

English Language Curriculum

Comprehensive Curriculum Guide

Grade 11 Advanced

Term 2

2025 – 2026 A.D



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Introduction to the Cycle 3 English Language Comprehensive Curriculum Guide

The English Language Comprehensive Curriculum Guide (CCG) supports high-quality, inclusive English language instruction across Cycle 3 and forms part of a broader framework that includes the full Curriculum Framework and English Language Learning Continuum documentation. Together, these tools ensure coherence across planning, instruction and assessment.

The CCG offers a clear structure while allowing teachers the flexibility to respond to student needs and classroom contexts. The CCG is grounded in the English Language Learning Continuum, which outlines progression across nine developmental stages, ensuring alignment to the Grade Level Goal (GLG) while supporting those working towards or beyond expectations.

Learning is defined through the Scope and Sequence that translates the curriculum student learning outcomes into classroom-ready learning outcomes, lesson goals, grammar and functional language references and direct links to the required resources for each lesson.

Students engage in six English Language periods per week: **four** focussed on **core instruction** based on the New Interactions Grade 11 Advanced and **two** dedicated to **targeted skill development** through intervention or Academic Skills Simulations (aligned to IELTS). This flexible structure not only promotes equity and challenge but also creates space for more meaningful and relevant learning experiences.

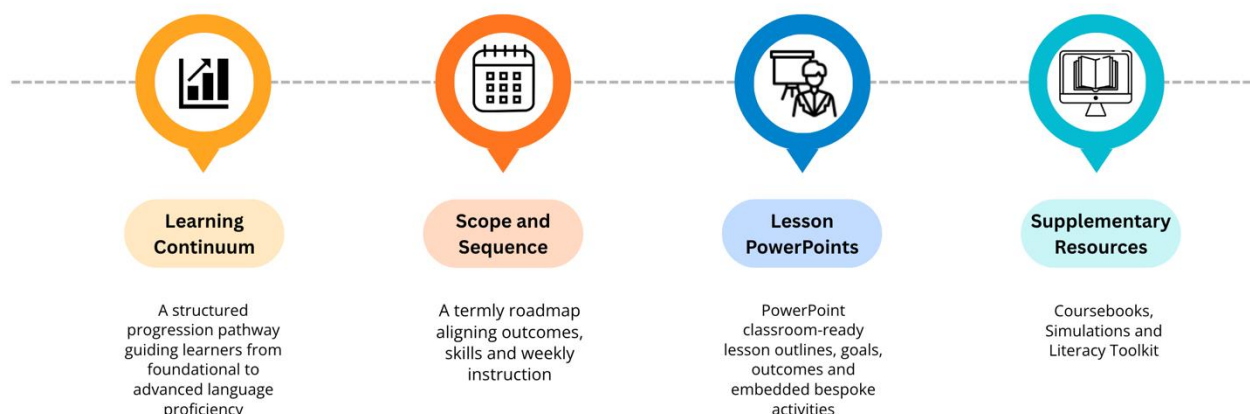
For AY 2025-2026 Term 2, teachers will receive **supporting ready-to-teach PowerPoint core lesson resources** aligned with the Comprehensive Curriculum Guide (CCG), integrating outcomes, learning goals, target language, practice activities and differentiation. Designed for clarity, consistency, and accessibility, these slides guide both teacher delivery and student learning. Embedded differentiation ensures students can access appropriate challenge and support, while integrated “Can Do” statements promote reflection and self-assessment

All lesson resources are designed to support and empower teachers with structured guidance anchored in clear learning outcomes. They encourage flexible, creative, and student-centred instruction that meets learners where they are and helps them move forward with confidence, clarity, and purpose.

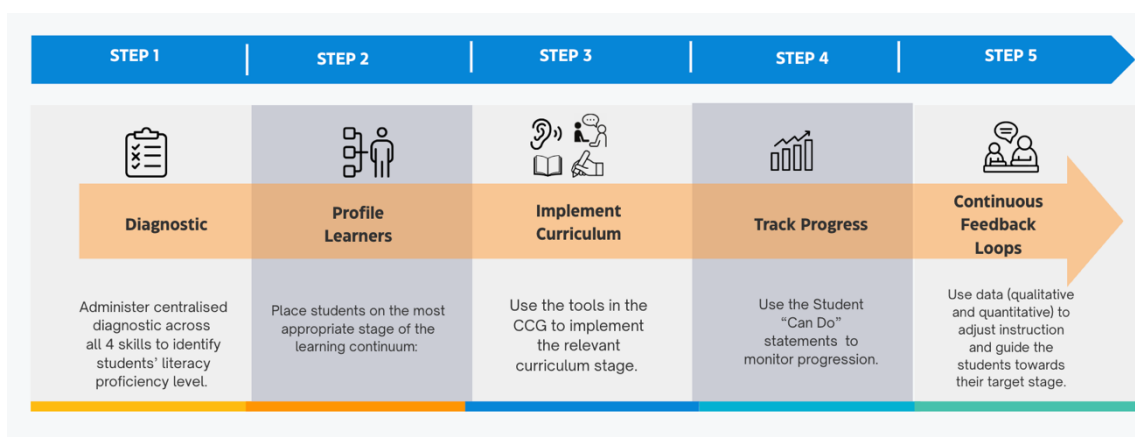
CCG Snapshot

A quick reference guide to provide teachers with an overview of the available tools for implementation of the English Language CCG

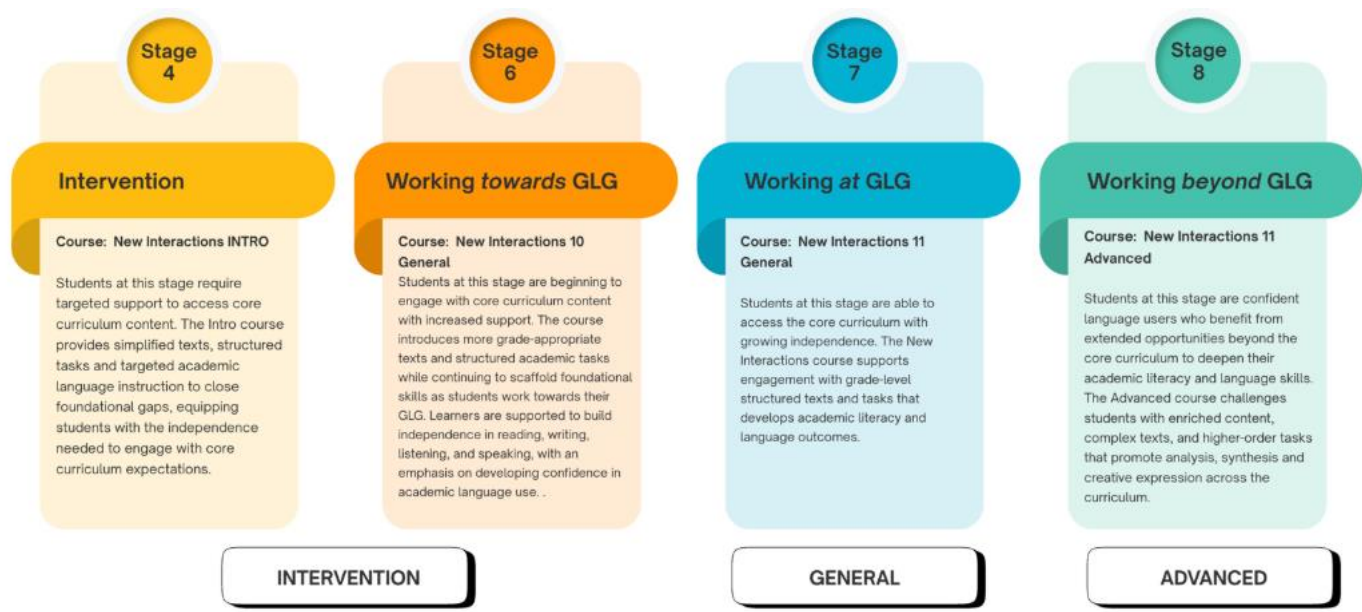
Core Tools



Implementation Process

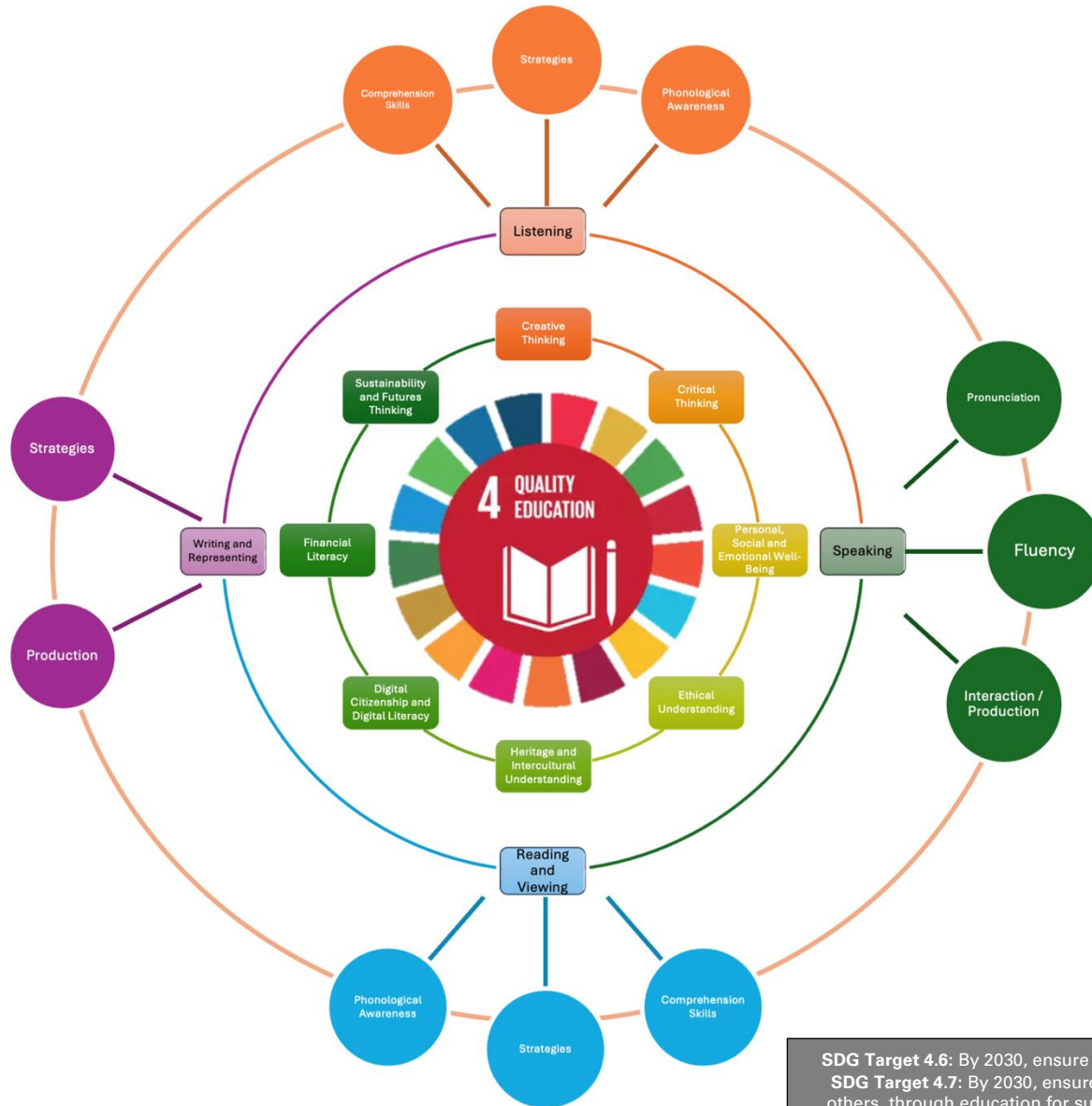


Learning Continuum Stages



****Intervention should be regarded as an 'interim' solution and reviewed regularly to ensure students are progressing towards their target Grade Level Goal.***

Cycle 2-3 English Language Curriculum Design



The English Language Curriculum is structured around four integrated domains: Reading and Viewing, Listening, Speaking, and Writing and Representing. These are underpinned by essential skill strands, including phonological awareness, comprehension, strategies, pronunciation, interaction and production.

Cross-cutting language components such as Grammar, Functional Language, and Vocabulary support progression across all domains, with clear stage-based descriptors and real-world application.

Aligned with CEFR proficiency levels, the curriculum promotes inclusion, differentiation, and learner autonomy through a structured continuum of learning.

It also embeds key global competencies, equipping students with the skills for critical and creative thinking, well-being, ethical and intercultural understanding, digital and financial literacy and sustainability.

In alignment with SDG 4.6 and 4.7, the curriculum empowers students to achieve literacy, engage in sustainable development and thrive as active global citizens.

