

Scope and Sequence: *English For Success* – Units 1 & 2

Unit	Main Learning Points	Topics & Sample Sentences
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstratives (<i>this, these, here</i>) • Present simple: <i>is, have, like, go, live, dance, add, multiply, subtract, divide, etc.</i> • Present progressive, be+V(ing): <i>I'm going to my math class, are sitting, is doing his homework, is brushing,, are getting married, is looking out the window.</i> • Prepositions of location and direction (<i>in, at, on, under, inside, around, to, from</i>) • Adjectives (<i>red, top, bottom, open, beautiful, same, different, new, equal</i>) <i>red dress... is open</i> • Relative location (<i>here, left, right, inside, under the tree, on the left, in the middle, with their parents</i>) • Pronouns (nominative, possessive) <i>he, his, she, her, it, they, their, you, your, I, my</i> • be, do, Contractions, Negation: <i>They're, He's, His, It's, She's, You're, I'm, doesn't have, isn't a good...</i> • Subject-verb agreement: <i>has/have, am/is/are, etc.</i> • Explanation: <i>It means + infinitive</i> • Designation/Reference: <i>one, another, the third, the girl on the left, the bottom number</i> • Yes/No & Wh- questions: <i>Is she, Does he have, What's her name? Which fraction is equal to one half? Who is getting married? What are they doing?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing people & things <i>He has short black hair.</i> <i>His backpack is red. His book is open.</i> <i>Which girl has red hair?</i> <i>He's thirteen years old.</i> • Introductions & Greetings at school <i>"Hi, are you a new student here?"</i> <i>"See you later."</i> • Ability & Likes <i>He's good at art, and he likes sports.</i> <i>She can play the violin.</i> • Math 1: Numbers, Operations, Fractions, Geometrical shapes <i>This is the plus sign. It means to add.</i> <i>A triangle has three sides.</i> <i>What is ten minus five?</i> <i>Zero point five. One half times five.</i> • Information questions <i>How many sides does a triangle have?</i> <i>How old is Tina?</i> <i>Which one is round? What is open?</i> <i>Where are they?</i> • Family relations <i>His sister is Tina. She has a brother.</i> <i>The three children are with their parents.</i>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present simple: <i>work, study, sell, have, have got, get, build, lasts, take, start, finish, begin, end, give, take up, count, change, heat, cool, need, happen, etc.</i> • Present progressive, be+V(ing): <i>He's looking at...They are working on a problem. She's selling...</i> • Adjectives (<i>large, small, round, square, opposite, hot, cold, heavy, light, next, same, different, dangerous, etc.</i>) • Adverbs of frequency: <i>always, usually, often, sometimes...</i> • Quantification: <i>some, any, all, a lot, no</i> • Subject Verb Object: <i>she teaches math, he helps sick people, she is selling something.. we need energy.</i> • Classification: <i>like, such as, another example, a form of... What kind of...One kind of energy is light.</i> • Time clauses/phrases: <i>for an hour, after he gets up, until 1:50, just before lunch, when you heat water</i> • Wh-questions: <i>What does he do? What is he doing? Who has a dangerous job? Where do they study? When does she have lunch? How long does it last?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing occupations <i>He works in a hospital.</i> <i>She sells things to people.</i> • Schedule & Sequence <i>Her first class starts at... Her third class is math. Her last class is science. "What's your next class?" "My first class is..." He wakes up at 7:00 every morning. His English class is after lunch, until 1:50.</i> • Time & Duration <i>It starts at 8:00. It lasts for 50 minutes.</i> <i>How long does it last?</i> • Science 1: Matter, States of Matter, Energy <i>Matter can be any size, large or small..</i> <i>It has length and width.. Solids have shape.</i> <i>Plants get energy from the sun.</i> • Ability, Potential, & Needs <i>It can be round, like a ball. We need energy...</i> • Information questions <i>What shape is this ball? What happens when you heat... How do you change a liquid into...</i>

