

Laurel Springs School

Standards for English Language Instruction

English 103: One World

In English 103, students will continue to build understanding of English grammar as they learn the values of global citizenship. The grammar objectives of this course are to teach the past perfect tense of verbs, the difference between direct and indirect speech, sequence of tense, all uses of a gerund, as well as passive and active voice. Over 300 vocabulary words will be taught.

Content Objectives

Communication

1. Write short paragraphs on various topics (e.g., travel, history, the arts).
2. Glean clear meaning from vernacular conversations.
3. Discuss authentic target language documents to identify main ideas.
4. Share opinions and desires in relation to cultural exploration.
5. Describe native culture in comparison with other cultures.

Culture

1. Identify some major contributions from the target culture (e.g., in science, medicine, music, food, fashion).
2. Identify contributions of people from the target culture, such as explorers, musicians, and scientists.
3. Identify lifestyles, educational goals, and leisure activities of youth in the target culture.
4. Compare and contrast various English speaking cultures.
5. Explore the relationships between English speaking cultures and the rest of the world.

Skills Objectives

Listening

1. Listen to long articles and essays while reading from the text.
2. Listen for particular information within a long recording.
3. Listen to radio broadcast.
4. Listen to popular music.

Writing

1. Write longer responses to demonstrate comprehension of reading assignments.
2. Generate written responses based upon personal opinion.
3. Demonstrate mastery of new grammatical concepts.
4. Write a travel itinerary.
5. Demonstrate understanding of paragraph structure.

Speaking

1. Ask about when and where events occurred in the past.
2. Describe cultural background (geographical, socio-economic, etc)
3. Talk about the future.
4. Order food and make hotel & travel reservations in manner appropriate to multiple English speaking cultures.

Reading

1. Reads short articles on cultural and anthropological subjects.
2. Read commercial texts generated for advertising purposes.
3. Search articles for particular information.
4. Recognize opinion and point of view.
5. Distinguish between scholarly, commercial and creative writing.
6. Recognize variations in English language between cultures.

Learning Styles Compatibility

Auditory

1. Listen to a variety of material spoken by male and female voices.
2. Listen to songs.
3. Play games that include non-verbal sounds.
4. Listen to single words, dialogues and stories.

Kinesthetic

1. Select and play audio recordings.
2. “Click through” colorful flashcards to learn vocabulary.
3. Move and organize objects on the screen.
4. Follow multiple links within each lesson.
5. Search educational, governmental and commercial websites.

6. Check answers before submitting lesson.
7. Customize personal study environment.

Visual

1. Use images to learn new words and concepts.
2. Use lists, charts and tables.
3. Read from screens of varying colors.
4. Study flow charts and maps to understand grammatical concepts.
5. Follow a travel route on the U.S. map.

Outline by Lesson

Descriptions of lesson sections:

1. Vocabulary: 10-20 words from the reading selection
2. Reading (Units 1-3): Students listen as they read.
3. Web Reading (Units 4, 6-9): Students read from websites.
4. Conversation: Students listen as they read.
5. Grammar: Grammar and usage lessons
6. Grammar Review: The grammar points of the unit are reviewed
7. Practice Questions: 10 auto graded questions for practice
8. Questions: 20 questions per lesson

Unit One: African Cultures

Lesson 1

Vocabulary: from the reading

Reading: Cultural Diversity

5 questions

Grammar Lesson: Simple Present and Present Progressive

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 2

Vocabulary: from the reading

Reading: Mbuti

5 questions

Grammar Lesson: Verbs with Stative Meaning (verbs with stative meaning often concern thoughts, attitudes, emotions... ie. Believe, feel, think, need - usually only used in the simple tenses.) The sky **seems** dark now . NOT: The sky is seeming dark now.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 3

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Zulu

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Simple Past and Past Progressive

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 4

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Conversation about Africa

10 questions

Grammar lesson: Simple Past and Past Progressive in Time Clauses: (when, while, before and after)