SDG Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
SDG Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

Cycle 3 Learning Continuum

CYCLE AND GRADE				LEARNING CONTINUUM STAGE	CEFR	IELTS
CYCLE 2	Working Towards Grade 5			Literacy Intervention 1	Pre-A1-A1.1	
				Literacy Intervention 2	A1.1-A1.2	
				PRE-STAGE 1	A1.2	
				STAGE 1	A1.2-A2.1	
				STAGE 2	A2.1	
				STAGE 3	A2.1-A2.2	
	Grade 8 GLG	CYCLE 3	Working Towards Grade 9	STAGE 4	A2.2-B1.1	4
	Working Beyond Grade 8		Grade 9 GLG	STAGE 5	B1.1	4.5
		Grade 10 GLG	STAGE 6	B1.2	5	
		Grade 11 GLG	STAGE 7	B1.2-B2.1	5-5.5	
		Grade 12 GLG	STAGE 8	B2.1	5.5	
		Working Beyond Grade 12	STAGE 9	B2.2	6	

GRADE	WORKING TOWARDS GLG	GRADE LEVEL GOAL	WORKING BEYOND GLG
	Intervention		
9	New Interactions INTRO	Grade 9 General New Interactions Stage 5	Grade 9 Advanced New Interactions Stage 6
10	New Interactions INTRO	Grade 10 General New Interactions Stage 6	Grade 10 Advanced New Interactions Stage 7
11	New Interactions INTRO	Grade 11 General New Interactions Stage 7	Grade 11 Advanced New Interactions Stage 8
12	New Interactions INTRO	Grade 12 General New Interactions Stage 8	Grade 12 Advanced New Interactions Stage 9

The Cycle 3 Learning Continuum is a part of the wider English Language Learning Continuum. The English Language Learning Continuum is a structured progression model that outlines the stages of language acquisition across listening, speaking, reading and writing in alignment with national and international benchmarks and best practice.

The Learning Continuum is organised across 9 core stages of learning with provision for literacy intervention at each stage.

The continuum features clearly defined descriptors for each stage, enabling consistent benchmarking of language outcomes, personalised instruction and aligned assessments. A student version is also available and embedded in teaching and learning resources, using “Can Do” statements to guide students in tracking their progress and understanding what they can achieve at each stage of their language journey. Resources are differentiated based on this continuum and grouped into three key components:

- ❑ Working Towards Grade Level Goal (GLG)
- ❑ Grade Level Goal (GLG)
- ❑ Working Beyond Grade Level Goal (GLG)

Students will be placed in these stages based on diagnostic and literacy screening data. All students will receive a core resource aligned with their GLG or Working Beyond level, while those Working Towards the GLG will be supported through a targeted literacy strategy and additional online intervention resources.

Curriculum Scheduling

The weekly English Language Programme is structured around six instructional periods. To ensure consistent, inclusive and outcomes-driven instruction, the schedule is divided into **four periods** allocated to core curriculum delivery and **two periods allocated** for targeted skill development. This model is designed to prioritise core learning while providing intentional space for responsive planning and targeted support.

Schools are encouraged to use diagnostic and formative assessment data to make informed decisions about how to best utilise these periods to meet the diverse needs of students. The weekly time allocation is outlined as follows:

Core Instruction	4 periods	These lessons are designed to address the Grade Level Goals (GLGs) through structured, outcome-based planning. Teachers are encouraged to adapt tasks to student readiness, using the guidance embedded in the Comprehensive Curriculum Guide (CCG).
Skill Development	2 periods	These periods provide space for teachers to focus on targeted skill development based on student needs. They may include: • Global Academic Skills Simulation lessons that target academic skill development and university readiness aligned to IELTS. • Intervention materials for students who are working towards the GLG, offering scaffolded support informed by assessment data and placement profiles.

Resources

A range of learning resources is available to support the effective delivery of **Grade 11 Advanced outcomes**. These resources should be selected based on student data and aligned to individual readiness levels. They offer flexible options for both support and extension, ensuring all students have access to meaningful, appropriately challenging instruction.

	Stage: Working Beyond GLG (Advanced) Schedule: Core curriculum periods (4 x periods a week) Format: Online via LMS The Grade 11 Advanced Lesson PowerPoints are the primary resource for students working beyond the Grade Level Goal (GLG). Each lesson PowerPoint provides a complete, ready-to-teach sequence aligned with the Comprehensive Curriculum Guide (CCG), integrating outcomes, learning goals, target language, practice activities and differentiation. Designed for clarity, consistency, and accessibility, these slides guide both teacher delivery and student learning. Embedded differentiation ensures students can access appropriate challenge and support, while integrated “Can Do” statements promote reflection and self-assessment.
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	Stage: Working Beyond GLG (Advanced) Schedule: Core curriculum periods (4 x periods a week) Format: Printed* The New Interactions Grade 11 Advanced course is the printed resource for students working beyond the Grade Level Goal (GLG). It builds academic English proficiency through integrated skills. The course also supports the development of independent learning strategies, fosters critical thinking and encourages academic integrity. By embedding global themes and cross-cultural awareness, the resource ensures learning remains relevant to real-world contexts.
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	Stage: Working at or beyond GLG Schedule: Skill Development periods (2 x periods a week) Format: Online via Literacy and Communication Toolkit and LMS The Academic Skills Simulation materials are designed to build academic literacy and language skills through structured, outcome-aligned practice. They are aligned to international benchmarks such as IELTS and support autonomous learning and university readiness through structured practice and reflection. Designed to be flexible, they can be used as a self-study tool or in teacher-led instruction. These resources are also downloadable and can be used offline.
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Intervention resources	Stage: Working <i>towards</i> GLG Schedule: Skill Development periods based on student needs (2 x periods a week) Format: Al Diwan
Intervention materials support students not yet ready to engage with grade-level instruction. The Cycle 3 Intro course builds on this foundation with simplified texts, structured tasks and targeted academic language support to close gaps and develop the independence needed to access the core curriculum.	

	The Literacy and Communication Toolkit contains a vast variety of student and teacher resources. These resources cover areas of grammar, functional language and different teaching strategies for listening, speaking, reading and viewing, and writing and representing. In addition, there are strategies for vocabulary, pronunciation and second language teaching. Relevant resources are listed in the teacher guide; however, teachers
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	are encouraged to explore the toolkit more fully to find other resources which could support the lesson and their students.
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Learning Package link

In the following link, teachers will find access to the **PowerPoint lesson resources** to be delivered during the 4 core periods per week. They will also find access to the **Academic Skills resources** to be delivered during the 2 skills periods per week.

English Language Cycle 3 Lesson Resources

Note to Teacher: The tools provided are to help teachers meet students where they are on their learning journey. The focus should remain on outcomes-based teaching, using the English Language Learning Continuum and student profiles to guide planning, instruction and assessment. Through the supporting PowerPoints, teachers will find that not every activity from the book is covered – this is to guide teachers to **prioritise what students need to learn rather than focussing on completing the coursebook.** Resources should be used flexibly to ensure all students are progressing meaningfully along their learning pathway.

Disclaimer:

The lessons outlined in the Scope and Sequence, along with the corresponding PowerPoint materials, have been designed to align with the Ministry of Education’s cultural and educational expectations. These resources should be regarded as the core content for lesson delivery. Teachers are strongly advised to use these materials as the primary guide for instruction and to refrain from teaching or referencing any sections of the course book that may contain content deemed culturally sensitive or inappropriate within the local context.

Term 2 Scope and Sequence

Curriculum Pacing [6 weeks = Curriculum coverage | Week 7 = Skill development and review]

4 periods = Core Curriculum | 2 periods = Skill Development

TERM 2 Chapter 3: The Way We Live WEEK 1											
Lesson	Lesson Topic	Focus	Lesson Goal	Classroom-Ready Main SLO	Classroom-Ready Supporting SLO	Resources	Grammar	Functional Language	Further Language Support	Vocabulary	Global Competency Capabilities
1	Helping Out	Listening	Students listen to a conversation and record the stressed words.	ENG.08.L.PA.4.1 Identify a wide range of intonation patterns when listening.	ENG.08.L.S.2.1 Apply a wide range of listening strategies, including using context and the overall meaning to understand, interpret and analyse listening texts.	Lesson 1 PPT Listening and Speaking p44-47	G.11.1 Phrasal Verbs (non-separable) G.11.2 Phrasal Verbs (separable) G.11.3 Phrasal Verbs (three-part phrasal verbs)	-	Word Stress and Sentence Stress (Teacher)	<i>remarkable, from time to time, tough, widow</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
2	Can You Do Me a Favor?	Speaking	Students engage in a role play asking for help or a favor.	ENG.08.S.F.1.1 Engage in extended spoken exchanges at length.	ENG.08.S.IP.4.1 Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations at some length when speaking.	Lesson 2 PPT Listening and Speaking p58-59	-	FL.23 Making offers and requests	Connected speech	<i>favor, borrow/lend, mind, give (sb) a hand</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
3	The Measure of Happiness	Reading and Viewing	Students read an expository article about measuring happiness in different countries and complete a notes grid in their own words with the key details.	ENG.08.RV.S.4.1 Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail when reading.	ENG.08.RV.CS.6.1 Read and identify the main points.	Lesson 3 PPT Reading and Writing p44-49	-	-	Making inferences (Teacher)	<i>well-being, component, life expectancy, concept, trend, solidarity, safety net, proposal, finding, essence</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
4	The Measure of Happiness	Writing and Representing	Students write about the main points and information in charts depicting the happiness of a country.	ENG.08.WR.P.5.1 Interpret and describe reliably the overall trends, main points and detailed information in complex visuals, diagrams and charts in writing.	ENG.08.WR.S.5.1 Use a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in written or multimodal texts, ensuring coherence throughout.	Lesson 4 PPT Reading and Writing p49	-	FL.15 Describing graphs, charts, tables, and diagrams		<i>well-being, component, life expectancy, concept, trend, solidarity, safety net, proposal, finding, essence</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
Academic Skills 1			Academic Skills Simulation lessons that target academic skill development and university readiness aligned to IELTS.								
Academic Skills 2											

TERM 2 Chapter 3: The Way We Live WEEK 2											
Lesson	Lesson Topic	Focus	Lesson Goal	Classroom-Ready Main SLO	Classroom-Ready Supporting SLO	Resources	Grammar	Functional Language	Further Language Support	Vocabulary	Global Competency Capabilities
5	Changes in the American Family	Listening	Students listen to a lecture and answer questions that require precise examples given in the text.	ENG.08.L.CS.5.1 Listen and identify details.	ENG.08.L.S.3.1 Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail when listening.	Lesson 5 PPT Listening and Speaking p.48-50	-	FL.46 Developing an evidence-based argument	Note taking and making	<i>average, benefit, dramatically, estimate, flexibility, policy, rare, review, transfer, volunteer</i>	Intercultural Understanding
6	Research and Present	Speaking	Students deliver a presentation on one of the top ten cities in the world to live in based on research.	ENG.08.S.IP.6.1 Summarise, paraphrase and synthesise information and arguments from a variety of texts, giving details where needed when speaking.	ENG.08.S.F.3.1 Use a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in spoken texts that are clear and coherent.	Lesson 6 PPT Listening and Speaking p60	G.2.5 Adverbs (adverbial linkers)	FL.25 Giving presentations	Summarising and retelling	<i>climate, employment, cleanliness, education, health care, transportation</i>	Critical Thinking
7	Happiness and the Home	Reading and Viewing	Students take notes in their own words of the topic, main points and details of an article about happiness and the home.	ENG.08.RV.S.4.1 Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail when reading.	ENG.08.RV.CS.6.1 Read and identify the main points.	Lesson 7 PPT Reading and Writing p50-55	-	FL.38 Asking about and describing feelings and emotions	-	<i>materials, design, hearth, fireplace, security, identity, portable, element, comfort, symbol, unique</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
8	Summarizing Ideas and Feelings	Writing and Representing	Students will summarise a paragraph from an expository article about the role of homes in feelings of happiness.	ENG.08.WR.S.6.1 Summarise, paraphrase and synthesise information and arguments from a variety of texts, giving details where needed in writing.	ENG.08.WR.S.4.1 Apply a wide range of pre- and post-writing strategies, including writing plans and model analysis to produce and revise texts extensively and independently when given time.	Lesson 8 PPT Reading and Writing p56-57	-	FL.38 Asking about and describing feelings and emotions	Summarising and retelling	<i>materials, design, hearth, fireplace, security, identity, portable, element, comfort, symbol, tangible</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
Academic Skills 1			Academic Skills Simulation lessons that target academic skill development and university readiness aligned to IELTS.								
Academic Skills 2											

