

English

Language

2° EGB

Pre-literacy	
CAN recognize the letters of the alphabet, how they sound, and to distinguish them from each other.	
CAN understand how written language is related to oral language.	
CAN distinguish specific sounds, including phonemes.	
CAN describe story events, setting characters, retell stories, order events, and make predictions.	
CAN become familiar with a wide range of words by exploring stories.	
GRAMMAR	Vocabulary
<p>What do we do at school? What day is today? What day is it? Monday What do we have on Mondays? We have Art. What do you do at school? I read books. Do you play music? Yes, I do. No, I don't. What does she do at school? She reads books.</p>	<p>Days of the week Science, Art, Math, Writing, Reading, Physical Education Use a computer, play music, speak English, paint with watercolors, read books, play in the playground</p>
<p>How can we show our feelings? How does she feel? She is happy. When we are excited, we jump up and down. What do you do when you are bored? When I'm bored, I yawn. What is different? How many ...?</p>	<p>Shy, silly, scared, excited, surprised, bored Scream, jump up and down, shout hooray, yawn, cry, laugh Candy, cake, candle, balloon, present, party hat Numbers 1-10</p>
<p>How are we the same or different? What does he look like? He is a man. She is a woman, She is tall. How many men can you see? She has short hair. Who is it?</p>	<p>Child, children, woman, women, man, men Tall, short, thin, blond, red, long, short, curly, straight Aunt, cousin, uncle</p>
<p>What is a wild animal? Where does the whale go? In the water Where do kangaroos live? On land. What does a whale look like? It's big. It's gray. It has a long neck. It has small ears.</p>	<p>Monkey, lion, giraffe, tiger, bear, elephant, snake, whale, eagle, shark, kangaroo, toucan Paw, fin, beak, trunk, tail, wing</p>
<p>Who works in our community? Where does a firefighter work? She works in a fire station. Who is she? She is a doctor. Where does she work? In a hospital. What does she do? She takes care of people.</p>	<p>Firefighter, doctor, chef, police officer, mail carrier, cashier Fire station, hospital, restaurant, police station, post office, grocery store Put out fires, take care of people, cook food, keep people safe, deliver mail, ring up groceries</p>
<p>Why are restaurants special? Do you like beans? Yes, I do. No, I don't. I like rice. I don't like beans. He likes rice. He doesn't like soda. What do we need to eat steak? We need a knife and a plate to eat steak.</p>	<p>Waiter, menu, drink, main dish, side dish, dessert, steak, beans, lemonade, rice, soda, French fries, spaghetti, pizza, ice cream, chocolate, cake, vegetables, cheeseburger</p>
<p>What does a routine look like? What do you do after school? I have swimming lessons. I play with friends. What does she do after school? She has soccer practice. He plays with friends. What do you do in the evening? I sometimes read a book.</p>	<p>Get up, get dressed, have breakfast, go to school, go home, do homework Dance class, soccer practice, music lessons, swimming lessons, play with friends, gymnastics Eat dinner, take a bath, brush teeth, put on pajamas, read a book, go to bed</p>
<p>How can we care for the Earth? What is it? It is a soda can. Is it natural or human-made? I think it's natural. What can you do to help the Earth? I can recycle.</p>	<p>Natural, human-made Frog, rock, paper, plastic bottle, cardboard box, soda can, newspaper Spoon, jar, glass bottle, plastic bag, cloth bag Recycle, trash, turn on, turn off</p>
<p>What do we do on vacation? What do you take to the beach? I take a towel to the beach. What does she do in the mountains? She hikes. What do you do? I ride a horse.</p>	<p>Beach, mountains, forest, amusement park, lake, summer camp Towel, flashlight, sleeping bag, sunglasses, cap, backpack Build a sandcastle, hike, make a campfire, go on rides, row a boat, ride a horse</p>