Scope and Sequence: *English For Success* – Units 3 & 4

Unit	Main Learning Points	Topics & Sample Sentences
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present simple: <i>come, watch, play, work, see, hear, need, do, have, sit, eat, go, get, turn, spell, mean, take, rotate, turn, travel, come up, go down, etc.</i> • Present progressive, <i>be+V(ing)</i>: <i>They are watching...They are going to the same place. She is painting the sunset. I'm going there too.</i> • can, can't: <i>You can see very far...You can hear beautiful music...You can't play outdoor sports...</i> • Duration & Length: <i>It takes 24 hours...it's about 25,000 miles long...How long does it? How long is it?</i> • Purpose & Reason: <i>It's for concerts. It's because the Earth rotates. Why is there a time difference?</i> • Directions & Motion: <i>north, south, left, right, West is the opposite of east... down the hall, turn left, through the sky, from east to west... etc.</i> • such as, like: <i>sports such as baseball, a place like this</i> • there: existential <i>(there are seven continents, there isn't a time difference...)</i> • Time clauses/phrases: <i>on Sunday, when it's daytime, when it's night, at the same time in the evening</i> • Wh-questions: <i>What is this kind of building called? What kind of sports...How tall is this building? What do you need to see a concert?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification & Grouping of Objects & Places <i>Many schools have a building like this one. You can hear music in a place like this. This is one of the tallest buildings in the world..</i> • Locations & Asking for Directions at School <i>"Excuse me, but where is room 3B?" "It's on the 3rd floor." "Which way is it?" "How do I get to the third floor?" Go to the end of the hallway..." The cafeteria is south of the main building.</i> • Geography 1: Earth, Directions, Time Zones <i>The equator divides the Earth into two hemispheres. There are seven continents. Europe is to the west of Asia. The sun goes down in the West. When it's morning in New York, it's night in...</i> • Information questions <i>What does this mean? How do I get there? How does she spell her name? How long is the equator? How many continents are there? How long is a day? What is the time difference between Paris and New York?</i> • Occupations & Activities <i>A travel agent sells airline tickets. A dentist checks teeth.</i>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present progressive: <i>He's waiting, it's raining, he's riding, he's holding on to, they are looking up at, they are wearing warm clothes, she is trying to stay dry, she's carrying, a storm is coming, she's walking</i> • Present simple: <i>like, need, live, have, stay, travel, work, look at, include, express, have got, etc.</i> • Adjectives <i>(warm, cold, hot, clear, cloudy, sunny, nice, windy, beautiful, wet, dry, heavy, white, blue, good, etc.)</i> • because, so: <i>it's cold, so they are...they are wearing warm clothes because it's cold...the sky is clear so they..</i> • Prepositions of place, time & direction: <i>on sunny days, in cold weather, behind the clouds, near the park, at the stars, to school, etc.</i> • there: existential: <i>there are many clouds in the sky, there are many types of...</i> • it + condition or state: <i>it's cold, it's cloudy, it's fall</i> • Yes/No and Wh-questions: <i>Does he have any brothers? What are they carrying? What kind of weather is it? Which way is the school from the shopping center? How are her classes?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing the Weather <i>It's cloudy. It's raining very hard. It's very cold. It isn't too cold. The sky is blue. The sun is shining.</i> • Location & Map language <i>on the corner, near the park, several blocks south, on the other side of, across the street from</i> • Frequency & Duration <i>several times a year, a lot, during the week, takes about twenty minutes, on weekends...</i> • English 1: Nouns, Pronouns, & Verbs <i>One type of word is a noun. A noun can be a person or an animal. Verbs are another type of word. How many nouns are in this sentence?</i> • Information questions <i>Which of these words is not a noun? In this sentence, what does the pronoun 'it' mean? What type of words are these words?</i> • Family relations <i>Her parents are no longer married. She stays with her mother during the week. Her father is an artist.</i>