TERM 2 Chapter 3: The Way We Live WEEK 3											
Lesson	Lesson Topic	Focus	Lesson Goal	Classroom-Ready Main SLO	Classroom-Ready Supporting SLO	Resources	Grammar	Functional Language	Further Language Support	Vocabulary	Global Competency Capabilities
9	Numbers, Percentages, and Graphs	Listening	Students listen and record detailed information to create a line chart.	ENG.08.L.CS.5.1 Listen and identify details.	ENG.08.L.CS.3.1 Interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions when listening.	Lesson 9 PPT Listening and Speaking p51-53	G.12.4 Prepositions (dependent)	FL.15 Describing graphs, charts, tables, and diagrams	-	<i>fall, increase, rise, decline, drop, jump, decrease</i>	Intercultural Understanding
10	Comparing Lifestyles	Speaking	Students compare and synthesise information across three tables, and discuss conclusions.	ENG.08.S.IP.7.1 Interpret and describe reliably the overall trends, main points and detailed information in complex visuals, diagrams and charts when speaking.	ENG.08.RV.CS.3.1 Interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions when reading.	Lesson 10 PPT Listening and Speaking p54-58	G.1.3 Adjectives (superlatives)	FL.15 Describing graphs, charts, tables, and diagrams	-	<i>lifestyle, life expectancy, population, statistic</i>	Intercultural Understanding
11	Write Your Own Ideas	Reading and Viewing	Students read a narrative text about a happy day, and notice text features and how the author expresses opinions, feelings and emotions.	ENG.08.RV.S.2.1 Identify, interpret and analyse conventional features of text, including, format, appearance, organisation, structure and language, in a wide range of text types when reading.	ENG.08.RV.CS.7.1 Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude when reading.	Lesson 11 PPT Reading and Writing p58-59	-	FL.38 Asking about and describing feelings and emotions	-	<i>crazy, worried, amazing, huge, enormous, wild, loud, unforgettable</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
12	Write Your Own Ideas	Writing and Representing	Students write a narrative text about the happiest day in their life.	ENG.08.WR.P.4.1 Produce structured written or multimodal texts that follow conventional text-type features appropriate to the task, contain paragraphs with topic sentences and supporting details, and show an increasing awareness of audience.	ENG.08.WR.P.3.1 Recount clear, detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience in writing.	Lesson 12 PPT Reading and Writing p59-60	-	FL.38 Asking about and describing feelings and emotions	-	<i>crazy, worried, amazing, huge, enormous, wild, loud, unforgettable</i>	Creative Thinking
Academic Skills 1			Academic Skills Simulation lessons that target academic skill development and university readiness aligned to IELTS.								
Academic Skills 2											

TERM 2 Chapter 4: World Village WEEK 4											
Lesson	Lesson Topic	Focus	Lesson Goal	Classroom-Ready Main SLO	Classroom-Ready Supporting SLO	Resources	Grammar	Functional Language	Further Language Support	Vocabulary	Global Competency Capabilities
13	Learning Online	Listening	Students listen and infer the meaning of unknown words and phrases about online language learning.	ENG.08.L.CS.4.1 Infer meaning and make predictions using a variety of strategies, including using contextual clues, whole text knowledge, text features and organisation, etc. when listening.	ENG.08.L.CS.1.1 Listen and identify the overall meaning.	Lesson 13 PPT Listening and Speaking p64-65	-	FL.35 Making predictions and hypothesising	-	<i>get to know, stay in touch, interrupt, feedback, convenient, catch up on, how come, deadline</i>	Digital Citizenship and Literacy
14	Learning Online	Speaking	Students role play a conversation about online learning courses using correct intonation.	ENG.08.S.P.2.1 Produce connected speech using correct stress, intonation and rhythm and use variations in speech to enhance meaning with a degree of control.	ENG.08.L.PA.4.1 Identify a wide range of intonation patterns when listening.	Lesson 14 PPT Listening and Speaking p66-68	-	-	Intonation	<i>get to know, stay in touch, interrupt, feedback, convenient, catch up on, how come, deadline</i>	Digital Citizenship and Literacy
15	Globalisation and Food	Reading and Viewing	Students read an article about how globalisation has changed food and connect it to their own experiences and knowledge.	ENG.08.RV.CS.3.1 Interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions when reading.	ENG.08.RV.CS.4.1 Infer meaning and make predictions using a variety of strategies, including using contextual clues, whole text knowledge, text features and organisation, etc. when reading.	Lesson 15 PPT Reading and Writing p64-69	-	FL.16 Expressing opinion	-	<i>benefit, contribute to, extinction, nutrient, processed, consumer, endangered, livestock, obstacle, shift</i>	Sustainability and Futures Thinking
16	Globalisation and Food	Writing and Representing	Students write a blog about globalisation and food, giving their views and opinions on the topic.	ENG.08.WR.P.2.1 Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations in writing.	ENG.08.WR.S.5.1 Use a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in written or multimodal texts, ensuring coherence throughout.	Lesson 16 PPT Additional Resource	-	FL.16 Expressing opinion	-	<i>benefit, contribute to, extinction, nutrient, processed, consumer, endangered, livestock, obstacle, shift</i>	Sustainability and Futures Thinking
Academic Skills 1			Academic Skills Simulation lessons that target academic skill development and university readiness aligned to IELTS.								
Academic Skills 2											

TERM 2 Chapter 4: World Village WEEK 5											
Lesson	Lesson Topic	Focus	Lesson Goal	Classroom-Ready Main SLO	Classroom-Ready Supporting SLO	Resources	Grammar	Functional Language	Further Language Support	Vocabulary	Global Competency Capabilities
17	Lecture: Body Language	Listening	Students listen to a lecture about body language in different cultures and take notes.	ENG.08.L.S.3.1 Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail when listening.	ENG.08.L.CS.4.1 Infer meaning and make predictions using a variety of strategies, including using contextual clues, whole text knowledge, text features and organisation, etc. when listening.	Lesson 17 PPT Listening and Speaking p69-72	-	FL.26 Comparing and contrasting	-	<i>affectionate, authority, aware, contrast, convey, dishonest, disrespectful, harmoniously, horrified, offensive, potential, unintentionally</i>	Intercultural Understanding
18	Lecture: Body Language	Speaking	Students deliver a presentation on body language in different cultures, using an outline.	ENG.08.S.F.2.1 Produce clear, extended and detailed spoken texts that follow the conventional features appropriate to the task and show an increasing awareness of audience, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.	ENG.08.S.IP.5.1 Deliver prepared presentations where ideas are connected with the use of a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution, answering a range of follow-up questions with a degree of fluency and spontaneity.	Lesson 18 PPT Listening and Speaking p72-74	-	FL.26 Comparing and contrasting	-	<i>affectionate, authority, aware, contrast, convey, dishonest, disrespectful, harmoniously, horrified, offensive, potential, unintentionally</i>	Intercultural Understanding
19	Life in a Fishbowl	Reading and Viewing	Students read an article about reality TV and globalisation, and identify the main points.	ENG.08.RV.CS.6.1 Read and identify the main points.	ENG.08.RV.CS.3.1 Interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions when reading.	Lesson 19 PPT Reading and Writing p70-3	-	FL.46 Developing an evidence-based argument	-	<i>out-of-the-way, kicked out, battle each other, it goes without saying, chances are, spread like wildfire, fought tooth and nail, rags-to-riches</i>	Critical Thinking
20	Life in a Fishbowl	Writing and Representing	Students write a blog about reality TV shows.	ENG.08.WR.P.1.1 Produce clear, extended and detailed written or multimodal texts, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.	ENG.08.WR.P.2.1 Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations in writing.	Lesson 20 PPT Reading and Writing p74-75	G.1.4 Adjectives (participle adjectives)	-	-	<i>out-of-the-way, kicked out, battle each other, it goes without saying, chances are, spread like wildfire, fought tooth and nail, rags-to-riches</i>	Critical Thinking
Academic Skills 1			Academic Skills Simulation lessons that target academic skill development and university readiness aligned to IELTS.								
Academic Skills 2											

TERM 2 Chapter 4: World Village WEEK 6											
Lesson	Lesson Topic	Focus	Lesson Goal	Classroom-Ready Main SLO	Classroom-Ready Supporting SLO	Resources	Grammar	Functional Language	Further Language Support	Vocabulary	Global Competency Capabilities
21	Travel Blog: Bagan Then and Now	Listening	Students listen to a travel blog about tourism and identify the main points.	ENG.08.L.CS.6.1 Listen and identify the main points.	ENG.08.L.CS.7.1 Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude when listening.	Lesson 21 PPT Listening and Speaking p74-77	-	FL.27 Describing advantages and disadvantages	-	<i>scattered, abandoned, hardly, impressive, impact, take advantage of, preserve, harm, convinced, residents</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
22	The Impact of Tourism	Speaking	Students discuss the pros and cons of tourism on popular tourist destinations they know.	ENG.08.S.IP.2.1 Participate in structured interactions, responding to and building on the contributions of others, and asking complex questions.	ENG.08.S.IP.3.1 Retell clear, detailed spoken stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience.	Lesson 22 PPT Listening and Speaking p78	-	FL.27 Describing advantages and disadvantages	-	<i>tourist destination, assume, tradition, culture, harm, preserve</i>	Personal, Social and Emotional Well-Being
23	Witness of Change	Reading and Viewing	Students read an article about changed to a village and identify details and examples.	ENG.08.RV.CS.5.1 Read and identify details.	ENG.08.RV.CS.7.1 Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude when reading.	Lesson 23 PPT Reading and Writing p76-78	-	FL.26 Comparing and contrasting	-	<i>Vocabulary Review</i>	Intercultural Understanding
24	Witness of Change	Writing and Representing	Students write an essay about how their town has changed over the years.	ENG.08.WR.P.3.1 Recount clear, detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience in writing.	ENG.08.WR.S.4.1 Apply a wide range of pre- and post-writing strategies, including writing plans to produce and revise texts extensively and independently when given time.	Lesson 24 PPT Reading and Writing p78-80	-	FL.27 Describing advantages and disadvantages	How to write clear and organised texts	<i>Vocabulary Review</i>	Critical Thinking
Academic Skills 1			Academic Skills Simulation lessons that target academic skill development and university readiness aligned to IELTS.								
Academic Skills 2											

Appendices

Appendix 1: Grade 11 Learning Continuum

WORKING TOWARDS GRADE 11 GLG	GRADE 11 GLG	WORKING BEYOND GRADE 11 GLG
STAGE 6	STAGE 7	STAGE 8
LISTENING		
Listening texts are <i>simple, extended</i> , on <i>familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics</i> , and spoken in <i>clear, standard</i> language.	Listening texts are <i>extended</i> , on <i>familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics</i> , and spoken in <i>clear, standard</i> language.	Listening texts are <i>extended</i> , on <i>concrete and some abstract topics</i> , and spoken in <i>clear, standard</i> language.
By the end of Stage 6, learners will be able to listen to texts at this stage and...	By the end of Stage 7, learners will be able to listen to texts at this stage and...	By the end of Stage 8, learners will be able to listen to texts at this stage and...
☐ Identify a wide range of intonation patterns.	☐ Identify a wide range of intonation patterns.	☐ Identify a wide range of intonation patterns.
☐ Apply a wide range of listening strategies, including, using context, intonation, volume, stress and pacing, seeking clarification and repetition when needed, and using the main message and overall organisation to understand and interpret texts.	☐ Apply a wide range of listening strategies, using context, intonation, volume, stress and pacing, seeking clarification and repetition when needed, and using the main message, overall organisation and word choice to understand and interpret texts.	☐ Apply a wide range of listening strategies, including, using context, intonation, volume, stress and pacing, seeking clarification and repetition when needed, and using the main message, overall organisation, key points and word choice to understand, interpret and analyse texts.
☐ Take accurate, organised notes with precision and appropriate detail.	☐ Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision and appropriate detail.	☐ Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail.
☐ Identify the overall meaning.	☐ Identify the overall meaning.	☐ Identify the overall meaning.
☐ Identify specific information.	☐ Identify specific information.	☐ Identify specific information.
☐ Make logical connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other familiar texts or the wider world and explain how the connections influence meaning.	☐ Interpret and explain connections that may require some inference between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world.	☐ Interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions.
☐ Infer the meaning of occasional unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.).	☐ Infer the meaning of occasional unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.).	☐ Infer meaning and make predictions using a variety of strategies, including using contextual clues, whole text knowledge, text features and organisation, etc.
☐ Make inferences or predictions about text content, line of argumentation, and the meaning of sections of text, using whole text comprehension, and text features and organisation.	☐ Make inferences or predictions about text content, line of argumentation, and the meaning of sections of text, using whole text comprehension, and text features and organisation.	
☐ Identify details.	☐ Identify details.	☐ Identify details.
☐ Identify the main points.	☐ Identify the main points.	☐ Identify the main points.
	☐ Identify mood, tone or attitude.	☐ Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude.
READING AND VIEWING		
Reading texts are written or multimodal, <i>simple, extended</i> , on <i>familiar and some unfamiliar concrete</i>	Reading texts are written or multimodal, <i>extended</i> , on <i>familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics, clearly</i>	Reading texts are written or multimodal, <i>extended</i> , on <i>concrete and some abstract topics</i> and <i>may use some nonstandard language</i> .

