mind your head!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look out!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Instructing or directing others to do something</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperative sentences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Socializing using language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Greeting when meeting people</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello / good morning (afternoon/evening)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello / how are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I'm fine, thank you) how are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm very well, thank you, and how are you?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Greeting when introducing people and when being introduced</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'd like you to meet …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello / How do you do (response)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Taking leave</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good-bye / bye-bye / good night / cheerio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'll see you tomorrow / (next week, etc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Attracting attention</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Proposing a toast</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Here's to... / cheers / ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Exponents in **bold type** are new to the learners.
Years 3 / 4
The present English programme for secondary education students is a common core programme intended for all sections (Languages, Humanities, Economics and Management, Trade and Business, Maths, Experimental Sciences, Technology Sciences, Computer Science and Multimedia and Industrial Computing). At the implementation level, however, the specific features of the Languages and Humanities sections are catered for through additional appropriate topics, text types and activities to be covered in the additional time allotted to these sections.
As a means of communication, English will foster learner self-expression as well as appropriate interaction with peers and other interlocutors, which, in turn, will ensure access to universal culture through anglophone contexts.

As a subject matter, English will develop the learner’s analytical and critical skills required by the syllabus mainly by drawing upon prior and academic knowledge to comprehend and use language as a system orally and in written form.

Both as a means of communication and a subject of study, English will be a means to collect information, process data and use communication technology, be it at the individual or cooperative modes through efficient working procedures.

The diagram below shows how the targeted skills and strategies interrelate.
PRINCIPLES, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

- The learner is at the core of the learning process. S/he is seen as an intelligent human being who comes to class with an attitude toward the language and toward learning.
- Language is seen as a means of communication (interactional, transactional and functional) rather than a set of decontextualized grammatical structures, word lists and isolated language skills.
- Language is seen as a system that has lexis, grammar as well as linguistic structures and patterns which can be used to create various discourse forms or text types. Knowledge of grammar and how it functions contribute to effective language use.
- The teaching / learning process should foster learner independence to enable the learner to use English effectively both in its spoken and written forms so that he/she may continue learning by himself/herself, beyond the programme.
- Language learning is seen as incidental but the teacher should create conditions conducive to learning.

What follows from these considerations is that:

- The learner becomes an active user of English in the contexts and activities proposed in each lesson rather than a passive recipient of input provided by the teacher.
- The learner needs to understand how the language system works and how language conventions can vary according to purpose, audience, context and culture and apply this knowledge in speech and writing in both formal and informal situations.
- The learner’s participation and interaction are important in learning the language and fostering self-confidence and social relationships among learners. Such relationships and interactions among learners within the context of learning English will nurture in learners positive values and a sense of identity.
- The teacher acts as a professional, creative manager of classroom activities and of student learning.
- The language skills are developed as skill categories which comprise several subskills and strategies; their natural convergence is a basic principle to be implemented.
- Lessons serve not only to teach language items but also to develop new learning skills and strategies and/or help to transfer them from/to French and Arabic.
- Project work activities, portfolios, research and web quests are meant to foster socio-psychological skills, research strategies and learner autonomy.
- The topics and activities interest the learners, challenge both their intelligence and their language ability and contribute to their linguistic and cognitive development.
- **Texts** are treated as representative of particular **genres** depending on the purpose and the target audience.
- **Words and structures** are presented in **meaningful contexts**.
- Language skills, lexis, grammatical structures, functions, text types and other language components are taught and **recycled at increasing levels of difficulty through the variation of activities and contexts**.
- **Assessment**
  - Learner assessment follows naturally from the teaching/learning activities done in class. It is **both formative and summative, process and product oriented**.
  - **Formative assessment is an ongoing process**. It is intended to help pupils in their development by providing information on what a learner can do as an English language learner / user in relation to the syllabus and its outcomes.
  - Learner assessment is part of the learning process.
  - Summative assessment is intended to be an indicator of learners’ achievement. It is carried out at the end of a period of study. Completed projects and portfolios can also be subject to such an evaluation.

![Diagram]

**READING AND LISTENING**
Skim, scan, transfer, predict and evaluate.

**SPEAKING AND WRITING**
Reinvest acquisitions and produce language in speech and writing.

**EVALUATION**
Assessment of outcomes, processes, progress and efficiency of procedures for formative and summative purposes.

**LANGUAGE**
Recognize and produce accurate and appropriate structures and vocabulary.
IN READING AND LISTENING

The learner will be assessed on his/her ability to read / listen to various types of texts and
• read/listen for gist
• scan for details
• distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information
• transfer information
• predict plausible outcomes
• guess meaning of words from context
• answer reference and inference questions
• evaluate and respond to evaluation
• react to content, attitude and different points of view.

IN SPEAKING AND WRITING

The learner will be assessed on his/her ability to :
• speak fluently in interactive communication
• speak/write formally/informally to respond to an audience in a variety of contexts
• speak/write and make presentations on a variety of topics using appropriate language for information and social interaction
• reinvest new words/expressions in one's speech or writing
• report, narrate, describe incidents/events related to own experience in speech or writing
• use logical connectors, capitalization and punctuation marks correctly
• apply the writing process to produce a piece of writing using appropriate layout and style
• produce project reports

IN LANGUAGE

The learner will be assessed on his/her ability to recognize/use accurate grammatical structures and appropriate vocabulary at word, sentence and text levels.

Assessment will encompass not only outcomes but also processes, progress achieved and efficiency of the procedures followed in both individual and collaborative modes.
Third year
Developing, demonstrating critical thinking
Expanding knowledge
Applying Comprehension strategies
Managing ideas and information
Recognizing text genre, types, register and structure
Analyzing literary texts
Recognizing text components
Transferring information
Building vocabulary
Inferring information
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RECOGNIZING TEXT GENRE, REGISTER AND STRUCTURE | 1. Identify the genre (poetry, prose, fiction, non-fiction) and register (formal, informal) of a text (descriptive, narrative, argumentative, academic, non-academic, specialized, non-specialized)  
2. Draw on background knowledge (formal, conceptual and cultural) to predict content and text structure  
3. Recognize text structure                                                                 |
| RECOGNIZING TEXT ELEMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS | 4. Recognize the relationship between form (pronunciation, intonation, grammatical category, syntax, functional exponents, punctuation, capitalization…) and meaning  
5. Recognize reduced forms of words and elliptical forms in grammatical units  
6. Recognize cohesive devices, discourse markers and advance organizers  
7. Recognize relations between parts of a text through cohesion devices (reference, conjunction, ellipsis, substitution and lexical cohesion: synonyms, hyponyms, collocation, etc.) |
| TRANSFERRING INFORMATION | 8. Respond to oral / written input (instructions, directions, different types of texts)  
9. Transfer information onto a table, diagram, chart, **flow chart**, graph, form…  
10. **Paraphrase** oral / written input  
11. Map out an oral / written text  
12. **Read / listen to** extended texts appropriate to the level and report orally or in writing on gist, main points and specific details |
| BUILDING VOCABULARY | 13. Identify core vocabulary items in a variety of texts/topic areas  
14. Guess the meaning of unfamiliar words through context clues, context and word formation  
15. Associate words to get collocations  
16. Use paper or electronic dictionaries to check pronunciation, spelling or meaning  
17. **Match** dictionary choices with context at hand and explore nuances  
18. Use paper or electronic dictionaries to expand/refine own vocabulary |
| INFERRING INFORMATION | 19. Infer implicit logical relations within and across paragraphs  
20. Infer connections between events  
21. Infer causes and effects from events described  
22. Infer attitudes and outcomes |
| MANAGING IDEAS AND INFORMATION | 23. Distinguish the main idea from supporting details  
24. Differentiate between relevant and irrelevant information  
25. Categorize ideas/information (e.g., general/specific, whole/part, sequence/step, etc.)  
26. **Demonstrate understanding of extended messages of various types**  
27. Identify logical relationships signalled by thought connectors  
28. Follow a sequence of events in narratives and descriptions, chronology in events and facts, steps in a process  
29. Tap on different sources to answer specific questions  
30. Identify the communicative value of utterances / texts  
31. Use the strategy appropriate to the nature of text and / or purpose of reading.  
32. Build on prior knowledge to further enhance learning |

