

## شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## المواصفات الداعمة للامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 05:51:59 2024-03-05

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



## روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

[مواصفات الامتحان النهائي المسار العام](#)

1

[مواصفات الامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم](#)

2

[دليل المعلم Writing and Reading المسار المتقدم](#)

3

[دليل المعلم speaking and listening المسار المتقدم](#)

4

[شرح مبسط للقواعد الأساسية للامتحان النهائي](#)

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مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي  
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT



# English Language

## Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

**Level 8.2**

**Term 2**

2023 - 2024

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How to use this resource



## The Coverage, Grammar and Functional Language Teaching Resource

The slides within this resource, although detailed, are designed to be used as a starting point for teachers to construct lessons around the language points that are explored here. The slides are intended to be used individually as a resource within a lesson and to be incorporated as part of instruction incrementally throughout the term to ensure that students have been exposed to all the language points in the coverage ahead of their end of term exam. Therefore, the PowerPoint should not be presented at a single event or in its entirety. Some functional language points may overlap with grammatical points in the coverage, and in that case, it is possible to combine slides. However, this resource should be considered to be a collection of individual slides that teachers can use to enhance students' learning.

Within this document, you will find information about the coverage for this term. The lexis family that assessments will contain is mentioned as well as the particular grammatical and functional language points that will be tested in the exams at the end of this term. In the preparation sections, you will find examples and explanations for the grammatical and functional language points that will be assessed this term.

The grammar preparation section has an example sentence that illustrates the grammatical point. It follows this with an explanation of the meaning of the example sentence. Next, the specific grammatical structure used within the example sentence is detailed and links given to further resources. Next is an explanation of the circumstances under which the particular structure is used. More example sentences using the structure are given at the end of the slide.

In the functional language preparation section, there are examples of the particular language point followed by an explanation of how the particular are used. In the associated grammar section, language points that comprise the structure or can be used to in conjunction with the language point to express the stipulated function are detailed.





# Term 2 Assessment Coverage

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**Topic(s):** business, people, feelings and emotions

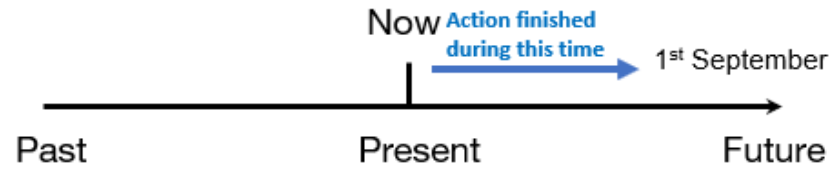
ECFE Grammar	Prerequisite Grammar	GSE Grammar	Functional Language
Future perfect passive	Can use the present perfect passive. (52)	Can use the future perfect passive. (67)	<p>Expressing agreement and disagreement</p> <p>Expressing opinion</p> <p>Expressing certainty, probability, and doubt</p>
Clefting and fronting	Can use clauses with 'What ...' to emphasise the topic or main point. (59)	<p>Can use initial 'No matter' with relative pronouns for emphatic statements about the present and near future. (68)</p> <p>Other complex clefts and fronts. (See English Grammar Profiler)</p>	
Reported speech: passive	Can use verbs of state change in the passive with object complements. (53)	Can express beliefs and opinions with 'is/are/was/were' + 'thought/believed to...' (69)	
Conditionals: mixed conditionals	Can describe hypothetical (counterfactual) results of a current action or situation using the second conditional. (48)	Can mix second and third conditional in a single sentence, all forms. (See English Grammar Profiler)	
Conditionals: first conditional	Can describe possible future outcomes of a present action or situation using the first conditional. (46)	Can use 'should' in hypothetical statements about the present and near future with inversion and omission of 'if'. (70)	
Past tenses: past perfect simple	Can use the past perfect in a range of common situations. (54)	Can use past perfect simple with an inverted subject and auxiliary verb after 'never (before)' to talk about a unique event, often in formal contexts. (68 in English Grammar Profiler)	



## Term 2 preparation: Grammar

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The business proposal will have been written by the 1<sup>st</sup> of September, at which point we can assess the benefits to our company.

Meaning	The person is saying that before a certain time in the future (1 <sup>st</sup> September), which is the deadline, the proposal will be available for analysis.
Grammatical structure	Passives: future perfect passive object + will + have been + past participle
Usage	Future perfect passive is used to talk about actions or events that will be finished by a certain moment in the future. We use the passive voice to emphasise the action, not the person doing the action, by moving the object of the sentence into the subject position.
Other examples	The order <u>will have been</u> delivered by the time he receives his invoice. A new sports arena <u>will have been</u> built by next year, creating many business opportunities. The accounts for the project <u>will have been</u> completed by next week.

No matter how challenging the journey is, we are capable of doing it.

Meaning

Regardless of the difficulty, the speaker is sure they can go on the journey.