Scope and Sequence: *English For Success* – Units 5 & 6

Unit	Main Learning Points	Topics & Sample Sentences
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future: <i>be going to</i>: <i>They are going to meet... they are going to have lunch... Where are they going to meet?</i> • Comparative/Superlative: <i>less than, more than, smaller than, smallest, the biggest, the second smallest, more expensive, costs more than, costs the most, etc.</i> • Countable/Uncountable Quantities: <i>How much does it cost? How many are there? These numbers are even.</i> • Present progressive: <i>This plane is arriving... they are getting on a bus... It's carrying many passengers... she's sitting alone... she's working on a math problem</i> • Present simple: <i>travel, take, carry, give directions, tell, hold, know, buy, spend, prefer, think, ask, need, etc.</i> • can, can't. <i>They can give you directions. Many people can travel on a bus. Large airplanes can carry...</i> • Adjectives (<i>expensive, long, fast, big, important, large, negative, positive, even, odd, equal, unequal, etc..</i>) • Frequency: <i>always, often, usually, sometimes, on some days, etc.</i> • there: existential: <i>there are many types of trains... there is a coffee shop on the corner</i> • Wh-questions: <i>Are any of these numbers negative numbers? What is across the street from the library? What is east of the park? Where can you catch a bus? What kind of math problem is she working on?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation and Means <i>Many people take a bus to school.. Some people like to travel by train. Taxis are an expensive way to travel.</i> • Prices and Food <i>A sandwich is \$2.00. A slice of pizza and an apple cost \$1.50.</i> • Making a Suggestion/Asking for Help <i>"Let's have lunch together, okay?" "Can you help me?" "Why don't you ask her?"</i> • Math 2: Number Types, Comparing Numbers, and Prices <i>Even numbers are numbers like 2, 4, and 6. These numbers are all multiples of two. Numbers greater than zero are positive numbers. 5 is less than 7. It's the smaller of the two numbers. The largest number is 4 more than the smallest number. The pizza costs the most. It costs \$2.00.</i> • Information questions <i>How much does she usually spend for lunch? How many of these numbers are negative numbers? Which is the larger number? How much more is seven than five? Which costs more, the apple or the orange? How much more does it cost?</i> • Locations of places of business <i>There's a coffee shop on the corner. There is a movie theater across the street from the library. The subway entrance is across the street...</i>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future: <i>They are going to read it to the class... She is going shopping tomorrow... They are going to work together tonight. She'll be right here.</i> • Present progressive: <i>They are reading... they are studying... they are sitting... they are writing... one boy is using a pencil... the other boy is watching him... they are doing an experiment... they are being very careful</i> • Modal: will (certainty): <i>Without a force, an object's speed will stay the same. It will never slow down. They will fall at the same speed. She'll be right here.</i> • Conditional: <i>If you move them closer, the force gets stronger. If you drop them, they will fall at the same speed.</i> • Manner & Ability: <i>She can dance very well. Most people know how to play volleyball. She's good at...</i> • enjoy + gerund: <i>They enjoy watching movies. He enjoys reading books.</i> • Yes/No and Wh-questions: <i>Who can dance well? Who knows how to play the violin? What is the opposite of fast? What happens if you drop them? Why does the moon move in a circle? Why do objects fall to Earth?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities at school <i>They are studying for a history test. They are writing a story for their English class. These students are being very careful.</i> • Schedule and Days of the Week <i>On Tuesday afternoons they have a music lesson. On Saturdays she has a judo class. She has a music lesson once a week.</i> • Telephone Expressions <i>"May I speak to Tina please?" "May I ask who is calling?" "Just a minute. She'll be right here."</i> • Making a Suggestion <i>"Let's do our homework together." "How about tomorrow?" "Maybe on Thursday, okay?"</i> • Science: Force, Motion, Gravity, Atoms <i>An object in motion has speed. A force can change the speed of an object. The moon goes around the Earth. Gravity is one type of force. It depends on distance. The blue ball is heavier than the white ball. If you drop them, they will fall at the same speed. Opposite charges attract.</i>