**N.B.** : Items in **bold type** are new at this level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPLYING COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES</strong></td>
<td><strong>33. Process speech involving dysfluency features (false starts, corrections, laughter…)</strong>&lt;br&gt;34. Predict content and plausible outcomes from events described&lt;br&gt;35. Skim a text to identify / infer the main idea through key words, topic sentences or beginnings / ends of paragraphs&lt;br&gt;36. Provide titles for texts and subtitles for paragraphs&lt;br&gt;37. Scan large texts (newspaper, guide, telephone book, brochure…) for specific information&lt;br&gt;38. Get the gist of extended reading / listening texts.&lt;br&gt;39. Make notes to get an outline or a summary&lt;br&gt;40. Develop a reading rate of 250 words per minute (timed reading, to answer carefully calibrated questions or perform a task)&lt;br&gt;41. Develop as an autonomous reader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE</strong></td>
<td><strong>42. Acquire knowledge of the language (vocabulary, grammar and rules of discourse)</strong>&lt;br&gt;43. Acquire knowledge about a given topic&lt;br&gt;44. Extract salient points for subsequent use in speaking, writing, portfolio or project work&lt;br&gt;45. Expanding one’s knowledge of the world&lt;br&gt;46. Develop awareness of aspects of the target culture&lt;br&gt;47. Compare one’s culture to that conveyed in the text&lt;br&gt;48. Develop appreciation of self, environment and culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEVELOPING AND DEMONSTRATING CRITICAL THINKING</strong></td>
<td>**49. Differentiate between fact and opinion&lt;br&gt;50. Judge the accuracy of information with respect to other sources and / or the reader’s knowledge of the world&lt;br&gt;51. Distinguish between factual statements, ironical statements or exaggeration&lt;br&gt;52. Evaluate information or ideas (express judgment if information is correct, reasonable, surprising, socially / morally acceptable, relevant, thought provoking, interesting, biased…)&lt;br&gt;53. Infer and evaluate the writer’s intention&lt;br&gt;54. Demonstrate appreciation of different text types / genres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANALYSING LITERARY TEXTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>55. Identify genre&lt;br&gt;56. Identify features of the genre&lt;br&gt;57. Identify organizational structures and graphic features of texts&lt;br&gt;58. Locate and analyze elements of plot and characterization&lt;br&gt;59. Identify basic facts and essential ideas&lt;br&gt;60. Distinguish between literal and implied meanings&lt;br&gt;61. Identify purpose, attitude and point of view of the writer&lt;br&gt;62. Evaluate and react to content</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPEAKING AND WRITING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Applying strategies specific to speaking and writing
- Developing organizational, analytical and collaborative skills
- Producing argumentative texts
- Interacting
- Describing
- Paraphrasing, summarizing
- Reporting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Make / respond to requests, invitations, offers, suggestions, apologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Express / respond to warning, threat, regret, blame, surprise, obligation, <strong>criticism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Seek / give advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Give / write directions (using a map, a schedule, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Make statements about facts / concrete situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Express hypothesis, <strong>alternative, projection and extrapolation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ask for / give information appropriately according to context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Exchange information <strong>in real or simulated situations</strong> through telephone conversations, letters or e-mail messages, telegrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Express opinion / judgments about specific issues / topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Express different degrees of certainty / uncertainty / necessity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ask for support, make a complaint using the proper discourse strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Express irony, exaggeration and make understatement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Express numerical information (formulae, equations, square root…)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Produce descriptions or captions to match illustrations related to a specific topic area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Produce physical/moral description of self, family and friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Compare objects, people, places, moods, feelings and attitudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Describe a sequence of actions, events and steps of a process with/without explicit cohesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Describe habits and conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Talk about future events and plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Describe one’s impressions, <strong>positive and negative</strong> feelings, opinions (e.g. about one’s stay somewhere, a particular event or situation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Produce guided summaries using notes, an outline or a gapped text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Produce a summary of the main points of an oral presentation or a written text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Summarize information from various linear / non linear, oral and / or written sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Paraphrase oral / written input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Report actions, incidents, events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Produce reports from notes, observation, table, chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Support one’s opinion with arguments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td><strong>Use a range of discourse strategies</strong> to persuade people, orally or in writing, to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td><strong>Defend a cause, a claim</strong> (express the claim and present the defense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td><strong>Use proper strategy to make a case</strong> (express thesis, present arguments to support the thesis and make a conclusive statement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.B.**: Items in **bold type** are new at this level.

**EVALUATION CRITERIA**: see figures 2 and 3 page 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONAL, ANALYTICAL AND COLLABORATIVE SKILLS** | 31. Reinvest new words/expressions from core vocabulary and new structures in one’s speech / writing  
32. Use connectors of **transition, explanation**, comparison, contrast, cause, consequence, **concession, summary** to achieve cohesion / coherence at sentence, paragraph and text levels  
33. Use language forms appropriate to different communicative situations (register)  
34. Produce an outline for a description, a narration, an argumentation or a comparison / contrast essay / talk  
35. Select information from more than one source and reinvest it in speech or writing  
36. Work in pairs /groups to perform a task such as solving a problem  
37. Reinvest real world knowledge and experience in one's speech / writing  
38. Express one's appreciation of peers’ contribution (praise/tactful evaluation/interest) |
| **SKILLS SPECIFIC TO SPEAKING** | 39. Pronounce properly at word, sentence and discourse levels  
40. Produce appropriate intonation patterns in statements and questions  
41. Speak fluently in interactive situations without worrying too much about mistakes  
42. Recite rhymes and poems in an expressive manner  
43. **Enact a role in a play**  
44. **Give a short speech**  
45. **Give a prepared oral presentation relating to information presented non verbally (in an illustration, chart, diagram, graph)**  
46. Demonstrate appropriate use of social skills required in interactional contexts: Use conversational strategies for opening/closing conversations, taking turns, holding the floor, switching topics as well as repair and body language |
| **SKILLS SPECIFIC TO WRITING** | 47. Use capitalization and punctuation marks appropriately (capital letters, full stops, question / exclamation marks, commas, colon, **semi-colon, dash, hyphen, quotation marks, inverted commas, highlighting: underlining, bold letters, italics**)  
48. Write notes and memos (explanations, apologies, arrangements, enquiries and requests)  
49. **Write personal letters (congratulations, thank you, expressing positive and negative feelings)**  
50. **Write formal letters (letters of application, letters of complaint, letters of apology, letters to newspapers, filling in forms)**  
51. **Write project reports**  
52. **Use appropriate layout and conventions to produce different types of texts (ads, memos, telegrams, formal and informal letters)** |

