

Grammar Course: Achievement Scale and Interpretation (revised April 2020)

By the end of this course, in speaking and writing, students will be able to:	Pool A (January & July Terms)	Pool B (April & October Terms)
Advanced	<p>Present Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the simple present for habitual actions and the present progressive for actions in progress. • Use the present perfect and the perfect progressive to connect the past with the present. • Correctly use action verbs to describe actions and non-action verbs to describe states. • Use adverbs with action words and adjectives with non-action verbs <p>Past Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the simple past, the past progressive, the present perfect, and the past perfect to refer to past events. • Describe past habits and situations using <i>would</i> and <i>used to</i> <p>Future Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>be going to</i> and <i>will</i> to refer to future events. • Use the simple present for scheduled events, and <i>be going to</i> and the present progressive to describe future plans. • Use the future progressive, the future perfect, and the future perfect progressive to describe future actions or states. <p>Passives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the passive with the past, present, and future tenses and modals. • Use the passive causative to talk about services or activities that people arrange for someone else to do • Use stative passives to describe situations or states. • Use regular passives to report ideas, opinions, and beliefs <p>Gerunds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use gerunds and gerund phrases in place of nouns, and as the subjects and objects of sentences. • Use a possessive noun or pronoun before a gerund to demonstrate possession <p>Infinitives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use infinitives as subjects and objects in the simple, past, and passive forms. • Use verbs with infinitives and/or gerunds. • Use an adjective or noun followed by an infinitive <p>Adjective Clauses and Phrases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use adjective clauses with prepositions. • Use the pattern quantifier + of + relative pronoun to refer to people or things, and noun + of which to refer to things only. • Reduce or change adjective clauses to adjective phrases 	<p>Modals to Express Degrees of Necessity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>must</i>, <i>have to</i>, and <i>have got to</i> to show strong necessity. • Use <i>must not</i> and <i>don't have to</i> to show prohibition or lack of necessity • Use <i>had better</i> for warnings. • Use <i>should</i> and <i>ought to</i> to offer advice, and use <i>be supposed to</i> to show expectations. • Make suggestions using <i>could</i> and <i>might (have)</i> <p>Modals to Express Degrees of Certainty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>may</i>, <i>might</i>, <i>could</i>, and <i>may not</i> or <i>might not</i> + base form of the verb to convey the degree of certainty in the present. • Use <i>may have</i>, <i>might have</i>, <i>could have</i>, <i>must have</i>, and <i>may not</i> or <i>might not</i> + past participle to convey the degree of certainty in the past. • Use <i>should</i> and <i>ought to</i> + base form of the verb and <i>may</i>, <i>might</i>, and <i>could</i> + base form of the verb to convey the degree of certainty in the future <p>Adverb and Adverbial Phrases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change adverb clauses of time and reason to adverb and adverbial phrases. • Change an adverb clause with the simple past or the past perfect to an adverb phrase by changing the verb to <i>having</i> + past participle. <p>Noun Clauses: Subjects, Objects and Complements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and use noun clauses as subjects, objects, and complements. • Form and use embedded questions. • Form and use noun clauses with <i>that</i>, <i>the fact that</i>, <i>if</i>, and <i>whether</i>. • Add <i>-ever</i> to the end of <i>wh-</i> words to produce words that introduce noun clauses <p>Direct and Indirect Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report what someone said using direct and indirect speech in both question and sentence form. • Make the necessary changes to verb tenses, modals, possessive adjectives, and pronouns when using reported speech <p>Conditionals: Other Ways to Express Unreality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use real conditionals to refer to general truths, facts, habits, and repeated events. • Use present and past unreal conditionals to refer to hypothetical (counterfactual) past results of a previous action or situation. • Use <i>wish</i> and <i>if only</i> to express sadness or a desire for a different situation. <p>Conditionals: The Subjunctive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use implied and inverted conditions. • Use the subjunctive as a verb form to express unreal conditions, wishes, and possibilities. • Use the subjunctive with the base form of the verb in noun clauses following verbs and adjectives of advice, necessity, and urgency

