

ELEMENTARY (A1-A2) GRAMMAR

ELEMENTARY (A1-A2) GRAMMAR

TIME, TENSE & ASPECT				
FORM	MEANING	FUNCTION	SUPPORTING LANGUAGE WORK	LEARNER OUTCOMES
Verb 'to be' Statements & Questions (Yes/No questions & Wh-) with verb 'to be'	Existence, facts, truths in present	To give and ask for personal information (such as name, age, nationality, department, faculty and job) To ask price, time and date	Be+adj Be+very+adj Be+(a/an)+adj+noun	-Produce affirmative, negative sentences and questions in written and oral form by using "verb to be" to give personal info and to make simple descriptions -Display recognition and use of indefinite articles "a, an" -Understand affirmative and negative imperatives as part of classroom language -Produce simple questions to ask about the cost / time / date
There is / There are Statements & Questions (Yes/No questions & How much, How many with There is / There are	Existence, facts, truths in present	To describe amount and number of things	There is + a countable singular noun/an uncountable noun There are + countable plural Word order in sentences with there is/there are	Use 'there is / there are' to describe amount and number of things in simple positive, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
Have got/Has got Statements & Questions (Yes/No questions & -Wh) with have got/has got	Possession	To talk about possession	Word order in statements and questions with have got/has got	- Using "have got/have" to talk about possession in Simple Present Tense - Produce affirmative, negative sentences and questions
Imperatives (Affirmative/Negative) Present Simple	General statements of facts, daily habits or routines: Information about self/own life	To give and follow instructions in the classroom	Be or Do Adverbs of frequency: every/always, generally, usually,	- Use affirmative and negative imperatives in daily language e.g. classroom language

ELEMENTARY (A1-A2) GRAMMAR

Statements & Questions (Yes/No questions & wh-) with simple present Subject / Object questions	State verbs (like, love, etc.)	To talk and ask questions about self and free time activities	sometimes, often, rarely, seldom, never, once/twice a week Subject / Object questions (Who do you live with? / Who lives with you?)	- Produce simple sentences with "Simple Present Tense" in positive, negative and Yes/no, <i>wh</i> -question forms to talk about habits/routines, self/others' life in written/oral language - Use adverbs (<i>every/always, generally, usually, sometime, often, rarely, seldom, never, once/twice a week</i>) to talk about the frequency of the events/actions
Present Continuous Statements & Questions (Yes/No questions & -Wh)	Temporary activitiy	To talk about an action happening now or around now	Now, right now, at the moment, today, this week etc.	- Produce simple sentences/texts with "Present Continuous Tense" in positive, negative and Yes/no, <i>wh</i> - question forms to talk about temporary activities in progress - Use time adverbs e.g. <i>now, right now, at the moment</i> to give info. regarding self/others' life
Simple Past Statements & Questions (Yes/No questions & -Wh)	Completed actions in the past When (as a conjunction meaning 'at the time that')	To talk about past experiences, events and situations	Yesterday, yesterday morning, last night/summer, a year ago/four days ago, in 2002	- Produce simple sentences with "Simple Past Tense" in affirmative, negative and Yes/no, <i>wh</i> - question forms to talk about past events, and situations using ago, last..., yesterday in written/oral language
Future: be going to Statements & Questions (Yes/No questions & -Wh)	Future plans Predictions	To talk about future plans To make predictions	Tomorrow, next week/year, on Friday etc.	- Produce simple sentences and short texts with "going to" in affirmative, negative and Yes/no, <i>wh</i> - question forms to talk about future plans in written/oral language
PRONOUNS				
Subject pronouns	Referencing	To give reference		- Use "subject pronouns" to <i>make references</i> considering gender, singularity and plurality in simple affirmative, negative sentences

ELEMENTARY (A1-A2) GRAMMAR

				and question forms in written/oral language
Possessive adjectives	Possession	To talk about personal belongings and relations	This/that/these/those	- Use possessive adjectives to talk about <i>personal belongings</i> in simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
Possessive 's (Whose...?)	Possession	To talk about family relationships		- Use possessive 's' to talk about <i>family relationships</i> in simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
Object pronouns	Referencing	To avoid repeating nouns		- Use "object pronouns" to avoid repeating nouns in simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
Possessive pronouns	Possession	To avoid repetition while talking about possession		Use possessive pronouns to talk about <i>personal belongings</i> in simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
DETERMINERS				
Articles: a, an, the No article	Referencing/uniqueness	To indicate singularity, use a/an To talk about a person or a thing for the first time, use a/an To talk about a person or a thing for the second, third etc. time Use the in some fixed expressions and collocations	There is/there are Countable nouns	- Use the articles "a, an, the" in simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
Demonstratives This, that, these, those	Referencing	To give references	Verb to be Singular/plural nouns How much/How many	- Use determiners "this, that, these, those" in simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language to