Reading and writing	
CAN read and understand some simple sentences and questions, and follow some very short stories written in very simple language.	
CAN copy words, phrases and short sentences.	
Listening and speaking	
CAN understand some simple spoken questions and instructions given in short, simple phrases.	
CAN give very basic descriptions and respond to very simple questions with single words or a 'yes/no' response.	
GRAMMAR	Examples
Nouns: Singular and plural including irregular plural forms, countable and uncountable and names	Would you like an orange? Lemons are yellow. Pat has six mice. I eat rice for lunch. Nora is my friend.
Adjectives: Including possessive adjectives	He's a small boy. His name is Juan.
Determiners	It's a banana. This is an apple. Put the hat on the boy's head. I want some milk. These books are blue.
Pronouns: Including demonstrative, personal, and possessive interrogative pronouns and 'one'	This is my car. Can you see me? Which is Anna? Yes, please. I'd like one. This is mine!
Verbs: (Positive, negative, question, imperative and short-answer forms, including contractions) Present simple	Nick is happy. I don't like eggs. Eat your lunch! Is that your sister? Yes, it is. What are you doing? The cat's sleeping.
Present continuous (not with future reference)	
Can for ability The baby can wave. Can for requests/permission Have (got) for possession	The baby can wave. Can I have some birthday cake? Have you got a pen? She hasn't got a dog.
Adverbs	I'm coloring it now. My grandma lives here. She lives here too.
Conjunctions	I've got a pen and a pencil.
Prepositions of place and time	Put the clock next to the picture. We go to school in the morning.
Question words	Who is that man? Where is Alex?
Impersonal you	How do you spell that?
He + obj + inf	Lucy has a book to read
ing forms as nouns	Swimming is good.
Let's	Let's go to the zoo!
Like + v = ing	I like swimming.
There is/There are	There is a monkey in the tree. There are some books on the table.
Would like + n or v	I would like some grapes. Would you like to color that ball?
Happy birthday!	You're eight today! Happy Birthday!
Here you are	Would you like An apple? Yes, please. Here you are.
Me too!	I like football. Me too.
So do I	I love hippos. So do I.
Story about + ing	This is a story about playing football.
What (a/an) + adj + n	What a good dog! What beautiful fish!
What now?	Put the egg in the box. OK! The egg is in the box. What now?
VOCABULARY	
Pre A1 Starters: Alphabetical wordlist (page 4)	
https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/images/506166-starters-movers-flyers-word-list-2018.pdf	