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<p>High Intermediate</p>	<p>Simple Present and Present Progressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce simple present to describe habitual actions or unchanging facts • Produce present progressive to describe actions happening now • Produce non-action verbs to describe states or situations <p>Simple Past and Past Progressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce simple past to show that an action happened and was completed in the past • Produce past progressive to show that an action was in progress at a specific time in the past • Produce past progressive with the simple past to show an action interrupted by another action • Produce past progressive with <i>while</i> or <i>when</i> to show that two actions were in progress at the same time in the past <p>Future and Future Progressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce <i>will</i> or <i>be going to</i> to discuss future facts and predictions • Produce <i>will</i> when making quick decisions, offers, and promises, and be going to or the present progressive when making plans • Produce simple present to discuss future scheduled events • Produce future progressive to describe an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future • Produce simple present or present progressive in future time clause <p>Gerunds and Infinitives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a gerund as the subject or the object of a verb • Produce a range of verbs followed by a gerund or an infinitive • Produce a gerund after a preposition or a phrasal verb, and an infinitive after certain adjectives or nouns • Produce infinitives to express purpose • Use gerunds and infinitives to make general statements <p>Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce sentences with adjective clauses beginning with subject relative pronouns such as <i>who</i>, <i>that</i>, <i>which</i>, or <i>whose</i> to identify or give additional information about nouns • Produce identifying and nonidentifying adjective clauses <p>Adjective Clauses with Object Relative Pronouns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce adjective clauses beginning with object relative pronouns such as <i>who(m)</i>, <i>that</i>, <i>which</i>, or <i>whose</i> to identify or give additional information about nouns • Produce adjective clauses beginning with <i>where</i> or <i>when</i> • Produce identifying and nonidentifying adjective clauses • Produce adjective clauses as objects or verbs and prepositions <p>The Passive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce active and passive sentences • Produce passive with the simple present, the simple past, or the present perfect of transitive verbs • Produce sentences with or without the agent appropriately <p>The Passive with Modals and Similar Expressions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use passive with a range of modals and similar expressions to express certainty in the future, ability or possibility, future possibility or impossibility, advice or necessity 	<p>Simple Past, Present Perfect, and Present Perfect Progressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce simple past, present perfect, present perfect progressive appropriately • Produce present perfect (progressive) with <i>for/since</i> and time expressions to show that something was not completed in the past • Produce present perfect with adverbs of time to show that something happened at an indefinite time in the past <p>Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce past perfect to show that something happened before a specific time in the past • Produce past perfect progressive to show that something was in progress before a specific time in the past • Produce past perfect (progressive) with the simple past to show the time order between two past events • Produce adverbs such as <i>already</i>, <i>yet</i>, and <i>never</i> to emphasize to the first event, and expressions with <i>by</i> to refer to the second event <p>Future Perfect and Future Perfect Progressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce future perfect to show that something will happen before a specific time in the future • Produce future perfect progressive to show that something will be in progress until a specific time in the future • Produce future perfect (progressive) with the simple present to show the time order between two future events • Produce adverbs such as <i>already</i> and <i>yet</i> to emphasize the first event, and expressions with <i>by</i> to refer to the second event <p>Advisability in the Past</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a range of past modals to express past advisability, regret, or criticism <p>Speculations About the Past</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a range of past modals to speculate about past events and draw possible or probable conclusions based on facts <p>Future Real Conditional Sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce future real conditional sentences with <i>if/unless</i> to describe real conditions and results that are certain • Produce modals or similar expressions in the result clause to express possibility, advice, or necessity <p>Present and Future Unreal Conditional Sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce present and future unreal conditional sentences to describe unreal conditions and results that are untrue, imagined, or impossible • Produce <i>might</i> or <i>could</i> in the result clause to express possibility • Give advice using <i>If I were you</i> • Use <i>wish</i> to express related to the present and future <p>Past Unreal Conditional Sentences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce past unreal conditional sentences to describe past unreal conditions and results that are untrue, imagined, or impossible • Produce <i>might have</i> or <i>could have</i> in the result clause to express possibility • Produce <i>wish</i> + past perfect to express regret or sadness