**EVALUATION CRITERIA:** see figures 2 and 3 page 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53. Write formal letters (letters of application, letters of complaint, letters of apology, letters to newspapers, filling in forms)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Write project reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Use appropriate layout and conventions to produce different types of texts (ads, memos, telegrams, formal and informal letters)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Reinvest knowledge about text structure and its linguistic features in writing (imitate stories and extended texts read recently)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Write an introductory / concluding sentence to a paragraph or short text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Write as quickly as possible for a specified period of time without pausing to correct form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Write a coherent essay (with an introduction, body and conclusion) from an outline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Apply the writing process to produce 4-5 compositions a year. Length varies from 130 to 180 words depending on task requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-writing : focus on task</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) define purpose for writing and target audience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) generate ideas through brainstorming, mind mapping, using a diagram of ideas, questionnaires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) organize points / ideas, follow a model outline (selecting and focusing information, combining information)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composing, drafting: focus on meaning</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) write a first draft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) share and respond (peer review)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) revise, rewrite as many times as necessary</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Finalizing the product : focus on meaning and form</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) edit (follow a checklist to correct usage, spelling and punctuation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) use a dictionary to check spelling and usage and to select lexical substitutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) make final adjustments in format and layout</td>
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<tr>
<td>61. Develop as an autonomous writer through frequent personal writing (journalogs, personal diary, correspondence, stories and opinion pieces)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
INPUT MATERIALS

- **Linear texts:**
  prose (descriptive, narrative, persuasive, expository, argumentative) poetry, fiction / non fiction, plays, newspaper articles, magazines, novels, lectures, conversations, dialogues, monologues, dictionaries, thesauruses, books, bibliographic references, auditory texts, presentations, journals, diaries
- **Non-linear texts:**
  brochures, maps, graphs, cartoons, menus, charts, shopping lists, tickets, timetables, news casts…
- **Visual materials:**
  illustrations, pictures, cartoons…
- **Electronic media:**
  educational TV programs, audio / video cassettes, CD roms, DVDs, software, Internet sites, online information…

INPUT SPECIFIC TO THE LANGUAGES SECTION

- Extended reading
  (one short story or extracts of various genres)
- Project work activities
  (three projects)
- Literary texts
  (about six texts)

EXPECTED ORAL OUTPUT

Simple statements, dialogue exchanges, telephone exchanges, reports, debates and discussions, messages, speeches, role play, descriptions and comparisons, summaries, presentations, stories, poems, rhymes, songs, a defence speech, complaints, narratives (retelling stories from aural, written or visual input), monologues, controlled interviews.

EXPECTED WRITTEN OUTPUT

Prose (narrative, descriptive, argumentative), messages, telegrams, e-mails, notes, notices, telephone messages, lists, diary entries, summaries, reports, poems, ads, letters (formal and informal), essays, project reports, brochures

INPUT SPECIFIC TO THE HUMANITIES SECTION

- Project work activities
  (two projects)
- Literary texts
  (about six texts)
1. TOPICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC AREAS</th>
<th>SUB TOPICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY LIFE AND</td>
<td>family composition – boys and girls – feelings – love – harassment –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATIONSHIPS</td>
<td>family roles – generation gap</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCIENCE AND</td>
<td>genetic engineering – inventions – experiments – scientists – medical</td>
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<tr>
<td>INVENTIONS</td>
<td>research and progress – scientific research – astronomy -</td>
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<tr>
<td>TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td>computers – mobile phones – electronic devices – engineering - multimedia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>inventions - communications technologies – gadgets – new technology and its</td>
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<td></td>
<td>impact on our daily life - networking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENTERTAINMENT</td>
<td>travel – holidays – leisure activities – facilities – hobbies – eating out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL PROBLEMS</td>
<td>violence – youth problems – discrimination – overpopulation – child labour</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>– famine – malnutrition – poverty</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELATING TO OTHERS</td>
<td>correspondence – e-mail – chatrooms – club membership – friendship –</td>
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<td></td>
<td>penfriends – communities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hard work – new types of jobs</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATTITUDES AND VALUES</td>
<td>civics – voluntary work – fair play – tolerance – standards of conduct –</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>democracy – appropriate behaviour– respect for others – altruism –</td>
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<td>solidarity – honesty – consumerism - citizenship - rights and duties -</td>
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<td>– civil rights – law and order – justice – traditions – heroism –</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leadership – great people – sense of responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOLOGY</td>
<td>quality of life – landscapes – seasons – environmental issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIA</td>
<td>arts – drama – shows – concerts – cinema – music – newspapers – TV –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND ARTS</td>
<td>videos – DVDs – libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. : Items in **bold type** are new at this level.
2. GRAMMAR

1. Definite, indefinite articles; the + country; the + adjective = plural
2. WH words (how much, how many, whose, which)
3. Countable, non-countable nouns
4. Some, any, no, someone, somebody, something, somewhere; no one, nobody, nothing, nowhere; anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere in interrogative and negative sentences
5. Positive sentence with negative tag; negative sentence with positive tag
6. Have got = have
7. Place of adjectives
8. Comparatives and superlative (short and long forms, irregular forms)
9. Comparison of scale
10. Regular and irregular adverbs
11. Present continuous with future meaning
12. Going to + verb = intention
13. The future (will + verb) in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms
14. Will versus going to
15. The present perfect (affirmative, negative and interrogative forms) with just, since, for, already, yet and adverbs of frequency
16. The present perfect continuous
17. The present perfect versus the simple past
18. The simple past with ago, then, at that time
19. Used to
20. Wish + simple past
21. Like/enjoy/avoid/practise doing something
22. Polite requests, offers, suggestions
23. The past progressive
24. The past perfect
25. The simple past versus the past perfect
26. The genitive with distance and duration
27. Possessive pronouns
28. To + infinitive, in order to + infinitive, so that + clause
29. Prepositions + time expressions (in, on, at)
30. Quantifiers (a few, a little, a lot, too few, too many, too little, too much)
31. The passive (all tenses)
32. Reported speech (present tense; past tense; changing pronouns)
33. Compounding
34. Affixation
35. Let sb do sth / make sb do sth / have sb do sth / want sb to do sth
36. Phrasal verbs
37. Reflexive pronouns
38. Reciprocal pronouns
39. Unless
40. If + present → present; If + present → future; if + simple past → present conditional; If + past perfect → past conditional
41. Would like + infinitive; would like + noun phrase + full infinitive
42. Quite + adjective; very + adj; too + adj; adj + enough
43. So + adjective / adverb + that
44. Relative clauses with who, that, which, where, when, whose, whom, of which
45. **Restrictive clauses**
46. **Emphatic forms**
47. Inversions with negative adverbs at the beginning of a sentence
48. Still, no longer, no more, any longer, any more
49. Linkers (therefore, as a result, that’s why, before, then, after, besides, moreover)
50. Either in end position (negative)
51. Not only…. but also
52. Modals (may, can, must = deduction, could, might, should, ought to, had better, need, needn’t, should have)
53. Be able to, be capable of
54. More and more + adjective, less and less + adjective
55. The more…. the more
56. **Indirect questions**

**N.B.** : Items in **bold type** are new at this level.
3. Communicative Functions and Exponents

1. Imparting and seeking factual information

Identifying

- Demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) + BE + NP
- Demonstrative adjectives (this, that; these, those) + N + BE + NP
- Personal pronouns (subject form) + BE + NP
- Declarative sentences
- Short answers (Yes, he is, etc.)

Describing, narrating, reporting

- Declarative sentences
- Head-clause containing verb of saying (e.g. To say)
- Thinking, etc + complement clause (indirect speech)

Correcting

- Same exponents as above; in addition: adverb no
- Negative sentences with not
- Sentences containing the negation-words never, no (adjective), nobody, nothing

Asking

- Interrogative sentences (yes/no questions)
- Declarative sentences + question intonation
- Question-word sentences with: when / where / why / what (pronoun)
- Which (pronoun) / who / what (adjective) / which (adjective)
- How + far / much / long etc.
- Whose (pronoun and adjective)
- Tell me + sub-clause / tell me about + NP

Comparing / making comparisons

- … is / are (not) as … as
- … is / are a (much) more / less + adjective + noun+than
- The are far fewer / not as many + noun as …
- You can’t compare + noun with + noun
- You have to compare … with …

2. Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes

a) Asking for / Expressing opinion

Asking for opinion

- Do you think that …?
- What do you feel / think about …?