Reading and writing	
CAN read and understand some simple sentences and questions, and follow some very short stories written in very simple language.	
CAN copy words, phrases and short sentences.	
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GRAMMAR	Examples
Nouns: Singular and plural including irregular plural forms, countable and uncountable and names	Would you like an orange? Lemons are yellow. Pat has six mice. I eat rice for lunch. Nora is my friend.
Adjectives: Including possessive adjectives	He's a small boy. His name is Juan.
Determiners	It's a banana. This is an apple. Put the hat on the boy's head. I want some milk. These books are blue.
Pronouns: Including demonstrative, personal, and possessive interrogative pronouns and 'one'	This is my car. Can you see me? Which is Anna? Yes, please. I'd like one. This is mine!
Verbs: (Positive, negative, question, imperative and short-answer forms, including contractions) Present simple	Nick is happy. I don't like eggs. Eat your lunch! Is that your sister? Yes, it is. What are you doing?
Present continuous (not with future reference)	The cat's sleeping.
Can for ability The baby can wave. Can for requests/permission Have (got) for possession	The baby can wave. Can I have some birthday cake? Have you got a pen? She hasn't got a dog.
Adverbs	I'm coloring it now. My grandma lives here. She lives here too.
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Question words	Who is that man? Where is Alex?
Impersonal you	How do you spell that?
Have + obj + inf	Lucy has a book to read
ing forms as nouns	Swimming is good.
Let's	Let's go to the zoo!
Like + v = ing	I like swimming.
There is/There are	There is a monkey in the tree. There are some books on the table.
Would like + n or v	I would like some grapes. Would you like to color that ball?
Happy birthday!	You're eight today! Happy Birthday!
Here you are	Would you like An apple? Yes, please. Here you are.
Me too!	I like football. Me too.
So do I	I love hippos. So do I.
Story about + ing	This is a story about playing football.
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Reading and writing	
CAN read and understand some short factual texts and short stories.	
CAN write short, simple phrases and sentences.	
Listening and speaking	
CAN understand very simple spoken dialogues and descriptions.	
CAN give simple descriptions and tell very simple stories, and ask and answer simple questions.	
GRAMMAR	Examples
Indirect objects	Give it to the teacher!
Comparative and superlative adjectives	Your house is bigger than mine. Anna is my best friend.
Verbs (Positive, negative, question, imperative and short-answer forms, including contractions) Past simple regular and irregular forms	We went to the park yesterday. Her father cooked lunch on Friday. Did you go to the cinema? Yes, I did. We didn't see the pirate at the party.
Verb + infinitive I want to go home.	He started to laugh.
Verb + ing	I went riding on Saturday.
Infinitive of purpose	She went to town to buy a toothbrush.
Want/ask someone to do something	He wants the teacher to tell a story.
Must for obligation He must do his homework.	He must do his homework. You mustn't give the rabbit cheese. Must I get up now?
Have (got) to/had to I've got to go.	I've got to eat meat. Do I have to go to bed now? He had to draw a whale for homework.
Shall for offers	Shall I help you wash the car, Mum?
Adverbs	She never eats meat. He sang loudly. My mother talks a lot.
Comparative and superlative adverbs	My brother reads more quickly than my sister. I like ice cream best.
Conjunctions	I went home because I was tired.
Prepositions of time	She plays with her friends after school. He plays badminton on Saturdays.
Question words	Why is he talking to her? When does school start?
Relative clauses	Vicky is the girl who is riding a bike. That is the DVD which my friend gave me. This is the house where my friend lives.
What is/was the weather like?	What was the weather like last weekend?
What's the matter?	What's the matter, Daisy? Have you got a stomach-ache?
How/What about + n or ing	How about going to the cinema on Wednesday afternoon?
When clauses (not with future meaning)	When he got home, he had his dinner.
Go for a + n	Yesterday we went for a drive in my brother's new car.
Be called + n	A baby cat is called a kitten.
Be good at + n	She's very good at basketball.
I think/know ...	I think he's very nice.
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A1 Movers: Alphabetical wordlist (page 8)	
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Be good at + n	She's very good at basketball.
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Reading and writing	
CAN read and understand simple descriptions, short stories containing narrative tenses, and short texts even if some words are unknown.	
CAN write simple descriptions and simple short stories using own ideas.	
Listening and speaking	
CAN understand simple instructions, descriptions, and conversations.	
CAN tell short and simple stories using own ideas, give simple descriptions, ask basic questions, and talk briefly about activities in the past.	
GRAMMAR	
Examples	
Verbs (Positive, negative, question, imperative and short-answer forms, including contractions)	
Past continuous (for interrupted actions and background setting)	I was walking down the road when I saw her. It was a very cold day and snow was falling.
Present perfect	Have you ever been to the circus? He's just eaten his dinner.
Be going to	It isn't going to rain today.
Will	Will you do your homework this evening? I won't buy her a CD because she doesn't like music.
Might	Vicky might come to the party.
May	The bus may not come today because there is a lot of snow.
Shall for suggestions	Shall we have a picnic in the park?
Could	You could invite Robert to the football game.
Should	Should we take a towel to the swimming pool?
Tag questions	That's John's book, isn't it?
Adverbs	I haven't bought my brother's birthday present yet.
Conjunctions	I didn't want to walk home so I went on the bus.
If clauses (in zero conditionals)	If it's sunny, we go swimming.
Where clauses	My grandmother has forgotten where she put her glasses.
Before/after clauses (not with future reference)	I finished my homework before I played football.
Be/look/sound/feel/taste/smell like	What's your new teacher like? That sounds like the baby upstairs. I think he's crying.
Make somebody/something + adj	That smell makes me hungry!
What time ...?	What time does the film start?
What else/next?	What else shall I draw?
See you soon/later/tomorrow etc.	See you next week, Mrs. Ball!
Be made of	The toy is made of wood.
VOCABULARY	
A2 Flyers: Alphabetical wordlist (page 12)	
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Reading and writing	
CAN read and understand simple descriptions, short stories containing narrative tenses, and short texts even if some words are unknown.	
CAN write simple descriptions and simple short stories using own ideas.	
Listening and speaking	
CAN understand simple instructions, descriptions, and conversations.	
CAN tell short and simple stories using own ideas, give simple descriptions, ask basic questions, and talk briefly about activities in the past.	
GRAMMAR	Examples
Verbs (Positive, negative, question, imperative and short-answer forms, including contractions)	
Past continuous (for interrupted actions and background setting)	I was walking down the road when I saw her. It was a very cold day and snow was falling.
Present perfect	Have you ever been to the circus? He's just eaten his dinner.
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Tag questions	That's John's book, isn't it?
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Make somebody/something + adj	That smell makes me hungry!
What time ...?	What time does the film start?
What else/next?	What else shall I draw?
See you soon/later/tomorrow etc.	See you next week, Mrs. Ball!
Be made of	The toy is made of wood.
VOCABULARY	
A2 Flyers: Alphabetical wordlist (page 12)	
https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/Images/506166-starters-movers-flyers-word-list-2018.pdf	