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Intermediate	<p>Present Progressive and Simple Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell when to use the present progressive and the simple present to distinguish actions that are ongoing and actions that are habitual • Use non-action verbs to describe states and situations <p>Past Progressive and Simple Past</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the past progressive to focus on the duration of a past action • Use the past progressive with the simple past to describe an action interrupted by another action <p>Used to and would</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>used to</i> and <i>would</i> to refer to past habits and actions that are no longer happening and to convey contrast with the present <p>Future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>be going to</i> and <i>will</i> to refer to future facts or predictions. • Use <i>be going to</i> and the present progressive to describe future plans. • Use <i>will</i> to express quick decisions, offers, and promises. • Use the simple present for scheduled events <p>Future Time Clauses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a time clause to show the order between two future events. • Use time words such as <i>when</i> and <i>before</i> with the simple present to refer to future events <p>Gerunds: Subject and Object</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of common verbs followed by a gerund. • Use a gerund as the subject or the object of a verb <p>Infinitives After Certain Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wide range of verbs followed by an infinitive <p>More Uses of Infinitives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use an infinitive with <i>to</i> or <i>in order to</i> express purpose and intention. • Make statements with the verb <i>be</i> plus an adjective/adverb followed by an infinitive. • Say something is possible or not possible, using <i>too</i> or <i>enough</i> with adjectives and adverbs <p>Phrasal Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of phrasal verbs. • Use phrasal verbs with separated objects 	<p>Present Perfect: Since and For</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the present perfect with <i>since</i> or <i>for</i> to show that something began in the past and continues into the present <p>Present Perfect: Already, Yet, and Still</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the present perfect with <i>already</i>, <i>yet</i>, or <i>still</i> to refer to things that happened or did not happen at some time in the past <p>Present Perfect: Indefinite Past</p> <p>Use the present perfect to show that something happened at an indefinite time in the past</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the present perfect with adverbs of time and time expressions <p>Present Perfect Progressive and Present Perfect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the present perfect progressive with <i>since/for</i> and time expressions • Recognize the difference between the present perfect and the present perfect progressive <p>Nouns and Quantifiers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use proper nouns and common nouns, count nouns and non-count nouns • Use a range of basic quantifiers in affirmative and negative statements <p>Adjectives and Adverbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form basic adverbs by adding <i>-ly</i> to adjectives • Use adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree, and one or several adjectives • Form and use participial adjectives. <p>Adjectives: Comparisons with As... as and Than</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>as . . . as</i> with adjectives to express similarity • Form comparative adjectives and use them with <i>than</i> to express difference • Use two comparative adjectives to show an increase or decrease, or to show cause and effect <p>Adjectives: Superlatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form the superlative with <i>-est</i> • Form the superlative of longer regular adjectives with <i>most</i> <p>Adverbs: As...as, Comparatives, Superlatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <i>as . . . as</i> with adverbs to express similarity • Form comparative adverbs and use them with <i>than</i> to express difference • Form the superlative with <i>-est</i> or <i>most</i> • Use two comparative adverbs to show an increase or decrease, or to show cause and effect

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<p>High Basic</p>	<p>Simple Present: Affirmative and Negative Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the simple present in a range of situations • Use adverbs of frequency in the correct position in a sentence • Use expressions of frequency as time markers <p>Simple Present: Yes/No Questions and Short Answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask yes/no questions in the simple present • Construct short answers to yes/no questions in the simple present <p>Simple Present: Wh- Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask wh- questions in the simple present • Use who and whom to ask about the subject or the object of a sentence <p>Present Progressive: Affirmative and Negative Statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the present progressive to refer to situations happening now or in the extended present • Use common time expressions with the present progressive <p>Present Progressive: Yes/No and Wh-Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use yes/no and wh- questions in the present progressive to ask for information about something happening now or in the extended present <p>Simple Past: Statements with Regular Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to past events using common regular past simple forms • Use common time markers such as ago and yesterday to denote the past <p>Simple Past: Statements with Irregular Verbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to past events using common irregular verbs in the simple past • Use was or were + born to tell when or where people were born <p>Simple