Grammatical structure

Clefting and fronting

No matter + relative pronouns + clause  
The fact + is (that) + clause  
The thing + is + clause

Usage

'Fronting' is used to emphasise the information in the first clause '*No matter how...*'. In this case, using 'No matter' emphasises that 'regardless of the circumstances' the outcome will be the same. 'Clefting' means a single message is divided across two clauses. We use cleft sentences to connect what is already understood to what is new to the listener. Emphasis is placed on the new information by moving it to the beginning of the sentence.

Other examples

No matter what you say, I will still be attending the meeting.  
The fact is I can't multi-task to the level you require.  
The thing is it will eventually close down, no matter how much you try and save the business.

It is believed that over fifty people attended the conference.

Meaning	It is common knowledge that fifty people went to the conference.
Grammatical structure	Passive reporting statements It + passive reporting verb + (that) + clause subject + passive reporting verb + to + infinitive
Usage	Passive reporting statements are used to report information where the source is unknown or not important. The use of the passive structure obscures the source of the information. Reported statements are often used in a formal style or to report facts.
Other examples	<u>It was reported that</u> the sports center had closed down. <u>It was announced that</u> the New Year sales begin today. <u>It is thought that</u> the rain will continue into next week.

If I hadn't done the market research, I wouldn't be as successful today.  
If I'd stayed in my 9-5 job, I would have a stable income, but no excitement.  
If I wasn't afraid of failure, I would have opened my own grocery store.

<p>Meaning</p>	<p>This person became successful (present result) because they did market research (past event). The speaker didn't stay in their job (past event) so now doesn't have a stable income (present result). The speaker is scared of failure (present condition - now or always), so did not open the grocery store (past result – before now).</p>
<p>Grammatical structure</p>	<p>Mixed conditional          Past condition / present result - If + past perfect, would/wouldn't + infinitive          Past result / present condition - If + past simple, would have + past participle</p>
<p>Usage</p>	<p>We use mixed conditionals with past perfect in the if clause to talk about the present results of past events. The speaker became successfully (present result) because he did market research (past action). We can also use it to talk about an imaginary situation in the past and its probable result in the present. If the speaker had stayed in their job (but they didn't), they would have had a stable income (but they don't and instead they have excitement). We use mixed conditionals with past simple in the 'if' clause to talk about imaginary present situations and their probable (but imaginary) past results. If the speaker wasn't afraid of failure (but they are), they would have opened their own shop (but they didn't).</p>
<p>Other examples</p>	<p><u>If I'd worked</u> harder at school, <u>I'd have</u> a better job now.          She <u>would be</u> here now <u>if anyone had told</u> her about the event.  <u>They'd have won</u> the tournament if <u>they hadn't lost</u> that free kick.</p>

Should you wish to know more, please contact our office.

Meaning	In the unlikely situation that you want to find out further information, call the office.
Grammatical structure	<u>First conditional</u> Conditional using 'should' instead of 'if' and with inversion should + subject + infinitive
Usage	The word 'should' can be used in the place of 'if' in conditional sentences to talk about unlikely hypotheticals in formal situations. 'Should' is inverted to before the subject, followed by the infinitive (base) form of the verb.
Other examples	<u>Should your child have</u> any difficulties, it is a good idea to inform the school. <u>Should you need</u> anything, don't hesitate to ask. <u>Should it become</u> a challenge, try these steps.



Never before had I experienced such difficulty sourcing the material to make my clothing range.

Meaning	The person was having a hard time (harder than any time before) finding fabric to make clothes with.
Grammatical structure	Past perfect Never (before) + inversion of the past perfect + clause
Usage	Use past perfect simple with an inverted subject and auxiliary verb after 'never (before)' to talk about a unique event, often in formal contexts.
Other examples	<u>Never before had I experienced</u> such a strong mix of joy and relief in the room, as tears of happiness streamed down their faces upon hearing the long-awaited good news. <u>Never before had the company implemented</u> such innovative strategies, revolutionising its approach to product development and establishing a new standard for industry competitiveness.



## Term 2 preparation: Functional language

**I'm absolutely certain that I want a career that will allow me to have a work life balance, and therefore, allow me to see the world.**

**I'm of the opinion that by reducing the number of cars on the road, and therefore the amount of CO2 emissions in the air, peoples' overall health will rapidly improve.**

**As far as I am concerned, this man should not be the chief CEO of that company.**

Functional language point	<u>expressing opinion</u>
Associated grammar	pronouns, present modals, prepositional phrases

**I'm completely on board with your suggestion; it fits well with our goals, and I'm all for moving ahead with those strategic initiatives.**

**I see where you're coming from, but I have concerns about the practicality of this plan.**

**That may be the case, but I'd like to see more data.**

Functional language point	<u><a href="#">expressing agreement and disagreement</a></u>
Associated grammar	modal verbs, present simple, adverbs of degree, conjunctions

**I am absolutely certain that the new software update will significantly improve our system's performance.**

**While there's a good chance that the project will be completed on time, I still have some doubts about potential unforeseen challenges that might arise.**

Functional language point	<u>expressing certainty, probability and doubt</u>
Associated grammar	modal verbs, subordinating conjunctions, adverbs of certainty

Thank you