Scope and Sequence: *English For Success* – Units 7 & 8

Unit	Main Learning Points	Topics & Sample Sentences
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past: <i>She left her lunch at home... She offered to loan her some money, She borrowed two dollars.</i> • Present Perfect: <i>She has offered to loan some money to... She hasn't bought anything because she left her money at home.</i> • Future: <i>She's going to buy some.. He's going to pay him back... "I'll pay you back tomorrow, okay?"</i> • Infinitives: <i>not enough to buy lunch, a good time to walk, go outside to look a, offer to loan money</i> • get+ adjective: <i>It gets cooler in autumn.</i> • Expressing Change and Degree: <i>In spring the weather changes from cold to warm. It gets warmer. It isn't too hot. It's the coldest time of the year.</i> • Passive: <i>Mountains are formed by forces...Most of the Earth's surface is covered by water.</i> • that clauses: <i>the only continent that contains just one country, the air that we breathe, water that flows</i> • could, would: <i>Without an atmosphere, we could not live, the sky would always be black</i> • Direct/Indirect Object: <i>Alex loaned him a dollar. He'll pay him back. She offered to loan her some money.</i> • Wh-questions (past & future): <i>What did she leave at home? Why does Nick need to borrow a dollar? When is Nick going to pay him back?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasons and Weather <i>In spring the weather gets warmer. Summer is the hottest time of the year. Autumn comes before winter and after summer.</i> • Requesting & Offering Help <i>"Can I borrow a dollar? I don't have enough to buy lunch." "Sure. Is a dollar enough?"</i> • Geography 2: Planet Earth, Land & Water, Locations <i>Water covers about 75 percent of the Earth's surface. The largest continent is Asia. It covers more land than any other continent. Most of the Earth's water is in the oceans. Rivers usually begin in mountains. Mountains are formed by forces within the Earth. Cities near the equator have a small angle of latitude. Lines of longitude are perpendicular to the equator, etc.</i> • Information questions <i>What is just above the Earth's surface? Which continent contains just one country? What is an example of a gas? What color is the sky? What is the world highest mountain? Which of these cities is the farthest north?</i> • Seasons & Activities <i>Spring is a good time to play baseball. Autumn is the season when leaves begin to fall.</i>
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time clauses: <i>After she turns off her alarm clock... because the sun comes up... before they order... when they are ready to order</i> • Future: <i>He may watch a movie...maybe he'll watch a movie... There's going to be a test...I'll go get one.</i> • Modals: will (certainty) may (possibility): <i>He may watch a movie, I'll do okay.</i> • Requests: can, could: <i>"Could you get one for me too? Can you help us plan the winter dance?"</i> • Direct/Indirect Object: <i>He's going to get him another hamburger. Could you get one for me?</i> • Wh- questions: <i>What are they going to do when they get home? Which does the woman prefer? What do they do before they order?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Times of Day <i>In the evening the sun goes down. Most people sleep at night. In the afternoon the sun is...</i> • English 2: Adverbs, Adjectives, Prepositions & Conjunctions <i>Adjectives act on a noun or pronoun. Adverbs help us answer questions like 'how' and 'how often'. The adverb form of 'good' is 'well'. Conjunctions are words like 'and', 'but', and 'because'.</i> • Information questions <i>Are there any prepositions in this sentence? How many adverbs are in this sentence? Why are these words adjectives and not adverbs? Which two of these words are adjectives? What type of word describes a noun or pronoun?</i> • Likes and Preferences <i>The man prefers pasta to salad. She would rather have fish than beef or chicken. Her favorite drink is milk.</i>