Expression opinion

- I think / feel / believe that ….  
- In my opinion
- To my mind …
- As far as I am concerned

Expressing agreement and disagreement

Agreeing

- I agree / that's right / of course (not) / yes / certainly / That’s what I feel / think
- I think so, too
- I (fully) agree with you
- OK.
- Affirmative short answers (it is, I am, I can, he may, etc.)

Disagreeing

- I don’t agree / I don't think so / No / That's incorrect
- Negative short answers
- That’s not … / you can’t say that / that’s no proof
- That’s not the point / question / problem
- But surely you don’t …
- Oh no, …

N.B. : Items in bold type are new at this level.
| Inquiring about agreement or disagreement | • Do you agree? / Do you think so, too? / Don't you agree? / Don't you think so?  
• Short questions |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interruption                           | • Just a minute…  
• Can I butt in here?  
• Could I stop you here for a moment?  
• Could I question your last point?  
• Before you go on, let me… |
| Giving in                              | • All right, then  
• OK, you’re right  
• I take that back  
• Perhaps I was a bit too… |
| Denying something                      | • No (adverb)  
• Negative sentences with not  
• Sentences containing the negation words never, no (adjective), nobody, nothing  
• Negative short answers |
| Accepting an offer or invitation       | • Thank you / Yes, please / That will be very nice / With pleasure ! |
| Declining an offer or invitation       | • No, thank you  
• I'm afraid I cannot... |
| Inquiring whether offer or invitation is accepted or declined | • Will you + VP (do it, come, etc.)? |
| Offering to do something               | • Can I + VP |
| Stating whether one remembers or has forgotten something or someone | • I remember / I don't remember + noun (-group) / pronoun ?  
• I remember / I don't remember + gerund ?  
• I remember / I don't remember + that + clause ?  
• I have forgotten (to bring my glasses etc) ? |
| Inquiring whether someone remembers or has forgotten something or someone | • Do you remember + noun (-group) / pronoun  
• Do you remember + gerund  
• Do you remember + that-clause  
• Have you forgotten to (bring your glasses, etc.) |
| Expressing understanding or lack of it | • I see  
• I've got that  
• OK  
• That’s clear now  
• All right  
• I didn’t hear what you said. Could you speak up please ?  
• Could you say that again, please ?  
• I didn’t understand your last sentence  
• Pardon ? |
| Asking for/giving confirmation         | • … is that what you mean ?  
• Do you want to say …?  
• Did you say that …?  
• You mean that …, don’t you ?  
• You said …, didn’t you ?  
• Do we have to fill everything in ?  
• Yes, that’s what I meant / wanted to say |
### b) Expressing whether something is considered possible or impossible

| Possibility | • NP + can + VP  
|             | • It is possible + ø  
|             | • That could / may / might + verb  
| Impossibility | • NP + cannot + VP  
|              | • It is impossible / … is not possible  
| Inquiring whether something is considered possible or impossible | • Is it possible + ø / Can + NP + VP  
| Expressing capability and incapability | • NP + can/cannot + VP  
| | • NP + BE (not) able to + VP  
| | • NP + BE unable to + VP  
| Inquiring about capability or incapability | • Can/cannot + NP + VP  
| | • BE( not) + NP + able to + VP  
| | • BE + NP + able to /unable to + VP  
| Expressing whether something is considered a logical conclusion (deduction) | • So + declarative sentence  
| Expressing how certain / uncertain one is of something | • I am sure / certain + ø / that clause  
| | • I think + so  
| | • I think that + clause  
| | • Perhaps...  
| | • NP + may + VP  
| | • I am not sure + ø / that clause  
| | • I don’t think that  
| | • I don't believe + noun (-group) / pronoun  
| | • NP + cannot + VP  
| | • No doubt + declarative sentence  
| | • I certainly think / believe + that + clause  
| | • I’m not at all sure if …  
| | • I can’t say if  
| | • I have my doubts about …  
| | • OK but …  
| | • You haven’t convinced me yet  
| | • Do you think that…? I doubt it.  
| Inquiring about how certain / uncertain others are of something | • Are you (quite) sure + ø / that clause ?  
| | • Do you think + ø / that clause ?  
| Expressing, one is / is not obliged to do something | • I must + VP (similarly with we)  
| Inquiring whether one is obliged to do something | • Must I + VP (similarly with we)  
| Expressing others are / are not obliged to do something | • You must (not) + VP  
| | • NP + must (not) + VP (other persons)  
| | • It is (not) necessary  
| | • NP + VP, affirmative and negative / you must + VP  

### c) Giving and seeking permission to do something

| Giving permission | • You may / can + VP(answering a request)  
|                  | • Of course / of course you may  
|                  | • (That's) all right  
| Seeking permission | • May I / can I + VP  
|                   | • Let me + VP  
|                   | • Do you mind + if- clause  
| Stating that permission is withheld | • NP + be + not supposed to + VP  
| | • NP + must not + VP / to forbid / don’t + VP  
| | • Don't + VP  

56/78
### 3. Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes

| **Expressing pleasure, liking** | • This is very nice (pleasant)  
• I like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much  
• I enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much  
• I love + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> + very much  
• A very good + noun  
• What I like best is … |
| **Inquiring about pleasure, liking, displeasure, dislike** | • Do / Don’t you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> / V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Do / Don’t you enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub> / V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Would you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>? |
| **Expressing hope** | • This is a surprise!  
• Fancy + V<sub>ing</sub>...  
• How nice + V<sub>to</sub>  
• What a surprise! / it's surprising! / I'm surprised + that-clause |
| **Expressing surprise** | • This is very good / nice  
• It's (quite) all right now  
• This is just what (I want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind |
| **Expressing satisfaction** | • I don’t like this  
• This is not right yet  
• This is not what I (want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind |
| **Inquiring about satisfaction or dissatisfaction** | • Is it all right now?  
• Do you like this?  
• Is this what you (want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind? |
| **Expressing dissatisfaction** | • I'm afraid / I'm worried (+ about NP) |
| **Expressing fear or worry** | • Are you afraid?  
• Are you worried?  
• You aren't afraid, are you? |
| **Expressing preference** | • I prefer + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>ing</sub>  
• I'd rather + V<sub>inf</sub>... (than) |
| **Inquiring about preference** | • Which do you prefer?  
• Would you prefer + V<sub>ing</sub>… |
| **Expressing gratitude** | • Thank you (very much (indeed))  
• It is / was very nice of you (+ V<sub>to</sub>)  
• It is / was very kind of you (+ V<sub>to</sub>) |
| **Expressing sympathy** | • I am (so) sorry / glad / delighted + V<sub>to</sub>  
• I'm going + V<sub>to</sub>  
• I'll + V<sub>inf</sub>  
• I'm thinking of + V<sub>ing</sub>  
• When I am twenty, I'll …  
• In ten years’ time, I'll …  
• I intend to …  
• I want to … |
| **Expressing intention** | • Are you going + V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Will you + V<sub>inf</sub>?  
• Are you thinking of + V<sub>inf</sub>?  
• I want + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>  
• I’d like + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>  
• May I have + noun (group) / pronoun, please? |
| **Inquiring about want, desire** | • Do you want + noun (-group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>?  
• Would you like + noun (group) / pronoun / V<sub>to</sub>? |
4. Expressing and finding out moral attitudes