Reading and writing
CAN understand straightforward information within a known area.
CAN complete forms and write short, simple letters or postcards related to personal information.
Listening and speaking
CAN understand simple questions and instructions.
CAN express simple opinions or requirements in a familiar context.
GRAMMAR
Verbs: Regular and irregular forms
Modals: can (ability; requests; permission) could (ability; polite requests) would (polite requests) will (future) shall (suggestion; offer) should (advice) may (possibility) have (got) to (obligation) must (obligation) mustn't (prohibition) need (necessity) needn't (lack of necessity)
Tenses: Present simple: states, habits, systems and processes and with future meaning (and verbs not used in the continuous form) Present continuous: present actions and future meaning Present perfect simple: recent past with just, indefinite past with yet, already, never, ever; unfinished past with for and since Past simple: past events Past continuous: parallel past actions, continuous actions interrupted by the past simple tense Future with going to Future with will and shall: offers, promises, predictions, etc
Verb forms: Affirmative, interrogative, negative Imperatives Infinitives (with and without to) after verbs and adjectives Gerunds (-ing form) after verbs and prepositions Gerunds as subjects and objects Passive forms: present and past simple Short questions (Can you?) and answers (No, he doesn't)
Clause types: Main clause: Carlos is Spanish. Co-ordinate clause: Carlos is Spanish and his wife is English. Subordinate clause following sure, certain: I'm sure (that) she's a doctor. Subordinate clause following know, think, believe, and hope: I hope you're well. Subordinate clause following say, tell: She says (that) she's his sister. Subordinate clause following if, when, where, because: I'll leave if you do that again. He'll come when you call. He'll follow where you go. I came because you asked me
Interrogatives: What; What (+ noun) Where; When Who; Whose; Which How; How much; How many; How often; How long; etc. Why (including the interrogative forms of all tenses and modals listed)
Nouns: Singular and plural (regular and irregular forms). Countable and uncountable nouns with some and any. Abstract nouns. Compound nouns.
Pronouns: Personal (subject, object, possessive) Impersonal: it, there Demonstrative: this, that, these, those Quantitative: one, something, everybody, etc. Indefinite: some, any, something, one, etc. Relative: who, which, that
Determiners: a + countable nouns the + countable/uncountable nouns
Adjectives: Color, size, shape, quality, nationality Predicative and attributive Cardinal and ordinal numbers Possessive: my, your, his, her, etc. Demonstrative: this, that, these, those Quantitative: some, any, many, much, a few, a lot of, all, other, every, etc. Comparative and superlative forms (regular and irregular) Order of adjectives Participles as adjectives
Adverbs: Regular and irregular forms Manner: quickly, carefully, etc. Frequency: often, never, twice a day, etc. Definite time: now, last week, etc. Indefinite time: already, just, yet, etc. Degree: very, too, rather, etc. Place: here, there, etc. Direction: left, right, etc. Sequence: first, next, etc. Pre-verbal, post-verbal and end-position adverbs Comparative and superlative forms (regular and irregular)
Prepositions: Location: to, on, inside, next to, at (home), etc. Time: at, on, in, during, etc. Direction: to, into, out of, from, etc. Instrument: by, with Miscellaneous: like, about, etc. Prepositional phrases: at the end of, in front of, etc. Prepositions preceding nouns and adjectives: by car, for sale, on holiday, etc.
Connectives: and, but, or when, where, because, if Note that students will meet forms other than those listed above in A2 Key, on which they will not be directly tested.
VOCABULARY
Vocabulary list: A2 Key / A2 Key for Schools
https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/es/images/506886-a2-key-2020-vocabulary-list.pdf