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Two: The disappearing Rainforests

Lesson 5

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Rainforests

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: *Used to*

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 6

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: The Disappearing Rainforests

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 7

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Lost Tribes

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Present Perfect vs Simple Past: If a past action or state continues to the present, use the present perfect not the simple past. If a past action or state cannot occur again, use the simple past not the present perfect.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 8

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Conversation about rainforests

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Three: Evolution

Lesson 9

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Evolution

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Future Time: *Will* and *Be Going To*

5 practice questions 10 questions

Lesson 10

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Classification

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Expressing the Future with Present Progressive, Simple Present, and *Be About To*

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 11

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Great Rift Valley

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Future Progressive

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 12

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Conversation about evolution

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Future Perfect and Future Perfect Progressive

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Four: The World of English

Lesson 13

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Origins of English

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Phrasal Verbs: Phrasal verbs consist of a verb + adverb (called a particle). Phrasal verbs can occur in any tense. The most common phrasal verbs are up, out, down, off, on and over. Some phrasal verbs do not have objects: *I'll come over tomorrow.*

Some phrasal verbs have objects: *I'm picking Mary up soon.* When the object of a phrasal verb is a pronoun, the particle always comes after the object: *She called him up.* Not : *She called up him.*

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 14

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: The English Speaking World

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Verb Preposition Combinations; Phrasal Verbs with Prepositions
(confide in, heard about, think about, believed in, lived on)

Words used as particles in phrasal verbs can also occur in prepositional phrases.

In this case, they are prepositions that indicate location or direction. The verb + preposition is not a phrasal verb and it has the meaning of the verb + the meaning of the preposition.

They climbed up the tree. (prep up tells the direction)

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 15

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Study Abroad

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Types of Nouns and Determiners

Proper Nouns, Common Nouns, Count Nouns, Noncount Nouns

Determiners: **Demonstratives** indicate the noun in terms of physical distance

Those chefs over there won awards this year

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 16

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: A conversation about studying abroad

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Definite and Indefinite Articles

A, an, the,

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Five: Review and Test

Lessons 17

Review

Lesson 18

Test

Unit Six: United Kingdom

Lesson 19

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: London

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Quantifiers

quantifiers indicate the quantity of the noun

Many, some, few restaurants allow smoking

Introduce: either, neither, each, every, a little, much

Modifiers: Nouns are modified by adjectives, which come between the determiner and the noun, and by adjective phrases and clauses, which follow the noun.

Need to discuss: Order of modifiers before nouns

Opinion-Appearance-Age-Shape-Color-Nationality/Origin-Material-Noun

Smooth round yellow squash

Delicious Turkish coffee

Lovely new cotton apron

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 20

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: The Empire

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Reflexive Pronouns: The cook burned **herself**.

Reciprocal Pronouns: The children cooperate well with **one another**.

Indefinite Pronouns: **Everyone** likes the restaurant. **Nobody** was disappointed.

possessives indicate the noun as belonging to someone or something

Their cars were parked by the valet.

Possessive determiners: my, your, his, her, its, our, their,

Possessive pronouns: mine, yours, his, hers, ours and theirs

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 21

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: Historic Sites

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Adjective Clauses; Subject and Object Pronouns

Explain what an adjective clause is - how it modifies a noun in the sentence and that the adjective clause should be placed as close as possible after the noun it modifies:

She is **someone** who is creative.

Relative pronouns can be the subject of its clause.

A scientist has developed a **theory** which/that explains personality.

Relative pronouns can be the object of the verb in its clause.

The scientist whom I admire does research.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 22

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: A conversation about London

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Relative Pronouns as Objects of Prepositions; Possessive Relative Pronoun A relative pronoun also can be the object of a preposition in its clause or can be a possessive form.

She is a scientist **who/whom/that** we agree **with**.

She has developed a theory **which/that** we are interested **in**.