| Apologizing          | • I am (very) sorry  
|                      | • Excuse me, please  
<table>
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<th></th>
<th>• I do apologize</th>
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</table>
| Granting forgiveness | • That's all right / it’s all right now  
|                      | • It doesn’t matter (at all)   |
| Expressing approval  | • It’s not very nice  
|                      | • You shouldn’t + V_{inf}    
|                      | • You shouldn’t + have + V_{ed} |
| Expressing disapproval | • Is this all right ?  
|                      | • Do you think this is all right ? |
| Inquiring about approval or disapproval | • (It’s) very good / (It’s) very nice  
|                      | • That’s a (great) pity    
|                      | • I am so / very sorry + that-clause  
|                      | • I am so / very sorry + if-clause |
| Expressing appreciation | • I’m interested in  
|                      | • I’d like to know more about  
|                      | • … sounds interesting  
|                      | • Please tell me about …  
|                      | • I’m keen on…        |
| Expressing regret    | • It doesn’t matter  
|                      | • I don’t care        
|                      | • I don’t mind ø / I don’t mind + if-clause  
|                      | • What a boring + …!  
|                      | • … doesn’t / don’t interest me |
| Expressing indifference | • It doesn’t matter  
|                      | • I don’t care        
|                      | • I don’t mind ø / I don’t mind + if-clause  
|                      | • What a boring + …!  
|                      | • … doesn’t / don’t interest me |
| Expressing interest  | • Let’s + VP         
|                      | • What about + V_{ing}  
|                      | • We could + VP       
|                      | • We might + VP       |
| Suggesting a course of action (including the speaker) | • Please + VP / Could you (please) + VP / Would you (please) + VP  
|                      | • Can I have + NP + V_{ed} (please) ?  
|                      | • Would you mind + V_{ing}  
|                      | • Would you be so kind as to …  
|                      | • Would you be kind enough to … |
| Requesting others to do something | • Why don’t you + VP  
|                      | • You should + VP      |
| Inviting others to do something | • Let’s + VP         
|                      | • What about + V_{ing}  
|                      | • Would you like + V_{to} |
| Advising others to do something | • Be careful !  
|                      | • Mind + NP! (e.g. Mind your head!)  
|                      | • Don’t + VP  
|                      | • Look out !          |
| Warning others to take care or to refrain from doing something | • Imperative sentences  
| Instructing or directing others to do something |
### 6. Socializing

| Greeting when meeting people | • Hello / good morning (afternoon/evening)  
|                            | • Hello / how are you?  
|                            | • (I'm fine, thank you) how are you?  
|                            | • I'm very well, thank you, and how are you? |
| Greeting when introducing people and when being introduced | • This is...  
|                            | • I’d like you to meet …  
|                            | • Hello / **How do you do** (response) |
| Taking leave | • Good-bye / bye-bye / good night / cheerio  
|                          | • I’ll see you tomorrow /next week, etc. |
| Attracting attention | • Excuse me... |

**N.B.**: Exponents in **bold type** are new to the learners.
Fourth year
Analyzing literary texts
Recognizing text components
Recognizing text genre, types, structure and register
Developing and demonstrating critical thinking
Expanding knowledge
Applying Comprehension strategies
Managing ideas and information
Inferring information
Building vocabulary
Transferring information
Managing ideas and information
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RECOGNIZING TEXT GENRE, REGISTER AND STRUCTURE | 1. Identify the genre (poetry, prose, fiction, non-fiction) and register (formal, informal) of a text (descriptive, narrative, argumentative, academic, non-academic, specialized, non-specialized)  
2. Draw on background knowledge (formal, conceptual and cultural) to predict content and text structure  
3. Recognize text structure |
| RECOGNIZING TEXT ELEMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS | 4. Recognize the relationship between form (pronunciation, intonation, grammatical category, syntax, functional exponents, punctuation, capitalization…) and meaning  
5. Recognize reduced forms of words and elliptical forms in grammatical units  
6. Recognize cohesive devices, discourse markers and advance organizers  
7. Recognize relations between parts of a text through cohesion devices (reference, conjunction, ellipsis, substitution and lexical cohesion: synonyms, hyponyms, collocation, etc.) |
| TRANSFERRING INFORMATION | 8. Respond to oral / written input (instructions, directions, different types of texts)  
9. Transfer information onto a table, diagram, chart, flow chart, graph, form…  
10. Paraphrase oral / written input  
11. Map out an oral / written text  
12. Read / listen to extended texts appropriate to the level and report orally or in writing on gist, main points and specific details |
| BUILDING VOCABULARY | 13. Identify core vocabulary items in a variety of texts/topic areas  
14. Guess the meaning of unfamiliar words through context clues, context and word formation  
15. Associate words to get collocations  
16. Use paper or electronic dictionaries to check pronunciation, spelling or meaning  
17. Match dictionary choices with context at hand and explore nuances  
18. Use paper or electronic dictionaries to expand/refine own vocabulary |
| INFERRING INFORMATION | 19. Infer implicit logical relations within and across paragraphs  
20. Infer connections between events  
21. Infer causes and effects from events described  
22. Infer attitudes and outcomes  
23. Infer meanings expressed in idiomatic expressions and grammatical structures |
| MANAGING IDEAS AND INFORMATION | 24. Distinguish the main idea from supporting details  
25. Differentiate between relevant and irrelevant information  
26. Categorize ideas/information (e.g., general/specific, whole/part, sequence/step, etc.)  
27. Demonstrate understanding of extended messages of various types  
28. Identify logical relationships signalled by thought connectors  
29. Follow a sequence of events in narratives and descriptions, chronology in events and facts, steps in a process  
30. Identify steps and relationships in descriptions of complex processes |
| 31. Tap on different sources to answer specific questions  
32. Identify the communicative value of utterances / texts |

N.B.: Items in **bold type** are new at this level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33. Use the strategy appropriate to the nature of text and / or purpose of reading.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Build on prior knowledge to further enhance learning</td>
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<td>35. Process speech involving dysfluency and / or digression features (false starts, corrections, laughter…)</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Predict content and plausible outcomes from events described</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Skim a text to identify / infer the main idea through key words, topic sentences or beginnings / ends of paragraphs</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Provide titles for texts and subtitles for paragraphs</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Scan large texts (newspaper, guide, telephone book, brochure…) for specific information</td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Get the gist of extended reading / listening texts.</td>
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<td>41. Make notes to get an outline or a summary</td>
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<tr>
<td>42. Use the appropriate strategies to comprehend texts on complex topics and theoretical issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>43. Develop a reading rate of 250 words per minute (timed reading, to answer carefully calibrated questions or perform a task)</td>
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<tr>
<td>44. Develop as an autonomous reader</td>
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<td>45. Acquire knowledge of the language (vocabulary, grammar and rules of discourse)</td>
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<td>46. Acquire knowledge about a given topic</td>
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<td>47. Extract salient points for subsequent use in speaking, writing, portfolio or project work</td>
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<tr>
<td>48. Expanding one’s knowledge of the world</td>
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<tr>
<td>49. Develop awareness of aspects of the target culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Compare one’s culture to that conveyed in the text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Develop appreciation of self, environment and culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Differentiate between fact and opinion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>53. Judge the accuracy of information with respect to other sources and / or the reader’s knowledge of the world</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Distinguish between factual statements, ironical statements or exaggeration</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>55. Evaluate information or ideas (express judgment if information is correct, reasonable, surprising, socially / morally acceptable, relevant, thought provoking, interesting, biased…)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Infer and evaluate the writer’s intention</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>57. Demonstrate appreciation of different text types / genres</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SKILLS</td>
<td>STRATEGIES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Identify genre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Identify features of the genre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Identify organizational structures and graphic features of texts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Locate and analyze elements of plot and characterization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Identify basic facts and essential ideas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Distinguish between literal and implied meanings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Understand figurative language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Discuss multiple possible interpretations of texts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Analyze rhetorical devices of texts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Identify purpose, attitude and point of view of the writer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Evaluate and react to content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Show appreciation of the aesthetic value of texts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPEAKING AND WRITING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