<i>topics, clearly structured, and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</i>	<i>structured, and may use some nonstandard language or expressions.</i>	
By the end of Stage 6, learners will be able to read texts at this stage and...	By the end of Stage 7, learners will be able to read texts at this stage and...	By the end of Stage 8, learners will be able to read texts at this stage and...
☐ Identify and interpret conventional features of text, including, format, appearance, organisation, structure and language, in a wide range of text types.	☐ Identify and interpret conventional features of text, including, format, appearance, organisation, structure and language, in a wide range of text types.	☐ Identify, interpret and analyse conventional features of text, including, format, appearance, organisation, structure and language, in a wide range of text types.
☐ Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message and overall organisation, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret texts.	☐ Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, first language, culture, experiences, the main message, overall organisation, structure and word choices, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand and interpret texts.	☐ Apply a wide range of reading strategies, including, using context, own culture and experiences, the main message, overall organisation, structure, key points and word choices, adjusting reading rate, skimming, scanning and reading on to understand, interpret and analyse texts.
☐ Take accurate, organised notes with precision and appropriate detail.	☐ Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision and appropriate detail.	☐ Take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail.
☐ Extract and organise relevant information to support clear claims when reading multiple sources, considering the reliability of information and distinguishing between evidence and opinion.	☐ Interpret and evaluate relevant information to support a topic, question or claim when reading multiple sources, considering the reliability and credibility of sources, and identifying differences in perspectives or reasoning.	☐ Analyse and evaluate relevant information to support claims when reading multiple sources, determining credibility, reliability, relevance and sufficiency of evidence.
☐ Identify the overall meaning.	☐ Identify the overall meaning.	☐ Identify the overall meaning.
☐ Identify specific information.	☐ Identify specific information.	☐ Identify specific information.
☐ Make logical connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other familiar texts or the wider world and explain how the connections influence meaning.	☐ Interpret and explain connections that may require some inference between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world.	☐ Interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions.
☐ Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.).	☐ Infer the meaning of unknown words and expressions from the context and knowledge of word parts (prefixes, suffixes, etc.).	☐ Infer meaning and make predictions using a variety of strategies, including using contextual clues, whole text knowledge, text features and organisation, etc.
☐ Make inferences or predictions about text content, line of argumentation, and the meaning of sections of text, using whole text comprehension, and text features and organisation.	☐ Make inferences or predictions about text content, line of argumentation, and the meaning of sections of text, using whole text comprehension, and text features and organisation.	
☐ Identify details.	☐ Identify details.	☐ Identify details.
☐ Identify the main points.	☐ Identify the main points.	☐ Identify the main points.
	☐ Identify mood, tone or attitude.	☐ Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude.
SPEAKING		

Learners produce simple, extended and detailed spoken texts, and initiate, participate in and maintain simple and extended interactions on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics , using simple and an increasing range of complex language and expressions , where meaning is generally clear, often using self-correction and repetition , although there may be some pauses, especially with more complex speech .	Learners produce extended and detailed spoken texts, and initiate, participate in and maintain extended interactions on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics , using simple and a wide range of complex language and expressions , where meaning is generally clear, often using self-correction and repetition , although there may be some pauses, especially with more complex speech .	Learners produce clear, extended and detailed spoken texts, and initiate, participate in and maintain extended interactions on concrete and some abstract topics , using simple and complex language and expressions , where meaning is clear, often using self-correction and repetition , although there may be some pauses with more complex speech .
By the end of Stage 6, learners will be able to speak at the expected level of proficiency and...	By the end of Stage 7, learners will be able to speak at the expected level of proficiency and...	By the end of Stage 8, learners will be able to speak at the expected level of proficiency and...
☐ Produce connected speech using correct stress, intonation and rhythm with a high level of control.	☐ Produce connected speech using correct stress, intonation and rhythm and use some variations in speech to enhance meaning with some errors.	☐ Produce connected speech using correct stress, intonation and rhythm and use variations in speech to enhance meaning with a degree of control.
☐ Engage in simple, extended exchanges.	☐ Engage in extended exchanges.	☐ Engage in extended exchanges at length.
☐ Produce simple, extended and detailed spoken texts that show increasing awareness of the conventional features appropriate to the task, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.	☐ Produce extended and detailed spoken texts that generally follow the conventional features appropriate to the task and show a developing awareness of audience, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.	☐ Produce clear, extended and detailed spoken texts that follow the conventional features appropriate to the task and show an increasing awareness of audience, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.
☐ Use an increasing range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in texts that are generally coherent.	☐ Use an increasing range of cohesive devices, and referencing and substitution to connect ideas in texts that are generally coherent.	☐ Use a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in texts that are clear and coherent.
☐ Initiate and participate in simple, extended conversations with appropriate formality for the context.	☐ Initiate, participate in and maintain extended conversations with appropriate formality for the context.	☐ Initiate, participate in and maintain extended conversations with a level of formality most appropriate to the context.
☐ Ask and answer questions in simple and extended interactions, seeking clarification, elaboration and understanding through restating, paraphrasing or asking questions where needed.	☐ Participate in extended and structured interactions, responding appropriately to the contributions of others and asking some complex questions.	☐ Participate in extended and structured interactions, responding to and building on the contributions of others, and asking complex questions.
☐ Retell detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience.	☐ Retell detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience.	☐ Retell clear, detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience.
☐ Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving simple reasons and explanations.	☐ Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving reasons and explanations.	☐ Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations at some length.
☐ Deliver prepared presentations where ideas are connected with the use of an increasing range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution, answering a range of follow-up questions.	☐ Deliver prepared presentations where ideas are connected with the use of an increasing range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution, answering a range of follow-up questions.	☐ Deliver prepared presentations where ideas are connected with the use of a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution, answering a range of follow-up questions with a degree of fluency and spontaneity.

☐ Summarise and paraphrase information and arguments in simple, extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed. ☐ Collate and summarise short pieces of information from different sources.	☐ Summarise, paraphrase, collate and describe information and arguments from different sources of extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed.	☐ Summarise, paraphrase and synthesise information and arguments from a variety of sources of extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed.
☐ Interpret and describe the overall trends, main points and detailed information in visuals and diagrams.	☐ Interpret and describe the overall trends, main points and detailed information in visuals, diagrams and charts.	☐ Interpret and describe reliably the overall trends, main points and detailed information in complex visuals, diagrams and charts.
WRITING AND REPRESENTING		
Learners produce simple, extended and detailed written or multimodal texts on familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics , using simple and an increasing range of complex language and expressions , where meaning is generally clear , although there may be some inaccuracies, especially with more complex language, and repetition of language and structures .	Learners produce extended and detailed written or multimodal texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics , using simple and a wide range of complex language and expressions , where meaning is generally clear , although there may be some inaccuracies, especially with more complex language, and some repetition of language and structures .	Learners produce clear, extended and detailed written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics , using simple and complex language and expressions , where meaning is clear , although there may be some repetition of language and structures, and some inaccuracies with more complex language .
By the end of Stage 6, learners will be able to write at the expected level of proficiency and...	By the end of Stage 7, learners will be able to write at the expected level of proficiency and...	By the end of Stage 8, learners will be able to write at the expected level of proficiency and...
☐ Apply a wide range of pre- and post-writing strategies, including, graphic organisers, writing plans, conferences, models, checklists and rubrics, and use text type and language knowledge to produce and revise texts with developing independence.	☐ Apply a wide range of pre- and post-writing strategies, including, writing plans, conferences, analysing models, templates, guidelines and rubrics, and use awareness of audience, and text type and language knowledge to produce and revise texts independently.	☐ Apply a wide range of pre- and post-writing strategies, including, writing plans, conferences, model analysis, templates, rubrics, and drafting and redrafting, and use awareness of audience, text type and language knowledge to produce and revise texts extensively and independently when given time.
☐ Use an increasing range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in texts that are generally coherent.	☐ Use an increasing range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in texts that are generally coherent.	☐ Use a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in texts, ensuring coherence throughout.
☐ Summarise and paraphrase information and arguments in simple, extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed. ☐ Collate and summarise short pieces of information from different sources.	☐ Summarise, paraphrase, collate and describe information and arguments from different sources of extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed.	☐ Summarise, paraphrase and synthesise information and arguments from a variety of sources of extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed.
☐ Produce simple, extended and detailed written or multimodal texts, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.	☐ Produce extended and detailed written or multimodal texts, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.	☐ Produce clear, extended and detailed written or multimodal texts, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate.
☐ Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving simple reasons and explanations.	☐ Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving reasons and explanations.	☐ Express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations.
☐ Recount detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience.	☐ Recount detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience.	☐ Recount clear, detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience.

☐ Produce simple and extended written or multimodal texts that show increasing awareness of the conventional features of text organisation and structure appropriate to the task and contain paragraphs with topic sentences and some supporting details.	☐ Produce extended written or multimodal texts that generally follow conventional text-type features appropriate to the task, contain paragraphs with topic sentences and supporting details, and show a developing awareness of audience.	☐ Produce extended, structured written or multimodal texts that follow conventional text-type features appropriate to the task, contain paragraphs with topic sentences and supporting details, and show an increasing awareness of audience.
☐ Interpret and describe the overall trends, main points and detailed information in visuals and diagrams.	☐ Interpret and describe the overall trends, main points and detailed information in visuals, diagrams and charts.	☐ Interpret and describe reliably the overall trends, main points and detailed information in complex visuals, diagrams and charts.

Appendix 2: Learner Profile

Grade	11
Stream	Advanced
Continuum Level	Stage 8 – Working Beyond Grade 11 Grade Level Goal
Resource	New Interactions Grade 11 Advanced
Text Features	Learners will be able to access and produce texts at Stage 8 with the following features: • Listening texts are extended, on concrete and some abstract topics, and spoken in clear, standard language. • Reading texts are written or multimodal, extended, on concrete and some abstract topics and may use some nonstandard language. • Learners produce clear, extended and detailed spoken texts, and initiate, participate in and maintain extended interactions on concrete and some abstract topics, using simple and complex language and expressions, where meaning is clear, often using self-correction and repetition, although there may be some pauses with more complex speech. • Learners produce clear, extended and detailed written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics, using simple and complex language and expressions, where meaning is clear, although there may be some repetition of language and structures, and some inaccuracies with more complex language.
Characteristics of Learner Group	By the end of Stage 8, learners will be able to ... Listen to level-appropriate texts and • identify a wide range of intonation patterns • apply a wide range of listening strategies to understand, interpret and analyse texts. • take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail • identify the overall meaning, specific information, details and the main points • identify and analyse mood, tone and attitude • interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions • infer meaning and make predictions using a variety of strategies, including using contextual clues, whole text knowledge, text features and organisation, etc. Read and view level-appropriate texts and • identify, interpret and analyse conventional features of text in a wide range of text types • apply a wide range of reading strategies to understand, interpret and analyse texts

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- take accurate, organised notes in own words, with precision, clarity and appropriate detail
 - analyse and evaluate relevant information to support claims when reading multiple sources, determining credibility, reliability, relevance and sufficiency of evidence
 - identify the overall meaning, specific information, details and the main points
 - identify and analyse mood, tone and attitude
 - interpret and analyse explicit and implicit connections between ideas, perspectives or themes and own experience, background knowledge, other texts or the wider world to support conclusions
 - infer meaning and make predictions using a variety of strategies, including using contextual clues, whole text knowledge, text features and organisation, etc.

Speak at the expected level of proficiency and

- produce connected speech using correct stress, intonation and rhythm and use variations in speech to enhance meaning with a degree of control
- engage in extended exchanges at length
- produce clear, extended and detailed spoken texts that follow the conventional features appropriate to the task and show an increasing awareness of audience, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate
- use a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in texts that are clear and coherent
- initiate, participate in and maintain extended conversations with a level of formality most appropriate to the context
- participate in extended and structured interactions, responding to and building on the contributions of others, and asking complex questions
- retell clear, detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience
- express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations at some length
- deliver prepared presentations where ideas are connected with the use of a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution, answering a range of follow-up questions with a degree of fluency and spontaneity
- summarise, paraphrase and synthesise information and arguments from a variety of sources of extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed
- interpret and describe reliably the overall trends, main points and detailed information in complex visuals, diagrams and charts.