Discuss the possessive relative pronoun: *whose*

Possessive that must be followed by a noun

Can be the subject of an adjective clause or the object of the verb or of a preposition in an adjective clause Usually refers to people but can also refer to things

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Seven: New Zealand and Australia

Lesson 23

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: Sydney

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Adjective Clauses with *Where* and *When*

Where can begin an adjective clause that modifies the noun **place** or a noun that refers to a place - country, city, building, house, room, street etc...

When can begin an adjective clause that modifies the noun **time** or a noun that refers to a period of time - century, year, day, night etc

He wants to know the day when you were born.

He wants to know the name of the hospital where you were born.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 24

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: Eco-tourism

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Restrictive vs Nonrestrictive Adjective Clauses (nonrestrictive clauses do not use *that* and do not delete object relative pronouns)

With restrictive clauses, commas are **not** used.

If a restrictive adjective clause is omitted, the basic meaning of the sentence is changed. Artists who are creative attract a lot of attention.

Always put commas around a nonrestrictive clause. The commas stand for pauses in speaking. If a nonrestrictive adjective clause is omitted, the basic meaning of the sentence is not changed.

My mother, who valued creativity, encouraged me to be an artist.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 25

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: A conversation about New Zealand

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Adjective Phrases

Unlike an adjective clause, an adjective phrase doesn't have a subject and/or doesn't have a verb. Adjective phrases can be formed from adjective clauses that have subject relative pronouns:

AC

Anyone who is angry at society might become a rebel.
society might become a rebel.

AP

Anyone angry at

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 26

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: French Cities

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Overview of Gerunds and Infinitives; Gerunds

Brief overview introducing the form and functions of gerunds and infinitives and then focus on gerunds in more detail.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Eight: Canada

Lesson 27

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: Vancouver and Victoria

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Infinitives

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 28

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Web Reading: Vancouver and Victoria

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Gerunds vs Infinitives

Focus here on verbs that take only gerunds/only infinitives/both gerunds and infinitives Will need to explain some rather complex distinctions:

Stop + gerund indicates that an action happened in the past but then stopped.

She stopped smoking.

Stop + infinitive indicates stopping in order to then do an action.

She stopped (in order) to smoke.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 29

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: National Parks

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Overview of Modals; Ability Modals

Do a brief overview of the forms of modals then focus on the ability modals: can, could, be able to (can expresses ability in the present or in general, could expresses ability in the past, and be able to expresses ability in the present, past or future)

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Nine: United States

Lesson 30

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: New York

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Belief Modals: Degrees of Certainty about the Present and Future

Present: Moving from strongly certain to not very certain - must, have to, have got to, should, ought to, may, might, could. Need to show the negatives of these.

Future: will, be going to, should, ought to, may, might, could

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 31

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: L.A. and Hollywood

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Social Modals: Permission, Requests and Offers, Suggestions, Expectations and Advice

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 32

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Conversation about New York

10 questions

Grammar Lesson: Perfect Modals; Modals in the Past, Progressive Modals,
Perfect Progressive Modals!!!

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 33

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Manners and customs

10 questions

Grammar Lesson:

Passive Overview (Might be good because I think I saw this mentioned in the Level 4 Lesson you sent for my review)

Passive sentences usually have the same basic meaning as active sentences, but they present information in a different way. Active sentences are much more common than passive sentences. Passive sentences without *by* are more common than passive sentences with *by*. (Examine the functions of passive sentences.)

5 practice questions

10 questions

Lesson 34

Vocabulary: 10-15 words from the reading

Reading: Manners and customs

10 questions

Grammar Lesson:

Conditionals

Conditional sentences contain a condition clause and a result clause. Factual conditionals express general truths, habits and logical possibilities. Future conditionals express conditions and results in a future tense.

5 practice questions

10 questions

Unit Ten: Review and Test

Lesson 35

Review

Lesson 36
Test and Recap