Applying strategies specific to speaking and writing

Developing organizational, analytical and collaborative skills

Producing argumentative texts

Describing

Interacting

Paraphrasing, summarizing

Reporting

Interacting

SPEAKING AND WRITING SKILLS AND STRATEGIES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERACTING</td>
<td>1. Make / respond to requests, invitations, offers, suggestions, apologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Express / respond to warning, threat, regret, blame, surprise, obligation, criticism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Seek / give advice</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Give / write directions (using a map, a schedule, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Make statements about facts / concrete situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Express hypothesis, alternative, projection and extrapolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Ask for / give information appropriately according to context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Exchange information in real or simulated situations through telephone conversations, letters or e-mail messages, telegrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Express opinion / judgments about specific issues / topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Express different degrees of certainty / uncertainty / necessity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Ask for support, make a complaint using the proper discourse strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Express irony, exaggeration and make understatements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Express numerical information (formulæ, equations, square root…)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIBING</td>
<td>14. Produce descriptions or captions to match illustrations related to a specific topic area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. Produce physical/moral description of self, family and friends</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>16. Compare objects, people, places, moods, feelings and attitudes</td>
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<td>17. Describe a sequence of actions, events and steps of a process with/without explicit cohesion</td>
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<td>18. Describe habits and conditions</td>
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<td>19. Talk about future events and plans</td>
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<td></td>
<td>20. Describe one’s impressions, positive and negative feelings, opinions (e.g. about one’s stay somewhere, a particular event or situation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAPHRASING / SUMMARISING</td>
<td>21. Produce guided summaries using notes, an outline or a gapped text</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. Produce a summary of the main points of an oral presentation or a written text</td>
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<td></td>
<td>23. Summarize information from various linear / non linear, oral and / or written sources</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24. Paraphrase oral / written input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORTING</td>
<td>25. Report actions, incidents, events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Produce reports from notes, observation, table, chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCING ARGUMENTATIVE TEXTS</td>
<td>27. Support one’s opinion with arguments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Use a range of discourse strategies to persuade people, orally or in writing, to do something</td>
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<td>29. Defend a cause, a claim (express the claim and present the defense)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>30. Use proper strategy to make a case (express thesis, present arguments to support the thesis and make a conclusive statement)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.B.:** Items in **bold type** are new at this level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONAL, ANALYTICAL AND COLLABORATIVE SKILLS** | 31. Reinvest new words/expressions from core vocabulary and new structures in one’s speech / writing  
32. Use connectors of transition, explanation, comparison, contrast, cause, consequence, concession, summary to achieve cohesion / coherence at sentence, paragraph and text levels  
33. Use language forms appropriate to different communicative situations (register)  
34. **Use figurative language appropriately**  
35. Produce an outline for a description, a narration, an argumentation or a comparison / contrast essay / talk  
36. Select information from more than one source and reinvest it in speech or writing  
37. Work in pairs /groups to perform a task such as solving a problem  
38. Reinvest real world knowledge and experience in one’s speech / writing  
39. Express one’s appreciation of peers’ contribution (praise/tactful evaluation/interest) |
| **APPLYING STRATEGIES SPECIFIC TO SPEAKING AND WRITING** | **Skills specific to speaking :**  
40. Pronounce properly at word, sentence and discourse levels  
41. Produce appropriate intonation patterns in statements and questions  
42. Speak fluently in interactive situations without worrying too much about mistakes  
43. Recite rhymes and poems in an expressive manner  
44. Enact a role in a play  
45. Give a short speech  
46. Give a prepared oral presentation relating to information presented non verbally (in an illustration, chart, diagram, graph)  
47. **Give an unprepared oral presentation on a familiar topic**  
48. Demonstrate appropriate use of social skills required in interactional contexts: Use conversational strategies for opening/closing conversations, taking turns, holding the floor, switching topics as well as repair and body language  

**Skills specific to writing :**  
49. Use capitalization and punctuation marks appropriately (capital letters, full stops, question / exclamation marks, commas, colon, semi-colon, dash, hyphen, quotation marks, inverted commas, highlighting: underlining, bold letters, italics)  
50. Write notes and memos (explanations, apologies, arrangements, enquiries and requests)  
51. Write personal letters (congratulations, thank you, expressing positive and negative feelings)  
52. Write formal letters (letters of application, letters of complaint, letters of apology, letters to newspapers, filling in forms)  
53. Write project reports |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKILLS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54. Use appropriate layout and conventions to produce different types of texts (ads, memos, telegrams, formal and informal letters)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Reinvest knowledge about text structure and its linguistic features in writing (imitate stories and extended texts read recently)</td>
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<tr>
<td>56. Write an introductory / concluding sentence to a paragraph or short text</td>
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<tr>
<td>57. <strong>Integrate direct speech in narrative texts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>58. Write as quickly as possible for a specified period of time without pausing to correct form</td>
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<tr>
<td>59. Write a coherent essay (with an introduction, body and conclusion) from an outline</td>
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<tr>
<td>60. <strong>Experiment with different writing styles (descriptive, expressive, literary, poetic, argumentative, expository and technical)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>61. Apply the writing process to produce 4-5 compositions a year. Length varies from 130 to 180 words depending on task requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-writing : focus on task</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) define purpose for writing and target audience</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b) generate ideas through brainstorming, mind mapping, using a diagram of ideas, questionnaires</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) organize points / ideas, follow a model outline (selecting and focusing information, combining information)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composing, drafting: focus on meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) write a first draft</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b) share and respond (peer review)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c) revise, rewrite as many times as necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalizing the product : focus on meaning and form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) edit (follow a checklist to correct usage, spelling and punctuation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) use a dictionary to check spelling and usage and to select lexical substitutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) make final adjustments in format and layout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Develop as an autonomous writer through frequent personal writing (journalogs, personal diary, correspondence, stories and opinion pieces)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**APPLYING STRATEGIES SPECIFIC TO SPEAKING AND WRITING**

-EVALUATION CRITERIA: see figures 2 and 3 page 6-
INPUT MATERIALS

- **Linear texts**: prose (descriptive, narrative, persuasive, expository, argumentative) poetry, fiction/non fiction, plays, newspaper articles, magazines, novels, lectures, conversations, dialogues, monologues, dictionaries, thesaurus, books, bibliographic references, auditory texts, presentations, journals, diaries
- **Non-linear texts**: brochures, maps, graphs, cartoons, menus, charts, shopping lists, tickets, timetables, newscasts…
- **Visual materials**: illustrations, pictures, cartoons…
- **Electronic media**: educational TV programs, audio/video cassettes, CD roms, DVDs, software, Internet sites, online information…

INPUT SPECIFIC TO THE LANGUAGES SECTION

- Extended reading
  (one short story or extracts of various genres)
- Project work activities
  (three projects)
- Literary texts
  (about six texts)

EXPECTED ORAL OUTPUT

Simple statements, dialogue exchanges, telephone exchanges, reports, debates and discussions, messages, speeches, role play, descriptions and comparisons, summaries, presentations, stories, poems, rhymes, songs, a defence speech, complaints, narratives (retelling stories from aural, written or visual input), monologues, controlled interviews, **free interviews**.