Reading and writing
CAN understand straightforward information within a known area.
CAN complete forms and write short, simple letters or postcards related to personal information.
Listening and speaking
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CAN express simple opinions or requirements in a familiar context.
GRAMMAR
Verbs: Regular and irregular forms
Modals: can (ability; requests; permission) could (ability; polite requests) would (polite requests) will (future) shall (suggestion; offer) should (advice) may (possibility) have (got) to (obligation) must (obligation) mustn't (prohibition) need (necessity) needn't (lack of necessity)
Tenses: Present simple: states, habits, systems and processes and with future meaning (and verbs not used in the continuous form) Present continuous: present actions and future meaning Present perfect simple: recent past with just, indefinite past with yet, already, never, ever; unfinished past with for and since Past simple: past events Past continuous: parallel past actions, continuous actions interrupted by the past simple tense Future with going to Future with will and shall: offers, promises, predictions, etc
Verb forms: Affirmative, interrogative, negative Imperatives Infinitives (with and without to) after verbs and adjectives Gerunds (-ing form) after verbs and prepositions Gerunds as subjects and objects Passive forms: present and past simple short questions (Can you?) and answers (No, he doesn't)
Clause types: Main clause: Carlos is Spanish. Co-ordinate clause: Carlos is Spanish and his wife is English. Subordinate clause following sure, certain: I'm sure (that) she's a doctor. Subordinate clause following know, think, "believe", "hope": I hope you're well. Subordinate clause following say, tell: She says (that) she's his sister. Subordinate clause following if, when, where, because: I'll leave if you do that again. He'll come when you call. He'll follow where you go. I came because you asked me
Interrogatives: What; What (+ noun) Where; When Who; Whose; Which How; How much; How many; How often; How long; etc. Why (including the interrogative forms of all tenses and modals listed)
Nouns: Singular and plural (regular and irregular forms). Countable and uncountable nouns with some and any. Abstract nouns. Compound nouns. Noun phrases. Genitive: 's and 's'. Double genitive: a friend of theirs
Pronouns: Personal (subject, object, possessive) Impersonal: it, there Demonstrative: this, that, these, those Quantitative: one, something, everybody, etc. Indefinite: some, any, something, one, etc. Relative: who, which, that
Determiners: a + countable nouns the + countable/uncountable nouns
Adjectives: Color, size, shape, quality, nationality Predicative and attributive Cardinal and ordinal numbers Possessive: my, your, his, her, etc. Demonstrative: this, that, these, those Quantitative: some, any, many, much, a few, a lot of, all, other, every, etc. Comparative and superlative forms (regular and irregular) Order of adjectives Participles as adjectives
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Prepositions: Location: to, on, inside, next to, at (home), etc. Time: at, on, in, during, etc. Direction: to, into, out of, from, etc. Instrument: by, with Miscellaneous: like, about, etc. Prepositional phrases: at the end of, in front of, etc. Prepositions preceding nouns and adjectives: by car, for sale, on holiday, etc.
Connectives: and, but, or when, where, because, if Note that students will meet forms other than those listed above in A2 Key, on which they will not be directly tested.