Write and represent at the expected level of proficiency and

- apply a wide range of pre- and post-writing strategies to produce and revise texts extensively and independently when given time
 - use a wide range of cohesive devices, and referencing or substitution to connect ideas in texts, ensuring coherence throughout
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- summarise, paraphrase and synthesise information and arguments from a variety of sources of extended written, spoken or multimodal texts, giving details where needed
 - produce clear, extended and detailed written or multimodal texts, expressing comparisons and justifications where appropriate
 - express ideas, information, opinions, feelings, emotions and personal perspectives, giving detailed reasons and explanations
 - recount clear, detailed stories, past experiences and events that are clearly sequenced, and clearly express feelings and reasons for those feelings in response to the event or experience
 - produce extended, structured written or multimodal texts that follow conventional text-type features appropriate to the task, contain paragraphs with topic sentences and supporting details, and show an increasing awareness of audience
 - interpret and describe reliably the overall trends, main points and detailed information in complex visuals, diagrams and charts.
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Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms

New Interactions INTRO

This course provides simplified texts, structured tasks and targeted academic language instruction to close foundational gaps, equipping students with the independence needed to engage with core curriculum expectations.

General 11

This course is for students working at the GLG and supports engagement with grade-level structured texts and tasks that develops academic literacy and language outcomes.

Advanced 11

An extension resource for students working beyond the GLG and challenges students with enriched content, complex texts, and higher-order tasks that promote analysis, synthesis and creative expression across the curriculum.

Assessment for Learning

Ongoing, informal checks for understanding during instruction, used to guide teaching and support student learning.

“Can Do” statements

Student-friendly descriptors that indicate what students are expected to achieve at each stage of the learning continuum.

CCG (Comprehensive Curriculum Guide)

A structured document outlining instructional planning, learning outcomes, assessment guidance, and resource alignment for English language instruction.

CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)

A global framework defining language proficiency across six levels, from A1 to C2.

Continuous Assessment

Assessment embedded throughout the term that evaluates progress through observations, tasks, and learning evidence.

Differentiation

Instructional adjustments made to meet diverse student needs, such as varying content, tasks, or levels of support.

Extension

Instructional enrichment designed for students working beyond the GLG to deepen understanding and promote higher-order thinking.

Foundational Literacy

An intervention course focusing on phonics, decoding, oral language, and early print awareness for students below grade level.

Functional Language

Language used to express real-life functions, such as asking for help, expressing opinions, or giving directions, integrated into lessons.

GLG (Grade Level Goal)

The expected proficiency standard for a student at their current grade level in English language.

Global Literacy Simulation

A skills-based literacy programme aligned to international benchmarks (PIRLS and PISA), integrating sustainability themes and global competencies.

Intervention

Targeted instructional support provided to students who are not yet meeting the GLG, based on diagnostic and ongoing assessment.

Learning Continuum

A progression framework that outlines stages of English language development across listening, speaking, reading and viewing, and writing and representing, aligned to proficiency benchmarks.

Learning Outcome

A specific skill or understanding that students are expected to develop as part of a lesson or unit.

Literacy and Communication Toolkit

A digital resource bank offering explicit language strategies and English language teaching materials.

PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study)

An international benchmark assessing reading comprehension of students in primary grades.

PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment)

A global benchmark assessing reading, mathematics, and science skills of 15-year-olds.

Pre-Stage

The entry point in the Learning Continuum for students significantly below the GLG, often requiring foundational support.

Text Features

Structural elements of texts, such as headings, illustrations, captions, and paragraphs, that support comprehension.

Appendix 4: Global Competencies and Capabilities

The English Language Curriculum is shaped by **eight global competencies and capabilities**, aligned with international frameworks including the ACARA General Capabilities, UNESCO, the OECD Learning Compass 2030, and We the UAE Vision 2031. These reflect both what students need to be able to do (competencies) and the broader personal and social qualities they need to develop (capabilities) in order to thrive in a complex and rapidly changing world.

The competencies and capabilities are designed to build the knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support student success—both academically and in life. With a particular focus on **well-being, sustainability, resilience, and future readiness, they foster performance, adaptability, and character.**

Rooted in the UAE’s national values of **tolerance, respect, justice, compassion, innovation, and faith**, the curriculum supports the development of balanced individuals who are deeply connected to their local heritage and confidently engaged as global citizens. Recognising the UAE’s role as a vibrant cultural hub, it celebrates rich traditions while embracing diversity, inclusion, and progress. These competencies and capabilities inform learning outcomes and thematic content, promoting learner agency, ethical responsibility, and intercultural understanding. Ultimately, they empower students to contribute to sustainable, peaceful, and inclusive futures – both locally and globally.

Global Competency and Capability	Description
Creative Thinking	Students generate original ideas, explore new possibilities, and adapt to change with imagination and innovation.
Critical Thinking	Students analyse, evaluate, and interpret information, make reasoned decisions to solve problems, and consider multiple perspectives with curiosity and reflection to support lifelong learning.
Personal, Social, and Emotional Well-being	Students build resilience, emotional intelligence, and positive relationships, and demonstrate the ability to navigate challenges and support their own and others’ well-being.
Ethical Understanding	Students recognise ethical issues, reflect on consequences, and make responsible choices based on fairness, integrity, and respect.
Heritage and Intercultural Understanding	Students develop appreciation for their own heritage while building empathy, tolerance, and respect for others, and communicate across differences as part of a diverse global community.
Digital Citizenship and Digital Literacy	Students use digital tools safely and responsibly, with the skills and ethics to participate meaningfully in a digital and connected world.

Financial Literacy	Students understand how to manage money, make informed financial decisions, and act responsibly within personal and societal economic contexts, while developing financial confidence and accountability.
Sustainability and Futures Thinking	Students think systematically about global challenges, co-create resilient solutions, and take informed action to build a sustainable and equitable world.

Appendix 5: Literacy Strategies: A Guide for Teachers

Listening

This guide provides teachers with practical strategies to help students develop effective listening skills. Listening is a fundamental skill that underpins communication, comprehension, and engagement in both academic and real-world contexts. Strong listening skills enhance students' ability to follow instructions, participate in discussions, and understand spoken language in different settings. This guide outlines key listening skills and provides step-by-step strategies to support students at different proficiency levels.

For a more in-depth look at the different skills and strategies, please follow the video links for each one.

SKILL	DESCRIPTION	STRATEGIES	LINK
Activating Prior Knowledge	Before engaging in a listening activity, students benefit from activating prior knowledge related to the topic, setting, or vocabulary they will encounter. This process helps them anticipate content, recognise key ideas, and connect new information with existing knowledge.	• Discussion prompts – Ask students what they already know about the topic before they listen. • Brainstorming activities – Use mind maps or group discussions to generate relevant vocabulary and concepts. • Prediction tasks – Provide a title, image, or keywords and ask students to predict what they might hear. • KWL charts (Know, Want to Know, Learned) – Encourage students to list what they already know and what they expect to learn	Activating prior knowledge
Pre-Teaching Vocabulary	Introducing key vocabulary before a listening task helps students understand the audio content more easily. It prevents them from becoming overwhelmed by unfamiliar words and allows them to focus on meaning rather than decoding individual words.	• Word banks – Provide a list of key words and phrases that will appear in the audio. • Context clues – Teach students how to infer meaning from surrounding words and expressions. • Matching activities – Use definitions, images, or synonyms to help students familiarise themselves with new vocabulary. • Pronunciation practice – Model the pronunciation of difficult words to improve recognition during listening.	Pre-teaching
Listening for the Main Idea (Gist)	Listening for gist involves identifying the overall message or main idea of a spoken passage without focusing on every detail. This skill is essential for real-life situations where people need to grasp meaning quickly.	• One-sentence summaries – Ask students to summarise the audio in one sentence after listening. • Key questioning – Provide a simple question before listening (e.g., "What is the main topic?"). • Headline writing – Have students create a headline that captures the essence of the listening passage. • First and last sentence focus – Encourage students to listen carefully to the introduction and conclusion, as they often contain the main idea.	Listening for the main idea

Listening for Specific Information (Scanning)	Scanning in listening involves quickly identifying details, such as names, dates, numbers, or specific facts. This skill is useful for listening to announcements, timetables, instructions, and reports.	• Guiding questions – Give students specific questions before they listen (e.g., "What time is the train leaving?"). • Fill-in-the-Gap exercises – Use transcripts with missing key details for students to complete while listening. • Matching tasks – Provide multiple options and ask students to select the correct details from the audio. • True or false statements – Present statements about the audio, and students determine their accuracy.	<i>Listening for specific information</i>
Predicting Content	Predicting involves using context clues, prior knowledge, and familiar structures to anticipate what will be said next in a conversation or speech. This skill improves comprehension and helps students stay engaged.	• Listening with pauses – Stop the audio at key moments and ask students to predict what comes next. • Context clue analysis – Teach students to use tone, speaker intention, and background noise for prediction. • Dialogue completion – Provide half of a conversation and have students predict the responses before listening. • Guess the speaker's purpose – Ask students to determine if the speaker is informing, persuading, instructing, etc.	<u>Predicting content</u>
Identifying the Speaker's Tone and Attitude	Understanding the tone and attitude of a speaker helps students interpret meaning beyond the literal words. This skill is crucial for detecting sarcasm, humour, urgency, and emotion in spoken language.	• Tone comparison – Play audio clips with different tones and ask students to identify the emotions conveyed. • Word choice analysis – Highlight how certain words indicate formality, friendliness, or frustration. • Intonation and stress awareness – Teach students to notice pitch and stress patterns that reveal meaning. • Role-playing exercises – Have students practise expressing different tones using the same sentence.	<i>Identifying the speaker's tone and attitude</i> <u>Intonation</u>
Making Inferences	Inferring meaning in listening involves reading between the lines to understand what is implied but not directly stated. This is essential for understanding humour, indirect suggestions, and cultural nuances.	• Inference-based questions – Ask students why a speaker might say something in a particular way. • Contextual analysis – Provide background information on the conversation to help students infer meaning. • Dialogue breakdown – Analyse conversations with implied meanings and discuss possible interpretations. • Identifying hints – Train students to recognise phrases like "I guess so" (reluctant agreement) or "That's interesting..." (polite disagreement).	<i>Making inferences when listening</i>

Following Spoken Instructions and Directions	Listening to and following spoken instructions accurately is a key skill for real-life communication, whether in the classroom, workplace, or everyday activities.	• Action-based listening – Have students perform actions based on verbal instructions (e.g., draw a shape, move to a location). • Sequencing tasks – Give scrambled instructions and have students put them in order after listening. • Listening and responding – Create interactive tasks where students must react to spoken commands. • Map reading activities – Provide a map and have students follow oral directions to locate places	<i>Following spoken instructions and directions</i>
Note-Taking While Listening	Effective notetaking helps students organise information from lectures, interviews, or discussions. It improves focus and retention of key points.	• Guided note-taking – Provide a template with key sections to fill in while listening. • Summarisation practice – Have students write brief summaries rather than copying verbatim. • Abbreviation techniques – Teach shorthand methods to take quick and effective notes. • Mind mapping – Encourage students to visually organise ideas from the listening text.	<u>Note taking and making</u>
Listening to Different Accents and Speaking Styles	Exposure to different accents and speaking styles prepares students for real-world interactions with diverse speakers.	• Varied audio sources – Use recordings of different accents, such as British, American, Australian, and regional variations. • Transcription challenges – Have students transcribe short excerpts to notice pronunciation differences. • Context clues for understanding – Encourage students to rely on context when encountering unfamiliar pronunciations. • Repeat and imitate – Engage students in imitating different accents to build familiarity.	<i>Different accents and speaking styles</i>

Reading and Viewing

This guide provides teachers with practical strategies for developing students' reading skills. Each section outlines key strategies that can be applied in the classroom to support students at different levels. The strategies include approaches for activating prior knowledge, previewing texts, identifying key information, making inferences, and more. By implementing these strategies, teachers can support students in becoming confident, independent readers with strong comprehension skills.

For a more in-depth look at the different skills, please follow the video links for each one.