INPUT SPECIFIC TO THE HUMANITIES SECTION

- Project work activities
  (two projects)
- Extended reading
  (one short story)

EXPECTED WRITTEN OUTPUT

Prose (narrative, descriptive, messages, telegrams, e-mails, telephone messages, lists, summaries, reports, poems, articles, ads, letters (formal and informal), diaries, entries, journals, stories, plays, essays, reports, brochures, project reports, argumentative), notes, notices,
1. TOPICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC AREAS</th>
<th>SUB TOPICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS</td>
<td>genetic engineering – inventions – experiments – scientists – medical research and progress – scientific research – astronomy -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATING TO OTHERS</td>
<td>correspondence – e-mail – chatrooms – club membership – friendship – penfriends – communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOLOGY</td>
<td>quality of life – landscapes – seasons – environmental issues – <strong>water scarcity</strong> – <strong>urbanization problems</strong> – <strong>rural exodus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</td>
<td><strong>non governmental organizations (UNICEF, UNESCO, Green Peace, UHCR)</strong> – gender issues –<strong>war and peace</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N.B.**: Items in **bold type** are new at this level.
2. GRAMMAR

1. Definite, indefinite articles; the + country; the + adjective = plural
2. WH words (how much, how many, whose, which)
3. Countable, non-countable nouns
4. Some, any, no, someone, somebody, something, somewhere; no one, nobody, nothing, nowhere; anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere in interrogative and negative sentences
5. Positive sentence with negative tag; negative sentence with positive tag
6. Have got = have
7. Place of adjectives
8. Comparatives and superlative (short and long forms, irregular forms)
9. Comparison of scale
10. Comparison and contrast (whereas, although, however, unlike …)
11. Regular and irregular adverbs
12. Present continuous with future meaning
13. Going to + verb = intention
14. The future (will + verb) in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms
15. Will versus going to
16. The present perfect (affirmative, negative and interrogative forms) with just, since, for, already, yet and adverbs of frequency
17. The present perfect continuous
18. The present perfect versus the simple past
19. The simple past with ago, then, at that time
20. Used to versus to be used to doing something
21. Wish + simple past
22. Like/enjoy/avoid/practise doing something
23. Polite requests, offers, suggestions
24. The past progressive
25. The past perfect
26. The simple past versus the past perfect
27. The genitive with distance and duration
28. Possessive pronouns
29. To + infinitive, in order to + infinitive, so that + clause
30. Prepositions + time expressions (in, on, at)
31. Locating places and spatial relations
32. Quantifiers (a few, a little, a lot, too few, too many, too little, too much)
33. The passive (all tenses)
34. Reported speech (present tense; past tense; changing pronouns)
35. Compounding
36. Affixation
37. Let sb do sth / make sb do sth / have sb do sth / want sb to do sth
38. Phrasal verbs
39. Reflexive pronouns
40. Reciprocal pronouns
41. Unless
42. If + present → present; If + present → future; If + simple past → present conditional; If + past perfect → past conditional
43. Would like + infinitive; would like + noun phrase + full infinitive
44. Quite + adjective; very + adj; too + adj; adj + enough
45. So + adjective / adverb + that
46. Relative clauses with who, that, which, where, when, whose, whom, of which
47. Restrictive clauses versus non-restrictive clauses and phrases
48. Emphatic forms
49. Inversions with negative adverbs at the beginning of a sentence
50. Still, no longer, no more, any longer, any more
51. Linkers (therefore, as a result, that’s why, before, then, after, besides, moreover)
52. **Cause-effect and signal words**
53. Either in end position (negative)
54. **Misplaced parts / word order**
55. Not only…. but also
56. Modals (may, can, must = deduction, could, might, should, ought to, had better, need, needn’t, should have, **could have**)
57. **Verb + subjunctive** (suggest that + should ; it is essential that + should ; it is important that + should)
58. **Verb + gerund**
59. Be able to, be capable of
60. More and more + adjective, less and less + adjective
61. The more…. the more
62. Indirect questions
63. **Referents and parallelism**

**N.B.** : Structures in **bold type** are new at this level.
### 3. Communicative Functions and Exponents

#### 1. Imparting and seeking factual information

| Identifying          | • Demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) + BE + NP  
|                      | • Demonstrative adjectives (this, that: these, those) + N + BE + NP  
|                      | • Personal pronouns (subject form) + BE + NP  
|                      | • Declarative sentences  
|                      | • Short answers  

| Describing, narrating, reporting | • Declarative sentences  
|                                 | • Head-clause containing verb of saying (e.g. To say)  
|                                 | • Thinking, etc + complement clause (indirect speech)  

| Correcting | • Same exponents as above; in addition: adverb no  
|            | • Negative sentences with not  
|            | • Sentences containing the negation-words never, no (adjective), nobody, nothing  

| Asking | • Interrogative sentences (yes/no questions)  
|        | • Declarative sentences + question intonation  
|        | • Question-word sentences with: when / where / why / what (pronoun)  
|        | • Which (pronoun) / who / what (adjective) / which (adjective)  
|        | • How + far / much / 1ong etc.  
|        | • Whose (pronoun and adjective)  
|        | • Tell me + sub-clause / tell me about + NP  

| Comparing / making comparisons | • … is / are (not) as … as  
|                                | • The are far fewer / not as many + noun as …  
|                                | • You can’t compare + noun with + noun  
|                                | • You have to compare … with …  

#### 2. Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes

##### a) Asking for / Expressing opinion

| Asking for opinion | • Do you think that …?  
|                   | • What do you feel / think about …?  

| Expression opinion | • I think / feel / believe that ….  
|                   | • In my opinion  
|                   | • To my mind …  
|                   | • As far as I am concerned  

##### Expressing agreement and disagreement

| Agreeing | • I agree / that’s right / of course (not) / yes / certainly / That’s what I feel / think  
|          | • I think so, too  
|          | • I (fully) agree with you  
|          | • OK.  
|          | • Affirmative short answers (it is, I am, I can, he may, etc.)  

| Disagreeing / contradicting other people’s opinion | • I don’t agree / I don't think so / No / That's incorrect  
|                                                   | • Negative short answers  
|                                                   | • That’s not … / you can’t say that / that’s no proof  
|                                                   | • That’s not the point / question / problem  
|                                                   | • But surely you don’t …  
|                                                   | • Oh no, …  