VOCABULARY
Vocabulary list: A2 Key / A2 Key for Schools
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1° Baccalaureate

Reading and writing
CAN understand routine information and articles.
CAN write letters and emails or make notes on familiar or predictable matters.
Listening and speaking
CAN understand straightforward instructions or public announcements.
CAN express simple opinions on abstract/cultural matters in a limited way.
GRAMMAR
Verbs: Regular and irregular forms
Modals: can (ability; requests; permission) could (ability; polite requests) would (polite requests) will (future) shall (suggestion; offer) should (advice) may (possibility) might (possibility) have (got) to (obligation) ought to (obligation) must (obligation) mustn't (prohibition) need (necessity) needn't (lack of necessity) used to + infinitive (past habits)
Tenses: Present simple: states, habits, systems and processes and with future meaning (and verbs not used in the continuous form) Present continuous: present actions and future meaning Present perfect simple: recent past with just, indefinite past with yet, already, never, ever; unfinished past with for and since Past simple: past events Past continuous: parallel past actions, continuous actions interrupted by the past simple tense Future with going to Future with will and shall: offers, promises, predictions, etc. Was/were going to
Verb forms: Affirmative, interrogative, negative Imperatives Infinitives (with and without to) after verbs and adjectives Gerunds (-ing form) after verbs and prepositions Gerunds as subjects and objects Passive forms: present and past simple Modal passive Verb + object + infinitive give/take/send/bring/show + direct/indirect object Causative have/get So/nor with auxiliaries
Compound verb patterns: Phrasal verbs/verbs with prepositions
Compound verb patterns: Type 0: An iron bar expands if/when you hear it. Type 1: If you do that again, I'll leave. Type 2: I would tell you the answer if I knew it. If I were you, I wouldn't do that again.
Simple reported speech: Statements, questions and commands: say, ask, tell He said that he felt ill. I asked her if I could leave. No one told me what to do. Indirect and embedded questions: know, wonder Do you know what he said? I wondered what he would do next.
Interrogatives: What; What (+ noun) Where; When Who; Whose; Which How; How much; How many; How often; How long; etc. Why (including the interrogative forms of all tenses and modals listed)
Nouns: Singular and plural (regular and irregular forms) Countable and uncountable nouns with some and any Abstract nouns Compound nouns Complex noun phrases Genitive: 's and s' Double genitive: a friend of theirs
Pronouns: Personal (subject, object, possessive) Reflexive and emphatic: myself, etc. Impersonal: it, there Demonstrative: this, that, these, those Quantitative: one, something, everybody, etc. Indefinite: some, any, something, one, etc. Relative: who, which, that Determiners: a + countable nouns the + countable/uncountable nouns
Adjectives: Color, size, shape, quality, nationality Predicative and attributive Cardinal and ordinal numbers Possessive: my, your, his, her, etc. Demonstrative: this, that, these, those Quantitative: some, any, many, much, a few, a lot of, all, other, every, etc. Comparative and superlative forms (regular and irregular) (not) as ... as, not ... enough to, too . . . to Order of adjectives Participles as adjectives Compound adjectives
Adverbs: Regular and irregular forms Manner: quickly, carefully, etc. Frequency: often, never, twice a day, etc. Definite time: now, last week, etc. Indefinite time: already, just, yet, etc. Degree: very, too, rather, etc. Place: here, there, etc. Direction: left, right, etc. Sequence: first, next, etc. Sentence adverbs: too, either, etc. Pre-verbal, post-verbal and end-position adverbs Comparative and superlative forms (regular and irregular)
Prepositions: Location: to, on, inside, next to, at (home), etc. Time: at, on, in, during, etc. Direction: to, into, out of, from, etc. Instrument: by, with Miscellaneous: like, about, etc. Prepositional phrases: at the beginning of, by means of, etc. Prepositions preceding nouns and adjectives: by car, for sale, on holiday, etc. Prepositions following (i) nouns and adjectives: advice on, afraid of, etc. (ii) verbs: laugh at, ask for, etc.
Connectives: and, but, or, either ... or when, while, until, before, after, as soon as where because, since, as, for so that, (in order) to so, so ... that, such ... that if, unless although, while, whereas
VOCABULARY
Vocabulary list: B1 Preliminary / B1 Preliminary for Schools https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/es/Images/506887-b1-preliminary-2020-vocabulary-list.pdf