SKILL	DESCRIPTION	STRATEGIES	LINK
Activating Prior Knowledge	Activating prior knowledge involves prompting students to recall and use information they already know about a topic before reading. This helps them connect new ideas with existing knowledge, improving comprehension and engagement. By making these connections, students	• <i>Brainstorming using mind maps to organise students' thoughts.</i> • <i>KWL Charts (Know, Want to Know, Learned) to structure pre-reading discussions.</i>	<u>Activating prior knowledge</u>

	can better predict content, understand themes, and relate texts to their personal experiences.	• <i>Show and Tell using realia to provide tangible context.</i> • <i>Mini quizzes to activate prior knowledge in a fun way.</i> • <i>Visual and auditory prompts, such as videos or images, to spark discussion.</i>	
Pre-teaching	Pre-teaching introduces students to new vocabulary, concepts, or skills before they encounter them in a reading text. This strategy is particularly useful when working with challenging or subject-specific language. By providing prior exposure, students are more confident and better equipped to understand and engage with the text.	• <i>Use images, gestures, or real-life objects to reinforce meaning.</i> • <i>Model new vocabulary in context before students encounter it in the text.</i> • <i>Provide sentence starters and word banks to scaffold understanding.</i> • <i>Introduce key concepts through discussion or simple explanations.</i>	<u>Pre-teaching</u>
Previewing Texts	Previewing a text before reading allows students to set expectations and anticipate key information. It helps students determine if a text is relevant to their needs and allows them to approach reading with a clear focus.	• <i>Skim titles, headings, and subheadings to get an overview.</i> • <i>Examine images, charts, and diagrams to gather contextual clues.</i> • <i>Identify bold, italicised, or highlighted words to find important concepts.</i> • <i>Read introductory and concluding sentences to understand the main idea.</i>	<u>Previewing texts</u>
Critical Evaluation	Critical evaluation involves assessing the reliability, bias, and purpose of a text. Students learn to question the credibility of sources, distinguish between fact and opinion, and identify any underlying messages.	• <i>Ask key questions such as 'Who wrote this?' and 'What is their purpose?'.</i> • <i>Identify supporting evidence and determine if claims are backed by reliable sources.</i> • <i>Compare multiple texts covering the same topic to evaluate different perspectives.</i> • <i>Recognise misleading visuals, biased language, and clickbait tactics.</i>	<u>Critical evaluation</u>
Chunking and Strategic Pauses	Chunking is the process of breaking a text into smaller, more manageable sections, making it easier for students to process information. Strategic pauses allow students to reflect on what they have read before continuing.	• <i>Identify natural stopping points in a text, such as paragraph breaks.</i> • <i>Annotate or highlight key sections for focus.</i> • <i>Use 'Stop and Think' questions to check comprehension before proceeding.</i>	<u>Chunking and strategic pausing</u>
Identifying the Main Idea (Gist) and Skimming	Skimming is a technique used to quickly grasp the overall meaning of a text. It involves scanning key parts of a passage to determine the central idea without focusing on every detail. This skill is particularly useful when previewing material, looking for main ideas, or deciding whether a text is relevant to a reader's needs. Skimming allows readers to save time while still gaining a general understanding of a passage, making it an	• <i>Focus on the first and last sentences of paragraphs to identify key points.</i> • <i>Look for repeated words and themes throughout the text.</i> • <i>Skim bold or italicised text for clues about important information.</i>	<u>Identifying the main idea (gist) and skimming</u>

	essential strategy for academic reading, exam preparation, and research. By focusing on key words, headings, and structural elements, students can navigate texts more efficiently and improve their ability to locate important information.		
Identifying Specific Information and Scanning	Scanning is a reading technique used to locate specific details in a text quickly. This skill is particularly useful when searching for key facts, names, dates, figures, or targeted information without needing to read every word. Unlike skimming, which focuses on general understanding, scanning allows readers to find precise information efficiently, making it an essential tool for reading schedules, timetables, menus, lists, research materials, and exam questions. Strong scanning skills help students navigate large amounts of text with confidence and develop better reading fluency by focusing only on relevant details.	• <i>Use guiding questions such as 'When did this happen?' or 'Who was involved?'.</i> • <i>Identify and highlight key terms before reading.</i> • <i>Read vertically as well as horizontally to quickly locate information.</i>	<u>Identifying specific information and scanning</u>
Linear and Non-Linear Reading Pathways	Linear reading follows a sequential path, such as reading a novel from start to finish. Non-linear reading allows readers to jump between sections, such as navigating a website, infographic, or timetable.	• <i>Teach when to use linear reading for comprehension (e.g., novels, academic texts).</i> • <i>Use non-linear reading strategies for reference texts (e.g., graphs, web pages).</i> • <i>Develop skimming and scanning techniques for efficient reading.</i>	<u>Linear and non-linear reading pathways</u>
Making Connections	Making connections helps students link new information to prior knowledge, other texts, and real-world experiences, enhancing comprehension and engagement. When students actively relate a text to something they already know, they develop deeper understanding, retention, and personal investment in what they are reading. Strong connections improve critical thinking by allowing students to compare perspectives, recognise themes, and apply learning to different contexts. This strategy also helps students engage with texts on an emotional and intellectual level, making reading more meaningful and enjoyable. Connections can be made in three key ways: text-to-self (relating the text to personal experiences), text-to-text (comparing it with other books, articles, or stories), and text-to-world (linking it to broader real-world issues, history, or events). Encouraging students to make these connections deepens comprehension, fosters curiosity, and builds confidence in interpreting texts independently.	• <i>Use graphic organisers such as mind maps or Venn diagrams.</i> • <i>Encourage think-pair-share activities to discuss text connections.</i> • <i>Ask guiding questions to help students relate texts to personal experiences.</i>	<u>Making connections</u>
Making Inferences	Inference-making allows students to read between the lines and interpret meanings beyond the literal text. Instead of relying solely on explicitly stated information, students use contextual clues, prior knowledge, and logical reasoning to infer unstated details, such as a character's emotions, the author's intentions, or hidden	• <i>Model inference-making by providing real-life examples.</i> • <i>Highlight contextual clues such as tone, word choice, and sentence structure.</i> • <i>Use inference-based comprehension questions.</i>	<u>Making inferences</u>

	messages in a text. This skill is essential for understanding nuanced language, identifying themes, and developing critical thinking, as many texts—especially literature, news articles, and opinion pieces—require readers to draw conclusions based on implied rather than direct information. Teaching students how to make inferences helps them engage with texts on a deeper level, improves reading comprehension, and enhances their ability to interpret tone, intent, and subtext.		
Post-task Development	Post-task development involves activities that extend learning beyond initial reading comprehension, allowing students to deepen their understanding, apply critical thinking skills, and reinforce newly acquired knowledge. Engaging in post-task activities encourages students to process, analyse, and interact with a text in meaningful ways, ensuring longer retention and improved comprehension. These activities also promote creativity, collaboration, and higher-order thinking, as students move beyond passive reading to active engagement with texts.	• <i>Assign project work such as reviews or presentations.</i> • <i>Encourage visualisation activities like posters or storyboards.</i> • <i>Use debates and role-plays to explore ideas.</i>	<u>Post-task development</u>
Summarising and Retelling	Summarising and retelling help students process and express information clearly by identifying key points and conveying them concisely. Summarising focuses on distilling essential ideas without unnecessary details, improving comprehension and critical thinking. Retelling reinforces understanding by allowing students to express what they have read in their own words, enhancing verbal fluency and narrative structure. These skills support academic success by strengthening language development, memory retention, and engagement with texts. Strategies include assigning short-form summaries (e.g., summarising in five words), conducting group-based summaries to encourage collaboration, using retelling activities like storytelling chains, and practising text reduction exercises to build conciseness.	• <i>Assign short-form summaries (e.g., summarise in five words).</i> • <i>Conduct group-based summaries to encourage teamwork.</i> • <i>Use retelling activities, such as storytelling chains.</i> • <i>Practise text reduction exercises to build conciseness.</i>	<u>Summarising and retelling</u>
Guessing the Meaning of Words	Developing the ability to deduce word meanings from context is a crucial reading skill that enhances comprehension and vocabulary acquisition. When students encounter unfamiliar words, they should be encouraged to infer meaning rather than immediately relying on a dictionary. This skill promotes independent learning, problem-solving, and deeper engagement with texts, as students actively interact with language rather than passively looking up definitions. Guessing word meanings effectively requires recognising context clues, analysing word structure (prefixes, suffixes, and root words), and identifying relationships between words (synonyms, antonyms, and definitions embedded in the text). Encouraging students	• <i>Teach students to use context clues.</i> • <i>Break down unfamiliar words using prefixes and suffixes.</i> • <i>Guide students to look for embedded definitions.</i> • <i>Practise identifying synonyms and antonyms.</i> • <i>Encourage educated guesses before using a dictionary.</i>	<u>Guessing the meaning of words</u>

	to make educated guesses builds confidence in reading, improves fluency, and prepares them to encounter new vocabulary in academic, professional, and real-world contexts.		
Identifying Different Types of Text	Recognising different types of text, or genres, is an important reading skill. Different texts have distinct structures, language styles, and purposes. Understanding these differences helps readers adjust their reading strategies accordingly. For example, stories use descriptive language, while informational texts prioritise clarity and factual details.	• <i>Teach students to identify common genres such as stories, news articles, adverts, comics, and schedules.</i> • <i>Highlight structural differences, such as the use of speech bubbles in comics or columns in newspapers.</i> • <i>Use matching exercises where students pair texts with their correct genre.</i> • <i>Discuss the purpose of different texts (e.g., entertainment, information, persuasion).</i> • <i>Encourage students to explore different genres to build familiarity and comprehension skills.</i>	<u>Identifying different types of text</u>
How Can I Improve My Reading Skills	Improving personal reading skills involves building vocabulary, practising comprehension, and exploring different types of texts. Reading regularly and engaging with different genres enhances fluency and understanding. Effective reading strategies help readers to navigate texts confidently and extract relevant information.	• <i>Start with simple texts, such as children's books or beginner-friendly materials, to build confidence.</i> • <i>Read aloud to improve pronunciation, fluency, and expression.</i> • <i>Expand vocabulary by using flashcards, language apps, and keeping a journal of new words.</i> • <i>Read a variety of genres, including news articles, fiction, and comics, to experience different writing styles.</i> • <i>Join a book club or reading group to discuss texts and gain new perspectives.</i> • <i>Practise reading regularly, aiming for at least 10–15 minutes a day.</i> • <i>Choose texts on topics of personal interest to maintain motivation and engagement.</i>	<u>How can I improve my reading skills?</u>
How To Develop My Students' Reading Skills	Helping students improve their reading skills requires providing engaging and structured activities. By introducing effective strategies, teachers can help students become confident, independent readers. It is important to create an environment where students feel encouraged to read and explore different texts.	• <i>Encourage students to start with familiar, simple texts before progressing to more complex materials.</i> • <i>Use guided reading sessions to support students as they build fluency and comprehension skills.</i> • <i>Introduce interactive activities such as reading games, role-playing, and storytelling.</i> • <i>Teach students skimming and scanning techniques to help them identify key ideas efficiently.</i> • <i>Provide access to a range of reading materials, including fiction, non-fiction, and multimedia resources.</i> • <i>Foster discussion by asking students to summarise and share their thoughts on texts.</i> • <i>Use digital tools and audiobooks to supplement traditional reading methods and enhance engagement.</i>	<u>How to develop my students' reading skills</u>

Different Types of Reading	Readers do not engage with all texts in the same way. The type of reading we use depends on the purpose of reading and the structure of the text. Understanding different reading types allows students to apply appropriate strategies to improve comprehension and efficiency. Some texts, like novels, require a linear reading approach, while others, such as menus, timetables, or search results, require quick navigation to find specific information. Effective reading skills include skimming (quickly getting the gist), scanning (searching for specific details), intensive reading (detailed study of a text), extensive reading (reading for enjoyment and fluency), and critical reading (evaluating the reliability and intent of a text). Mastering these reading approaches helps students read with greater speed, accuracy, and understanding across different contexts.	• Skimming: Practise scanning headlines, introductions, and first sentences of paragraphs to get the main idea without reading everything. • Scanning: Engage in activities where students search for specific details in a timetable, menu, or article. • Intensive Reading: Focus on short, complex texts in class to analyse language, grammar, and meaning in detail. • Extensive Reading: Encourage students to choose enjoyable texts and read regularly for fluency and comprehension. • Critical Reading: Teach students to question the reliability of a text by identifying bias, fact vs. opinion, and supporting evidence.	<u>Different types of reading</u>
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Speaking

Speaking is a key skill in language learning and communication. It allows students to express their thoughts, engage in discussions, and participate in real-life conversations with confidence. Developing speaking skills involves more than just vocabulary and grammar—it also requires fluency, pronunciation, turn-taking, and the ability to structure ideas clearly.

This guide provides teachers with practical strategies to help students develop confidence, fluency, and accuracy in spoken English. The strategies focus on improving students' ability to express themselves naturally in different situations, whether in everyday interactions, academic discussions, or professional settings.

For a more in-depth look at the different skills and strategies, please follow the video links for each one.