ELEMENTARY (A1-A2) GRAMMAR

				indicate objects close to the speaker or further removed from the speaker
Quantifiers: some, any, a lot of/lots of	Quantity	To talk about amount and number of things	There is + noun There are + noun How much / How many Singular / plural	- Produce affirmative, negative sentences and question forms using “some/any/ a lot of, lots of” to talk about quantity in simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language - Produce questions using <i>how much</i> to ask about the price of something Produce question using <i>how much / how many</i> to ask about the amount of something
PREPOSITIONS				
Prepositions- time: at, on, in, before, after, from-to, until, during	Time of events	To talk about time	Verb to be Simple Present There is/there are	Produce affirmative /negative sentences and question forms with “at, on, in, before, after, from-to, until, during” to talk about time of events in simple positive, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
Prepositions- place: at, under, between, near, to, on, in, in front of, behind, next to Other prepositions: by, with, from	Position of objects	To describe details of places	Verb to be Simple Present There is/there are After/Before + a noun During + a noun Until + a noun	Produce affirmative /negative sentences and question forms with “at, under, between, near, to, on, in, in front of, behind, next to” to describe details of places in simple positive, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language

ELEMENTARY (A1-A2) GRAMMAR

DISCOURSE MARKERS				
and, but, or, then/next, because, so Firstly, secondly, finally	Addition, contrast, choice, sequencing, reason, result	Use <i>or</i> to give choice in offers or in questions Use <i>and</i> to link ideas, adjectives and nouns within a clause Use <i>but</i> to show contrast Use <i>then/next</i> to sequence activities Use <i>because</i> to give reasons Use <i>first, secondly, finally</i> to order sequence ideas in a text Use <i>so</i> to give results	But + noun <i>Then/next</i> to sequence ideas with simple present tense and be going to	Use linkers to display addition, contrast, choice, sequencing and reason in simple positive, negative sentences and question forms in written/oral language
NOUNS				
Countable/uncountable nouns	Availability/existence	To talk about nouns such as food, furniture etc.	There is + a countable singular noun/an uncountable noun There are + a countable plural noun How much/how many Singular/plural nouns	- Display recognition of countable and uncountable nouns - Produce sentences using countable/ uncountable nouns to talk about food
ADVERBS				
Irregular: fast, hard, late, early, well Other adverbs: slowly, quickly, badly, carefully			Adjective-Adverb difference	Produce affirmative /negative sentences and question forms in simple sentences by using adverbs
MODALS				
Can Statements & Questions (Yes/No & Wh-) Can Could Would like + a noun Would like + to + verb	Ability Polite requests and offers	To talk about what you can and cannot do at present Use <i>would like</i> to offer somebody a drink / food Use <i>can</i> to ask to do something / offer / help / drink / food		- Produce affirmative and negative sentences and question forms in simple sentences using “can” to talk about what you can/cannot do at present and using adverbs: quickly, slowly, well, fast - Produce polite requests in simple questions using “can” and “could” and "would like + a noun" to ask for something, offer somebody something

ELEMENTARY (A1-A2) GRAMMAR

GERUND & INFINITIVES				
<p>Gerund and Infinitives with certain verbs (like, love, enjoy, hate, want, need)</p> <p>*look forward to (as a lexical chunk)</p>	Likes and dislikes	<p>Use gerunds with certain verbs to talk about hobbies, activities, and personal experiences</p> <p>Use infinitives with <i>want</i> and <i>need</i></p>	<p>Like + hobbies Like + activities Like + preferences</p>	<p>- Produce simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written and oral language using “gerunds” i.e. “like, love, enjoy, hate” to talk about the things they like and don’t like and to talk about their favourite things and people</p> <p>- Produce simple affirmative, negative sentences and question forms in written and oral language using “gerunds” i.e. “need and want” to talk about the things they want and need</p>
COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES				
<p>Comperative / Superlative -er, more, less -est, most, least -better / worse -best / worst</p> <p>Look like/be like</p>	Show similarity and difference	<p>To compare objects, people, places</p> <p>Use look like/be like yo talk about physical appearance and personality</p>		<p>- Produce simple affirmative, negative sentences and questions in written and oral language by using comparatives/ superlatives: using “look like/be like, -er/more/less, -est/most/least, better/worse”</p>