2° Baccalaureate

Reading and writing
CAN understand routine information and articles.
CAN write letters and emails or make notes on familiar or predictable matters.
Listening and speaking
CAN understand straightforward instructions or public announcements.
CAN express simple opinions on abstract/cultural matters in a limited way.
GRAMMAR
Verbs: Regular and irregular forms
Modals: can (ability; requests; permission) could (ability; polite requests) would (polite requests) will (future) shall (suggestion; offer) should (advice) may (possibility) might (possibility) have (got) to (obligation) ought to (obligation) must (obligation) mustn't (prohibition) need (necessity) needn't (lack of necessity) used to + infinitive (past habits)
Tenses: Present simple: states, habits, systems and processes and with future meaning (and verbs not used in the continuous form) Present continuous: present actions and future meaning Present perfect simple: recent past with just, indefinite past with yet, already, never, ever; unfinished past with for and since Past simple: past events Past continuous: parallel past actions, continuous actions interrupted by the past simple tense Future with going to Future with will and shall: offers, promises, predictions, etc. Was/were going to
Verb forms: Affirmative, interrogative, negative Imperatives Infinitives (with and without to) after verbs and adjectives Gerunds (-ing form) after verbs and prepositions Gerunds as subjects and objects Passive forms: present and past simple Modal passive Verb + object + infinitive give/take/send/bring/show + direct/indirect object Causative have/get So/nor with auxiliaries
Compound verb patterns: Phrasal verbs/verbs with prepositions
Compound verb patterns: Type 0: An iron bar expands if/when you hear it. Type 1: If you do that again, I'll leave. Type 2: I would tell you the answer if I knew it. If I were you, I wouldn't do that again.
Simple reported speech: Statements, questions and commands: say, ask, tell He said that he felt ill. I asked her if I could leave. No one told me what to do. Indirect and embedded questions: know, wonder Do you know what he said? I wondered what he would do next.
Interrogatives: What; What (+ noun) Where; When Who; Whose; Which How; How much; How many; How often; How long; etc. Why (including the interrogative forms of all tenses and modals listed)
Nouns: Singular and plural (regular and irregular forms) Countable and uncountable nouns with some and any Abstract nouns Compound nouns Complex noun phrases Genitive: 's and s' Double genitive: a friend of theirs
Pronouns: Personal (subject, object, possessive) Reflexive and emphatic: myself, etc. Impersonal: it, there Demonstrative: this, that, these, those Quantitative: one, something, everybody, etc. Indefinite: some, any, something, one, etc. Relative: who, which, that
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3° Baccalaureate

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Listening and speaking
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CAN express simple opinions on abstract/cultural matters in a limited way.
GRAMMAR
Verbs: Regular and irregular forms
Modals: can (ability; requests; permission) could (ability; polite requests) would (polite requests) will (future) shall (suggestion; offer) should (advice) may (possibility) might (possibility) have (got) to (obligation) ought to (obligation) must (obligation) mustn't (prohibition) need (necessity) needn't (lack of necessity) used to + infinitive (past habits)
Tenses: Present simple: states, habits, systems and processes and with future meaning (and verbs not used in the continuous form) Present continuous: present actions and future meaning Present perfect simple: recent past with just, indefinite past with yet, already, never, ever; unfinished past with for and since Past simple: past events Past continuous: parallel past actions, continuous actions interrupted by the past simple tense Future with going to Future with will and shall: offers, promises, predictions, etc. Was/were going to
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