Past: Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form yes/no and wh- questions with the simple past <p>Articles with Count and Non-Count Nouns; Some/Any</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use indefinite articles to refer to general subjects and definite articles to refer to specific subjects • Use some and any as quantifiers with count and non-count nouns <p>How much and How many; Quantifiers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for information about quantity with how much/many • Use a lot, a few, and a little to refer to quantities with nouns • Describe quantities using (not) any, a lot, much, or many 	<p>Descriptive Adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place adjectives in the correct position before nouns • Use the appropriate articles with adjectives that come before count nouns <p>There is/There are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use there is and there are to introduce people or things into a conversation, or to talk about a location or time of an event • Ask yes/no questions with there + be <p>Possessive Nouns and Adjective; Pronouns; Questions with Whose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use possessive adjectives, nouns, and pronouns • Use an apostrophe to show possession with a variety of nouns • Form questions with whose to ask about possessions <p>Ability: Can or Could</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use can and can't to refer to present ability or lack of ability and possibility • Express ability or lack of ability in the past using could and couldn't. <p>Be going to for the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use be going to state facts about the future, make predictions, and discuss future plans • Use the present progressive to talk about future plans • Use be going to with common future time markers <p>Will for the Future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use will to talk about future facts, to make predictions and promises, and to ask for or refuse to do something <p>May or Might for Possibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use might and may to express likelihood in the present and the immediate future • Use will and won't to express what is certain and what is impossible • Use be going to ask questions about future possibility. <p>Advice: Should and Had Better</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use should, shouldn't, or ought to offer or ask for advice and suggestions • Give strong advice with had better (not) <p>Necessity: Have to and Must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express obligation and necessity in the present with have to and must and in the past with had to • Express a lack of necessity with (not) have to • Deny permission in the present with must not <p>The Comparative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make comparisons with regular, shorter adjectives + -er • Make comparisons with more + longer adjectives • Use the irregular comparative forms of common adjectives like good and bad

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<p>Basic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is/There are; Subject Pronoun Use this is and these are to introduce people and things nearby Use is this and are these to ask about people and things nearby Use subject pronouns • Singular and Plural Nouns; Proper Nouns; A and An Use singular nouns, plural nouns, and proper nouns Use a/an with singular nouns • Present of Be: Statements Make affirmative and negative statements with the verb be in the simple present Use contractions with the verb be in the simple present • That is/Those are; Possessive Adjective Use that is and those are to introduce people or things farther away Use possessive adjectives • Present of Be: Yes/No Questions; Questions with Who and What Ask and answer yes/no questions with the verb be in the simple present. Ask and answer simple present questions with who or what and the verb be. • Present of Be: Questions with Where; Prepositions of Place Ask and answer simple present questions about location, using where and the verb be Use prepositions of place to describe locations and addresses. • Adjectives Use adjectives to describe nouns Use nouns to modify or describe other nouns Use the verbs be and have in the simple present with adjectives. • Subject and Object Pronouns Can use subject and object pronouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperatives Use affirmative and negative forms of the imperative for directions, instructions, requests, and suggestions • Simple Present: Statement Use the simple present to talk about facts and things that happen again and again Use the various simple present forms of be and have • Simple Present: Yes/No Questions Ask and answer yes/no questions in the simple present • Simple Present: Wh- Questions Ask and answer simple present wh- questions to obtain information. Ask and answer simple present wh- questions about the subject Use at and on to answer questions about time • Present Progressive: Statements Use the present progressive to refer to events that are happening now Make affirmative and negative statements in the present progressive • Present Progressive: Yes/No Questions Ask and answer yes/no questions in the present progressive • Present Progressive: Wh-Questions Ask and answer wh- questions in the present progressive. • Can and Can't Use can to refer to ability and possibility in the present Make affirmative and negative statements with can and can't Ask and answer yes/no and wh- questions with can • Count and Non-Count Nouns: Some and Any Use singular and plural count and non-count nouns Use a/an with singular count nouns. Use some, any, and other quantifiers with count and non-count nouns