SKILL	DESCRIPTION	STRATEGIES	LINK
Developing Fluency	Fluency refers to the ability to speak smoothly and naturally without long pauses or excessive hesitation. Fluent speakers can express ideas with minimal effort and maintain a conversation without frequently stopping to search for words. Fluency does not mean speaking quickly — it means speaking in a steady and natural rhythm. Building fluency helps students gain confidence and overcome the fear of speaking in English. It also improves their ability to engage in conversations and respond appropriately in different contexts.	• Timed speaking activities – Set a short time limit (e.g., one minute) for students to speak about a topic without stopping. Gradually increase the time as their confidence grows. • Picture descriptions – Provide students with images and ask them to describe what they see in detail. This encourages continuous speech. • Speed conversations – Organise quick, rotating conversations where students must respond immediately to a partner's question or comment. • Speaking without notes – Encourage students to speak freely instead of reading from scripts. This helps them rely on memory and natural expression rather than pre-written text.	<u>Fluency and accuracy in production</u>

Speaking with Accuracy	Accuracy in speaking involves using correct grammar, sentence structures, and verb tenses. While fluency focuses on the ability to speak smoothly, accuracy ensures that students communicate their ideas correctly and avoid common grammatical errors that might lead to misunderstandings. Developing accuracy helps students produce well-formed sentences, making their speech clearer and more professional.	• Grammar-based role-plays – Design role-plays that encourage the use of specific grammar structures (e.g., past tense in storytelling, conditionals in hypothetical situations). • Error correction through recasting – Instead of directly correcting mistakes, model the correct grammar by rephrasing students' sentences in a natural way. • Sentence completion activities – Provide sentence starters and ask students to complete them aloud, ensuring they practise correct grammar structures. • Structured speaking frames – Give students speaking templates that follow grammatical patterns, helping them build sentences correctly.	<u>Fluency and accuracy in production</u>
Improving Pronunciation and Intonation	Pronunciation refers to the clarity and accuracy of speech sounds, while intonation involves the rise and fall of pitch in spoken language. Good pronunciation ensures that students can communicate clearly and be easily understood, while natural intonation helps them sound more expressive and engaging. Poor pronunciation can lead to misunderstandings, so it is important for students to develop awareness of common pronunciation challenges. Intonation also plays a vital role in conveying emotion, emphasis, and intent in speech.	• Minimal pairs practice – Use word pairs that differ by only one sound (e.g., "ship" vs. "sheep") to help students notice small but important pronunciation differences. • Choral repetition – Have students repeat words or phrases together to develop muscle memory for pronunciation. • Shadowing technique – Ask students to listen to a recording and repeat the speaker's words immediately, mimicking pronunciation, intonation, and pace. • Stress and rhythm drills – Use tongue twisters and rhythmic exercises to reinforce correct pronunciation patterns.	<u>Intonation</u> <u>Connected speech</u> <u>Weak forms</u> <u>Drilling</u>
Expanding Vocabulary for Speaking	A broad and varied vocabulary allows students to express themselves more precisely and effectively. Without a strong vocabulary, students may struggle to find the right words, leading to pauses and hesitation in their speech. Expanding vocabulary helps students become more confident speakers and prepares them for different topics and situations. Learning collocations, idioms, and context-specific vocabulary can make their speech more natural and fluent.	• Thematic vocabulary building – Introduce new words and phrases in the context of specific topics (e.g., travel, work, hobbies) to make them more memorable. • Word association games – Engage students in activities where they connect related words and phrases, reinforcing word relationships. • Synonym challenges – Ask students to replace common words with more advanced alternatives to build a richer vocabulary. • Use of collocations and phrases – Teach students common word pairings (e.g., "strong coffee" instead of "heavy coffee") to improve fluency and natural expression.	<u>Presenting vocabulary</u> <u>Vocabulary games and activities</u>
Using Functional Language for Everyday Conversation	Functional language refers to common phrases and expressions used in daily conversations, such as asking for help, giving advice, making suggestions, or expressing uncertainty. Learning these phrases enables students to communicate effectively in real-world situations. Functional language is particularly useful for survival English (e.g., shopping, ordering food, asking for directions) and professional settings (e.g., making requests, giving instructions, handling complaints).	• Dialogue practice – Use scripted conversations featuring functional phrases (e.g., "Can I help you?" or "I'd like to order..."). • Real-life role-plays – Simulate common social situations where students must use functional language naturally. • Substitution drills – Give students set phrases and ask them to modify parts of the sentence (e.g., "Could you...?" → "Would you mind...?"). • Listening and responding tasks – Play audio clips featuring common interactions and have students practise responding appropriately.	<u>Using functional language for everyday conversation</u>

Engaging in Conversation and Turn-Taking	Effective conversation skills involve more than just speaking—they require active listening, turn-taking, and responding appropriately. Good conversationalists maintain the flow of discussion by knowing when to speak, when to listen, and how to build on what others say. Many language students struggle with interrupting, long pauses, or speaking too much in conversations. Teaching turn-taking strategies helps students engage naturally in dialogues and discussions, making interactions smoother and more enjoyable.	• Conversation chains – Start a conversation and have each student contribute a sentence that connects logically to the previous one. • Dialogue completion – Provide students with half a conversation and ask them to complete the missing parts. • Active listening prompts – Teach students to show engagement with phrases like “That’s interesting!”, “I see what you mean”, or “Could you explain that more?”. • ‘Think-Pair-Share’ activities – Give students a discussion question, have them discuss it in pairs, and then share their thoughts with the whole class. • Role-reversal conversations – Have students practise both roles in a conversation (e.g., interviewer and interviewee) to develop perspective-taking.	<i>Engaging in conversation and turn-taking</i>
Narrating and Storytelling	Storytelling is an essential speaking skill that helps students structure their thoughts clearly. It develops coherence, logical sequencing, and descriptive language. Being able to narrate events is useful for everyday conversations, job interviews, and public speaking. Strong storytelling skills help students engage their listeners by adding details, emotions, and a natural flow to their speech. It also improves their ability to express past experiences and ideas in a structured way.	• Personal storytelling – Ask students to share a personal experience using clear sequencing (beginning, middle, and end). • Story sequencing activities – Give students a jumbled story and ask them to arrange the events in the correct order before telling it aloud. • Using picture prompts – Provide a series of pictures and have students create a story based on them. • Creative storytelling games – Use games like “One Word at a Time”, where each student adds a word to build a story. • Recording and self-review – Have students record themselves telling a story, listen back, and identify areas for improvement.	<i>Narrating and storytelling</i>
Speaking in Informal and Formal Contexts	Different situations require different levels of formality in speech. Understanding the difference between formal and informal language helps students communicate appropriately in various social, academic, and professional settings. For example, casual conversations with friends use slang and contractions, while professional or academic presentations require structured and polite language. Teaching this distinction prevents students from using inappropriate speech in formal situations.	• Comparing formal and informal speech – Provide dialogues in both registers (e.g., a conversation between friends vs. a business meeting) and discuss the differences. • Role-plays in different settings – Assign students scenarios such as a job interview, ordering food, or chatting with a friend and have them adjust their speech accordingly. • Politeness and register activities – Teach students how to adjust their language for politeness, such as “Could you possibly...?” instead of “Give me...”. • Code-switching practice – Have students say the same sentence in both formal and informal ways (e.g., “Hey, what’s up?” vs. “Hello, how are you today?”). • Analysing real-life examples – Use TV shows, interviews, and news clips to highlight differences in speaking styles.	<i>Formal vs informal in spoken English</i>
Public Speaking and Presentations	Public speaking is a valuable skill for students, helping them build confidence, clarity, and the ability to communicate ideas to an audience. Strong public speakers can hold attention, organise their thoughts effectively, and use engaging delivery techniques. Many students feel nervous about speaking in front of an audience. Teaching public speaking strategies helps	• Structured presentation practice – Teach students to use a clear introduction, body, and conclusion in their speeches. • Using visual aids – Encourage students to use slides, images, or props to support their speech and make it more engaging. • Voice control exercises – Practise varying tone, volume, and pace for effective delivery and audience engagement.	<i>Public speaking</i> <u>FL.25 Giving presentations</u>

them manage anxiety and improve their ability to express ideas persuasively and professionally.

- **Peer feedback sessions** – Have students present short speeches and receive constructive feedback from classmates.
- **Impromptu speaking drills** – Give students a random topic and ask them to speak about it for one minute without preparation.
- **Speech analysis activities** – Show videos of great speakers and discuss what makes their delivery effective.

Writing and Representing

This guide provides teachers with practical strategies for developing students' writing skills. Each section outlines key strategies that can be applied in the classroom to support students at different levels. The strategies include different approaches to writing, keyboard skills, note taking, and many more. By implementing these strategies, teachers can support students in becoming confident, independent writers with strong communication skills.

For a more in-depth look at the different skills and strategies, please follow the video links for each one.

SKILL	DESCRIPTION	STRATEGIES	LINK
Approaches to Writing	Writing is a fundamental skill that requires students to structure their thoughts, organise ideas, and communicate effectively. For language students, writing is particularly challenging as it involves linguistic accuracy, coherence, and awareness of audience expectations. There are three main approaches to teaching writing, each with different focuses: • The Product-Oriented Approach – Focuses on accuracy and imitation of model texts. • The Process-Oriented Approach – Emphasises idea development, drafting, and revision. • The Genre-Based Approach – Helps students understand different writing styles and audience expectations. Each approach has its own advantages and can be adapted based on the students' needs and the writing task. In practice, teachers often combine elements from different approaches to provide a balanced writing experience.	• <i>Provide model texts</i> • <i>Use brainstorming and mind mapping</i> • <i>Discuss genre conventions</i> • <i>Use controlled practice activities</i> • <i>Scaffold writing tasks</i> • <i>Teach organisation techniques</i> • <i>Provide guided feedback</i> • <i>Focus on meaning before form</i> • <i>Teach proofreading techniques</i> • <i>Promote editing and multiple drafts</i> • <i>Encourage students to write in different genres</i> • <i>Foster creative and critical thinking</i> • <i>Use writing for real-life purposes</i>	Approaches to writing

Simple Spelling Rules	Spelling is an essential component of writing that helps ensure clarity, accuracy, and effective communication. Poor spelling can interfere with meaning and readability, making it difficult for the reader to understand the intended message. For language students, mastering spelling requires recognising patterns, understanding word structures, and applying rules consistently. Although English spelling can be unpredictable due to historical influences, certain rules help guide students. These include: • Silent ‘e’ rule (e.g. <i>make</i> → <i>making</i>) • Doubling consonants in short words (e.g. <i>run</i> → <i>running</i>) • ‘I before E, except after C’ (e.g. <i>believe</i>, <i>receive</i>) • Plurals of nouns (e.g. <i>bus</i> → <i>buses</i>, <i>baby</i> → <i>babies</i>) • Changing ‘y’ to ‘i’ when adding suffixes (e.g. <i>happy</i> → <i>happier</i>, <i>try</i> → <i>tried</i>). Since English has exceptions to most rules, it is important to combine rule-based learning with practice, exposure, and memory strategies. By using structured spelling instruction, teachers can support students in developing confidence and accuracy in their writing.	• <i>Use word sorting activities</i> • <i>Teach mnemonics and rhymes</i> • <i>Provide word lists for practice</i> • <i>Use gap-fill and sentence completion exercises</i> • <i>Encourage word building activities</i> • <i>Use visual aids and colour coding</i> • <i>Teach through writing practice</i> • <i>Use peer and self-checking techniques</i> • <i>Provide engaging games and interactive activities</i>	
How to Write Clear and Organised Texts	Clear and structured writing is essential for effective communication. Whether writing for academic purposes, professional communication, or personal expression, well-organised texts enhance readability and understanding. Key features of structured writing include: • Using paragraphs with topic sentences to organise ideas logically. • Using linking words and signposting to guide the reader through the text. • Ensuring coherence and cohesion so ideas flow smoothly. By mastering these skills, students can produce well-structured writing that is logical, easy to read, and engaging.	• <i>Teach the importance of paragraphs</i> • <i>Use topic sentences</i> • <i>Provide examples of strong paragraphs</i> • <i>Use linking words and signposting</i> • <i>Encourage logical organisation of ideas</i> • <i>Teach coherence techniques</i> • <i>Develop cohesion through pronouns</i> • <i>Use structured writing templates</i> • <i>Practise editing and revising for clarity</i>	<u>How to write clear and organised texts</u>
Keyboarding Skills	Keyboarding is an essential skill in today’s digital world. It improves typing speed and accuracy, helping students complete writing tasks more efficiently. Good keyboarding habits also prevent strain and discomfort, making long periods of typing more manageable. Developing keyboarding skills enables students to focus on their writing without being slowed down by typing	• <i>Familiarise students with the keyboard layout</i> • <i>Encourage the use of correct finger position</i> • <i>Start with simple exercises</i> • <i>Use fun typing activities and games</i> • <i>Emphasise accuracy before speed</i> • <i>Promote regular typing practice</i> • <i>Teach ergonomic typing habits</i>	<u>How to improve my keyboarding skills</u>

