

ESLN	I KNOW	BY THE END OF THIS LEVEL I WILL
LEVEL		LEARN HOW TO
Foundations	little or no English.	Write and Say:
		• the alphabet
Grammar: 309A		the timethe months of the year
Conversation: 387A		 numbers 1-100 personal & family information classroom instructions questions and answers about common topics, such as shopping, the home, family, food, directions, clothing, places in the community, and health
		Use the following grammar:
		 regular singular/plural nouns, for example person/people, city/cities, bed/beds introduce the present "be" verb, am/is/are basic words to describe clothing and housing prepositions (next to, across from) basic pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they). basic possessive adjectives (your, my, his, her, its, our, their) there is/there are



		 sentences and yes/no questions about what I do every day in the present.
		Pronounce:
		 long and short vowels (a, e, i, o, u)
		Read:
		• simple English words and pronounce them correctly.
Level 1	 and have a basic idea about how to use am, is and are in short questions and 	 short paragraphs and picture stories in English. use was and were.
	sentences.	• write and speak about events that are happening at
Grammar: 310A	 What is a sentence and a question. 	the moment and events that happen regularly.
Conversation: 388A	✓ What is a noun and a verb.	 use periods to finish sentences and question marks to finish questions.
	 ✓ words that describe housing and clothing, for example, small, big, hot, old, beautiful. 	 change nouns to singular and plural forms, for example, park(s), man (men), child (children),
	✓ how to write capital and small letters.	person (people).
	 a few words that I can use to talk about where a person, place or thing is. 	 correctly order adjectives and nouns in sentences and questions when I write and speak.
	 how to pronounce the letters in the English alphabet and how to use those letters to say and spell basic words in English. 	 correctly use capital and small letters in sentences and questions when I write.



	✓ listen to and understand some simple words in English.	 use more prepositions to describe where a person, place or thing is, for example on the right, on the left, at, behind, between. correctly pronounce simple words so that I can read sentences in short, 1-page stories. listen to and understand short conversations that
Level 2	 ✓ how to use <i>am, is, are, was,</i> and <i>were</i> in short questions and sentences. 	 use basic vocabulary. speak and write about things that happened in the present, past, and in the future.
Grammar: 310B	 ✓ what words are capital or lower case in a sentence. 	 write and speak sentences to tell about something that started and finished in the past.
Conversation: 388B Pronunciation: 390A	 where to put periods or question marks. how to ask short questions and answer short questions about present habits, facts and routines. how to ask short questions and answer 	 understand the difference between regular and irregular past tense verbs, for example, walk – walked; come – came. use verbs in the present and past to ask and answer questions.
	short questions about actions happening right now.	• use past time markers, for example, <i>yesterday, last, ago.</i>
	 ✓ some nouns in both singular and plural, for example, park(s), man (men), child (children), person (people). 	 write and speak sentences to tell about the future. make short sentences to use when you talk to someone or write.



		Ι
	 words that describe people, places and things, for example, small, big, hot, old, beautiful. 	correctly pronounce new words.
	 ✓ how to use some prepositions, for example, on the right, on the left, at, behind, between. 	 know the difference between nouns you count and cannot count. use new quantifiers, for example, <i>much/many;</i>
	 ✓ some words to describe frequency in the present, for example, <i>often, sometimes, usually.</i> 	 some/any. use adjectives to compare two people, places, or things, for example, old - older, easy – easier.
		 use adjectives to compare three or more people, places, or things, for example, <i>fast – faster –</i> <i>fastest; good – better – best.</i>
		• use some modals, for example, <i>should, have to, must.</i>
		 read stories and texts that use new grammar and vocabulary.
		• practice listening to new vocabulary and using new vocabulary and grammar in conversations.
Level 3	 how to write a sentence with capital letters, small letters, periods and question marks. 	 speak and write about things that happened in the present, past, and in the future.
	 how to say what I am doing right now and what my daily routine is. 	 put sentences together to write a paragraph.



Grammar: 310C Conversation: 388C	 some past tense irregular verbs, for example, eat - ate, drive - drove. whow to ask and answer short questions use commas in longer sentences. use long sentences when you talk to someone or write.
Pronunciation: 390A	 now to ask and answer short questions about something that happened in the present, past, and in the future. read exciting stories and texts that use new grammar.
	 how to use the words <i>am, is, are,</i> and <i>was</i> and were correctly. practice speaking and listening to new vocabulary and grammar.
	 many words that are people, places, and things, for example, <i>family</i>, <i>dog</i>, <i>school</i>, describe two or more events in the future.
	 car. talk about the past in new ways, for example, used to; could.
	 words that describe people, places or things, for example, <i>beautiful</i>, <i>old</i>, <i>modern</i>. use many new irregular verbs and their past participles, for example, <i>drink – drank – drunk; go – went – gone</i>.
	 many words (adjectives) to compare two people, places, or things, for example, small – smaller, busy – busier. pronounce many new words.
	 many words to compare three or more people, places, or things, for example, good – better – best, small – smaller – use the grammar for actions you started in the past and you still do now, for example: have been; have eaten.
	 smallest. some words that tell me more about a verb, for example, quickly, slowly, softly. use time markers, for example, since, for, already, yet.



	 use modals, for example, ought to, may, do you mind. use modals, for example, ought to, may, do you mind.
Level 4	 vocabulary that describes personal and every day topics. feel confident using almost all the verb tenses. use nouns and articles (<i>a</i>, <i>an</i>, <i>the</i>), adjectives (hot,
Grammar: 310D Conversation: 388D	 the simple past and past participles forms of irregular verbs and know how to use time markers. big, beautiful) and adverbs (for example, badly, patiently, quickly), gerunds and infinitives (for example, walking/to walk), as well as modals (for
Pronunciation: 390B	 how to use the past tense, the present perfect, and the future tense in writing and speaking and understand them when example, must, ought to) correctly. write personal and academic paragraphs.
VESL: 360A Computer: 389A	I hear or read them. • use appropriate verbal communication to participate in conversations and discussions.
	 how to use longer sentences when I write different types of texts, such as personal letters, paragraphs, little stories, etc. or when I talk to someone. use the English language in every day and professional situations.
	 how to have a conversation about every day topics and can describe a series of events.
Level 5	 what gerunds and infinitives are and can use a variety of tenses, such as the past, present perfect, and the future. use all the verb tenses, including the past perfect. use gerunds and infinitive correctly.
	 how to write more complex sentences and use connectors, such as transitional incorporate adjective clauses, modals, the passive voice, and conditionals in written and spoken language.



	words and conjunctions (and, but, however, etc.). • write an academic paragraph with a topic sentence,
Grammar: 310E	 ✓ enough vocabulary to read and ✓ supporting details, and a conclusion using complex sentence structure and a variety of verb tenses.
Conversation: 388E	understand texts that are up to 3 pageslong, including newspapers and• analyze and present ideas in conversations,
Pronunciation: 390B	professional material and can guess some unknown words from context.
VESL: 360B Computer: 389A	 read a variety of personal, professional, and academic texts and recognize the main idea, the topic, and details.
	 ✓ what a topic sentence and supporting details are.
	 ✓ how to carry on a longer conversation about a range of topics.