73/78
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inquiring about agreement or disagreement</th>
<th>Do you agree ? / Do you think so, too ? / Don't you agree ? / Don't you think so ?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interrupting</strong></td>
<td>Just a minute…</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can I butt in here</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Could I stop you here for a moment ?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Could I question your last point ?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Before you go on, let me …</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Giving in</strong></td>
<td>All right, then</td>
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<td></td>
<td>OK, you’re right</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I take that back</td>
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<td>Perhaps I was a bit too…</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Denying something</strong></td>
<td>No (adverb)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative sentences with not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sentences containing the negation words <em>never</em>, <em>no</em> (<em>adjective</em>), <em>nobody</em>, <em>nothing</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative short answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accepting an offer or invitation</strong></td>
<td>Thank you / Yes, please / That will be very nice / With pleasure !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Declining an offer or invitation</strong></td>
<td>No, thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I'm afraid I cannot…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inquiring whether offer or invitation</strong></td>
<td>Will you + VP (do it, come, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can I + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stating whether one remembers or has</strong></td>
<td>I remember / I don’t remember + noun (-group)/pronoun</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I remember / I don’t remember + gerund</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I remember / I don’t remember + that + clause</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have forgotten (to bring my glasses etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inquiring whether someone remembers or</strong></td>
<td>Do you remember + noun (-group) / pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you remember + gerund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you remember + that-clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have you forgotten to (bring your glasses, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expressing understanding or lack of it</strong></td>
<td>I see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I’ve got that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>That’s clear now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I didn’t hear what you said. Could you speak up please ?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Could you say that again, please ?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I didn’t understand your last sentence</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pardon ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asking for / giving confirmation</strong></td>
<td>… is that what you mean ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you want to say …?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you say that …?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>You mean that …, don’t you ?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You said …, didn’t you ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do we have to fill everything in ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, that’s what I meant / wanted to say</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Expressing whether something is considered possible or impossible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possibility</th>
<th>impossibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• NP + can + VP</td>
<td>• NP + cannot + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It is possible + ø</td>
<td>• It is impossible / … is not possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• That could / may / might + verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiring whether something is considered possible or impossible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NP + can/cannot + VP</td>
<td>• NP + BE (not) able to + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It is possible + ø</td>
<td>• NP + BE unable to + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Can /Cannot + NP + VP</td>
<td>• BE( not) + NP + able to + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing capability and incapability</td>
<td>• BE + NP + able to /unable to + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiring about capability or incapability</td>
<td>• So + declarative sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing whether something is considered a logical conclusion (deduction)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I am sure / certain + ø / that clause</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I think + so</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I think that + clause</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Perhaps...</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• NP + may + VP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I am not sure + ø / that clause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I don’t think that</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I don't believe + noun (-group) / pronoun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NP + cannot + VP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No doubt + declarative sentence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I certainly think / believe + that + clause</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I’m not at all sure if …</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I can’t say if</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• I have my doubts about …</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• OK but …</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• You haven’t convinced me yet</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Do you think that…? I doubt it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Are you (quite) sure + ø / that clause ?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Do you think + ø / that clause ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing how certain / uncertain one is of something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiring about how certain / uncertain others are of something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I must + VP (similarly with we)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing, one is / is not obliged to do something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiring whether one is obliged to do something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Must I + VP (similarly with we)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing others are / are not obliged to do something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• You must (not) + VP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NP + must (not) + VP (other persons)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It is (not) necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NP + VP, affirmative and negative / you must + VP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Giving and seeking permission to do something

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Giving permission</th>
<th>Seeking permission</th>
<th>Stating that permission is withheld</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• You may / can + VP(answering a request)</td>
<td>• May I / can I + VP</td>
<td>• NP + be + not supposed to + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Of course / of course you may</td>
<td>• Let me + VP</td>
<td>• NP + must not + VP / to forbid / don’t + VP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (That’s) all right</td>
<td>• Do you mind + if- clause</td>
<td>• Don’t + VP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes

#### Expressing pleasure, liking
- This is very nice (/pleasant)
- I like + noun (-group) / pronoun / Ving + very much
- I enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / Ving + very much
- I love + noun (-group) / pronoun / Ving + very much
- A very good + noun
- What I like best is …

#### Inquiring about pleasure, liking, displeasure, dislike
- Do / Don't you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / Ving / Vto
- Do / Don't you enjoy + noun (-group) / pronoun / Ving / Vto
- Would you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / Vto

#### Expressing surprise
- This is a surprise !
- Fancy +Ving...
- How nice + Vto
- What a surprise! / it's surprising! / I'm surprised + that-clause

#### Expressing hope
- I hope + so / that-clause

#### Expressing satisfaction
- This is very good / nice
- It's (quite) all right now
- This is just what (I want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind

#### Expressing dissatisfaction
- I don't like this
- This is not right yet
- This is not what (I want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) / have(had) in mind

#### Inquiring about satisfaction or dissatisfaction
- Is it all right now ?
- Do you like this ?
- Is this what you (want(ed) / need(ed) / mean(t) /have(had) in mind ?

#### Expressing disappointment
- That's a (great) pity!
- I'm very sorry + Vto

#### Expressing fear or worry
- I'm afraid / I'm worried (+ about NP)
- Are you afraid ?
- Are you worried ?
- You aren't afraid, are you ?

#### Expressing preference
- I prefer + noun (-group) / pronoun / Ving
- I'd rather + Vinf : … (than)

#### Inquiring about preference
- Which do you prefer ?
- Would you prefer + Ving

#### Expressing gratitude
- Thank you (very much (indeed))
- It is / was very nice of you (+ Vto)
- It is / was very kind of you (+ Vto)

#### Expressing sympathy
- I am (so) sorry / glad / delighted + Vto
- I'm going + Vto
- I'll + Vinf
- I'm thinking of + Ving
- When I am twenty, I'll …
- In ten years' time, I'll …
- I intend to …
- I want to …

#### Inquiring about intention
- Are you going + Vto ?
- Will you + Vinf ?
- Are you thinking of + Ving ?

#### Expressing want, desire
- I want + noun (-group) / pronoun / Vto
- I'd like + noun (-group) / pronoun / Vto
- May I have + noun (group) / pronoun, please ?

#### Inquiring about want, desire
- Do you want + noun (-group) / pronoun / Vto
- Would you like + noun (-group) / pronoun / Vto
### 4. Expressing and finding out moral attitudes

| **Apologizing** | • I am (very) sorry  
|                | • Excuse me, please  
|                | • I do apologize  |
| **Granting forgiveness** | • That's all right / it’s all right now  
|                | • It doesn't matter (at all)  |
| **Expressing approval** | • Good! / Excellent! / That's fine!  |
| **Expressing disapproval** | • It's not very nice  
|                | • You shouldn't + V\_inf  
|                | • You shouldn't + have + V\_ed  |
| **Inquiring about approval or disapproval** | • Is this all right?  
|                | • Do you think this is all right?  |
| **Expressing appreciation** | • (It's) very good / (It's) very nice  |
| **Expressing regret** | • That's a (great) pity  
|               | • I am so / very sorry + that-clause  
|               | • I am so / very sorry + if-clause  |
| **Expressing indifference** | • It doesn't matter  
|               | • I don't care  
|               | • I don't mind $\emptyset$ / I don't mind + if-clause  
|               | • What a boring + …!  
|               | • … doesn’t / don’t interest me  |
| **Expressing interest** | • I’m interested in  
|               | • I’d like to know more about  
|               | • … sounds interesting  
|               | • Please tell me about …  
|               | • I’m keen on…  |

### 5. Getting things done (suasion)

| **Suggesting a course of action (including the speaker)** | • Let’s + VP  
|            | • What about + V\_ing  
|            | • We could + VP  
|            | • We might + VP  |
| **Requesting others to do something** | • Please + VP / Could you (please) + VP / Would you (please) + VP  
|            | • Can I have + NP + V\_ed (, please) ?  
|            | • Would you mind + V\_ing  
|            | • Would you be so kind as to …  
|            | • Would you be kind enough to …  |
| **Inviting others to do something** | • What / how about + NP / V\_ing ?  
|            | • Would you like + V\_to  |
| ** Advising others to do something** | • Why don’t you + VP  
|            | • You should + VP  |
| **Warning others to take care or to refrain from doing something** | • Be careful!  
|            | • Mind + NP ! (e.g. Mind your head!)  
|            | • Don't + VP  
|            | • Look out!  |
| **Instructing or directing others to do something** | • Imperative sentences  |
## 6. Socializing

| Greeting when meeting people | • Hello / good morning (afternoon / evening)  
| • Hello / how are you?  
| • (I'm fine, thank you) how are you?  
| • I'm very well, thank you, and how are you? |
| Greeting when introducing people and when being introduced | • This is …  
| • I'd like you to meet…  
| • Hello / How do you do (response) |
| Taking leave | • Good-bye / bye-bye / good night / cheerio  
| • I'll see you tomorrow /next week, etc. |
| Attracting attention | • Excuse me… |