	difficulties, helping them work faster and more effectively in both academic and professional settings.	• <i>Incorporate typing into writing lessons</i>	
Handwriting Skills	Although technology has reduced the need for handwritten communication, handwriting remains an essential skill in many situations, such as filling in forms, writing notes, and signing documents. Developing good handwriting improves legibility, fine motor skills, and overall communication. Consistent handwriting practice helps students write more clearly, efficiently, and confidently. By focusing on letter formation, spacing, and fluency, students can develop neat and readable handwriting that enhances written communication.	• <i>Teach proper pen grip</i> • <i>Encourage writing on the line</i> • <i>Practise letter formation</i> • <i>Use tracing activities</i> • <i>Write slowly and focus on clarity</i> • <i>Promote light and smooth writing movements</i> • <i>Allow experimentation with different pens and pencils</i> • <i>Encourage regular practice</i> • <i>Provide feedback and self-correction techniques</i> • <i>Use AI text readers for readability checks</i>	How to improve your handwriting skills
Punctuation	Punctuation is essential for clarity, readability, and meaning in writing. Without punctuation, sentences become difficult to understand. Teaching punctuation effectively helps students write structured, logical, and engaging texts. Punctuation marks such as full stops, commas, apostrophes, and quotation marks guide the reader and clarify meaning. Understanding when and how to use punctuation improves both writing fluency and accuracy.	• <i>Teach the purpose of capital letters</i> • <i>Introduce full stops and commas first</i> • <i>Use visual examples of incorrect punctuation</i> • <i>Practise lists and pauses using commas</i> • <i>Teach the functions of apostrophes</i> • <i>Use interactive quizzes on punctuation</i> • <i>Introduce advanced punctuation step by step</i>	How to use punctuation correctly
Abbreviations	Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or phrases that help make writing more efficient. They save time and space, making communication clearer and more concise. Abbreviations are widely used in academic, professional, and informal writing, helping to reduce repetition and simplify complex terms. There are several types of abbreviations: • Initialisms (e.g. DIY – do it yourself, FAQ – frequently asked questions) • Acronyms (e.g. NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration, SCUBA – self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) • Shortened words (e.g. Dr. – doctor, No. – number) • Latin abbreviations (e.g. e.g. – for example, i.e. – that is, etc. – and so on) Understanding and correctly using abbreviations helps students write effectively while maintaining clarity for their audience.	• <i>Introduce different types of abbreviations</i> • <i>Provide real-world examples</i> • <i>Use matching exercises</i> • <i>Encourage abbreviation identification –</i> • <i>Teach correct formatting</i> • <i>Provide practice with Latin abbreviations</i> • <i>Use abbreviation gap-fill activities</i>	Overview of abbreviations How to use abbreviations in formal writing

Informal Messaging	Informal messaging is a relaxed and conversational form of writing used in text messages, social media, and online chats. It is typically shorter, faster, and more casual than formal writing, often reflecting spoken language. Informal writing includes: • Contractions and reductions (e.g. gonna instead of going to, wanna instead of want to). • Abbreviations and acronyms (e.g. LOL – laugh out loud, BRB – be right back). • Informal greetings and goodbyes (e.g. Hey, What’s up? and Catch you later!). • Capitalisation, extra letters, and emojis for emphasis and personality (e.g. That was AMAZing!!!). While informal messaging helps students develop fluency and confidence, it is important for them to understand when to switch to more formal writing in academic and professional settings.	• <i>Introduce informal vs formal writing</i> • <i>Teach informal greetings and goodbyes</i> • <i>Encourage the use of contractions</i> • <i>Practise abbreviations and acronyms</i> • <i>Explore informal spelling</i> • <i>Use creative messaging</i> • <i>Discuss tone and personality in writing</i> • <i>Provide informal conversation tasks</i>	<u>Informal messaging</u>
Developing Writing Skills	Developing writing skills requires consistent practice, structured guidance, and a step-by-step approach. Writing is not about instant perfection—it is a process that involves: • Reading widely to understand language patterns and writing styles. • Practising grammar and punctuation for accuracy. • Starting with simple writing and gradually progressing to more complex structures. • Using structured writing activities such as graphic organisers, sentence-building exercises, and collaborative writing. • Incorporating technology and real-world writing tasks to make writing more engaging and purposeful. By using effective teaching strategies, educators can support students in becoming confident, independent writers while also improving their own writing skills.	• <i>Model the writing process</i> • <i>Use graphic organisers</i> • <i>Teach structured writing frames</i> • <i>Incorporate technology</i> • <i>Focus on grammar and punctuation</i> • <i>Start with short, simple writing</i> • <i>Encourage journaling</i> • <i>Promote peer feedback</i> • <i>Use engaging writing games</i> 1. <i>Encourage sentence development</i> • <i>Introduce real-world writing tasks</i>	How do develop my students’ writing skills How can I develop my writing skills?

Appendix 6: Stage 8 Language Syllabus

The Language Syllabus is a core component of each stage in the English Language curriculum, providing a detailed outline of the grammar and functional language to be taught. It specifies not only what content is covered at each stage, but also when learners are expected to understand or actively use this content, both in spoken and written forms. This clarity supports teachers in planning instruction, informs assessment and helps identify any gaps in current learning resources.

Developed in alignment with international benchmarks, the Language Syllabus is tailored to the specific context of our learners, taking into account their language backgrounds, instructional time and available resources. This ensures that the progression of grammar and functional language is both globally informed and locally relevant.

The syllabus is organised into two main sections: Functional Language and Grammar. The Grammar section details which structures learners should understand receptively (through listening and reading) or use productively (through speaking and writing) by the end of each stage.

To further support teachers, the Language Syllabus includes clickable links to the Literacy and Communication Toolkit. These links connect each syllabus item to practical resources, strategies and exemplars, making it easy for teachers to access targeted support and enhance classroom instruction.

In summary, the Language Syllabus functions as a comprehensive roadmap for language development, directly linked to practical resources, ensuring that teaching is both systematic and responsive to learners' needs.

GRAMMAR	FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE
Understand and Use	
G.1.1 Adjectives (position)	FL.1 Asking for and giving personal information
G.1.2 Adjectives (comparatives)	FL.2 Greetings, making introductions, saying goodbye
G.1.3 Adjectives (superlatives)	FL.3 Expressing likes and dislikes
G.1.4 Adjectives (participle adjectives)	FL.4 Using numbers to express amount, quantity, number, and time
G.1.5 Adjectives (followed by prepositions and infinitives)	FL.5 Describing people
G.1.6 Adjectives (compound adjectives)	FL.6 Describing places
G.2.1 Adverbs (manner)	FL.7 Describing objects
G.2.2 Adverbs (sequencing)	FL.8 Expressing preference
G.2.3 Adverbs (frequency)	FL.9 Describing habits, routines, tasks, and jobs
G.2.4 Adverbs (time and place)	FL.10 Asking for and telling the time
G.2.5 Adverbs (adverbial linkers)	FL.11 Asking for and giving directions
G.2.6 Adverbs (comparative adverbs)	FL.12 Apologising
G.2.7 Adverbs (superlative adverbs)	FL.13 Describing processes
G.2.8 Adverbs (degree)	FL.14 Describing functions
G.2.9 Adverbs (quantity)	FL.15 Describing graphs, charts, tables, and diagrams
G.2.10 Adverbs (focusing)	FL.16 Expressing opinion
G.2.11 Adverbs (attitude)	FL.17 Asking for and giving permission
G.2.12 Adverbs (inversion)	FL.18 Expressing and responding to thanks
G.3.1 Causative constructions (have/get + object + past participle)	FL.19 Talking about ability (past / present)
G.3.2 Causative constructions (have/get + reflexive + past participle)	FL.20 Expressing necessity and obligation (past/present)
G.3.3 Causative constructions (have/get + object + do something)	FL.21 Giving warnings
	FL.22 Expressing prohibition

G.3.4 Causative constructions (get + object +verb-ing)	FL.23 Making offers and requests
G.4.1 Clauses and phrases (defining relative clauses)	FL.24 Asking for and giving advice
G.4.2 Clauses and phrases (non-defining relative clauses)	FL.25 Giving presentations
G.4.3 Clauses and phrases (Imperatives)	FL.26 Comparing and contrasting
G.4.4 Clauses and phrases (cleft sentences)	FL.27 Describing advantages and disadvantages
G.4.5 Clauses and phrases (participle clauses)	FL.28 Asking for and making suggestions and recommendations
G.5.1 Conditionals (Zero)	FL.29 Talking about time periods
G.5.2 Conditionals (First)	FL.30 Making arrangements
G.5.3 Conditionals (Second)	FL.31 Describing past experiences and events
G.5.4 Conditionals (Third)	FL.32 Expressing agreement and disagreement
G.5.5 Mixed Conditionals	FL.33 Expressing certainty, probability, and doubt
G.5.6 Conditionals (wishes/if only)	FL.34 Expressing interest
G.6.1 Conjunctions (coordinating)	FL.35 Making predictions and hypothesising
G.6.2 Conjunctions (subordinating)	FL.36 Describing hopes and plans
G.6.3 Conjunctions (correlative)	FL.37 Making complaints
G.7.1 Determiners (indefinite article (a/an))	FL.38 Asking about and describing feelings and emotions
G.7.2 Determiners (definite article (the))	FL.39 Speculating and making deductions
G.7.3 Determiners (zero article)	FL.40 Expressing regret
G.7.4 Determiners (demonstratives)	FL.41 Describing causes and consequences
G.7.5 Determiners (quantifiers)	FL.42 Checking understanding and clarifying
G.8.1 Modals (present)	FL.43 Emphasising a point/feeling
G.8.2 Modals (past)	FL.44 Writing emails and letters
G.8.3 Modals (Passive)	FL.45 Managing interactions
G.8.4 Modals (semi-modals)	FL.46 Developing an evidence-based argument
G.9.1 Nouns (plurals - regular)	
G.9.2 Nouns (plural - irregular)	
G.9.3 Nouns (countable uncountable)	
G.9.4 Nouns (possessive 's')	
G.9.5 Nouns (group (collective) nouns)	
G.9.6 Nouns (proper nouns)	
G.9.7 Nouns (compound nouns)	
G.9.8 Nouns (noun phrases)	
G.10.1 Passives (present simple passive)	
G.10.2 Passives (past simple passive)	
G.10.3 Passives (present continuous passive)	
G.10.4 Passives (past continuous passive)	
G.10.5 Passives (future simple passive)	
G.10.6 Passives (present perfect simple passive)	
G.10.7 Passives (past perfect simple passive)	
G.10.8 Passives (future perfect simple passive)	
G.11.1 Phrasal Verbs (non-separable)	
G.11.2 Phrasal Verbs (separable)	
G.11.3 Phrasal Verbs (three-part phrasal verbs)	
G.12.1 Prepositions (place)	
G.12.2 Prepositions (time)	
G.12.3 Prepositions (movement)	
G.12.4 Prepositions (dependent)	
G.13.1 Present Time (present simple (including verb 'to be'))	
G.13.2 Present Time (present continuous)	
G.13.3 Present Time (present perfect simple)	
G.13.4 Present Time (present perfect continuous)	

<u>G.14.1 Past Time (past simple (including verb 'to be'))</u> <u>G.14.2 Past Time (used to / would)</u> <u>G.14.3 Past Time (past continuous)</u> <u>G.14.4 Past Time (past perfect simple)</u> <u>G.14.5 Past Time (past perfect continuous)</u> <u>G.15.1 Future Time (simple future (will and shall))</u> <u>G.15.2 Future Time (going to)</u> <u>G.15.3 Future Time (future time (present continuous))</u> <u>G.15.4 Future Time (future continuous)</u> <u>G.15.5 Future Time (future perfect simple)</u> <u>G.15.6 Future Time (future perfect continuous)</u> <u>G.15.7 Future Time (be + about to + infinitive)</u> <u>G.16.1 Pronouns (personal/subject)</u> <u>G.16.2 Pronouns (object pronouns)</u> <u>G.16.3 Pronouns (dummy subject)</u> <u>G.16.4 Pronouns (possessive pronouns)</u> <u>G.16.5 Pronouns (possessive adjectives)</u> <u>G.16.6 Pronouns (one, ones, none)</u> <u>G.16.7 Pronouns (indefinite pronouns)</u> <u>G.16.8 Pronouns (reflexive pronouns)</u> <u>G.16.9 Pronouns (reciprocal pronouns)</u> <u>G.17.1 Questions (yes/no questions)</u> <u>G.17.2 Questions (wh- questions)</u> <u>G.17.3 Questions (question tags)</u> <u>G.17.4 Questions (indirect questions)</u> <u>G.18.1/2/3 Reported Speech</u> <u>G.19.1 Verb Forms (gerunds)</u> <u>G.19.2 Verb forms (verb + to + inf verb + inf verb + ing)</u>	
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