Scope and Sequence: *English For Success* – Units 9 & 10

Unit	Main Learning Points	Topics & Sample Sentences
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past: regular/irregular verbs: worked, didn't do, went, were, studied, became, taught, wrote, died, met, attacked, defeated, led, returned, started, got sick, took away, left, wanted, killed, fell in love, caused, first he bought a ticket, she prepared to fight,... etc. • Present Perfect, have+V(n): <i>She has finished the outline... She hasn't finished her paper.</i> • Future: <i>He'll get a taxi. He's going to check in. He may take a tour. After he rents a car, he's planning to take a tour.</i> • Infinitives of purpose: <i>to teach the son, to govern his large empire, to fight her brother, went to be with Caesar</i> • Time clauses/phrases: <i>when life begins, when people get old, after becoming king, when he was thirteen, when he got to the hotel, after arriving...</i> • Dates and Duration: <i>345 BC, 2,000 years ago, 10 years later, during the next two years, for more than 80 years...</i> • Direct/Indirect Object: <i>Alex loaned him a dollar. He'll pay him back. She offered to loan her some money.</i> • Wh-questions (past & future): <i>Who fell in love with Cleopatra? What did he do after the plane landed? What is he going to do after the plane lands? What will he do when he gets to the hotel? Why did Cleopatra fight against her brother?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Times of Life <i>When people are adults, they often get married. Many adults have jobs to support their families.</i> • Asking about Past & Future <i>"How did you do on your math test?" "How are you going to study for the biology test?"</i> • History: Aristotle, Alexander, Cleopatra, Ramses the Great <i>Aristotle was born in 345 BC. His father was a doctor. He studied at a famous school. He wrote many books. When Alexander was 33 years old, he got sick with a fever. He died about a week later. When Caesar met Cleopatra, he fell in love with her. She was just 39 years old when she died. Ramses lived a very long life. He lived for more than 80 years. He was king for 67 years.</i> • Information questions: (past & future) <i>How old was Aristotle when he died? Who taught Alexander? How did Alexander die? Who took power away from Cleopatra? Who was Julius Caesar?</i> • Past & Future Sequence <i>First he's going to buy an airplane ticket. First he bought an airplane ticket.</i>
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive: <i>A scale is used for...is measured... What is used to measure weight?</i> • Future: <i>We'll run in the gym. We're going to run around the track. I may go shopping.</i> • Modals: will (certainty) may (possibility): <i>She may go shopping, but she might not. Maybe it'll rain. It will finish at 10:45. In thirty seconds, it will go 500 meters.</i> • Purpose: for, to: <i>for measuring, to weigh, to multiply, for finding, to get information, to measure speed, etc.</i> • Conditional: <i>If it rains, they'll run in the gym. If it doesn't rain, they'll run around the track. If the time is 10:05, what time will it be in an hour?</i> • Clauses/Phrases of purpose or function: <i>where you can buy stamps, a good place to read or study...</i> • Wh-questions: <i>What is used to measure time? How is a scale used? What is important to know about computer? Where will they run if it rains? Where do people go to buy tickets for a show? What is a good place to read and study?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instrument and Use <i>A clock is used to measure time. To measure speed, we use units for Calculators are useful for doing math.</i> • Math 3: Time Units, Temperature Units, Units of Weight & Distance <i>Time is measured in units of seconds. In degrees Celsius, water boils at 100 degrees. A kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds. A foot is about the length of a person's foot. To measure speed, we use units for both time and distance.</i> • Information questions <i>How many seconds are there in 3 minutes? If the time is 10:05, what time was it an hour ago? Which is longer, 5 inches or 10 centimeters? How hot is it on the sun's surface?</i> • Describing Places with Function or Purpose <i>A post office is where you can buy stamps and mail things. A library is a good place for students to read and study.</i>

Unit 1

This first unit reviews and extends language that the students should already be familiar with.

Warm-Up: People & Things

Reviews how to use adjectives and the verbs *is* and *have* to describe people and things. The lesson also shows how to use relative location (*in the middle, on the right*) to refer to a person or thing.

School Life: Introductions

Students are introduced to the main characters, including age, family relationship, and ability. The dialogs focus on *Introductions, Greetings*, and going to class at school. Goal: to be able to name one's classes.

School Subjects: Math 1

This lesson has four *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The four sections are: *Numbers, Operations, Fractions, and Geometry*. The focus is on the use of language to define, describe, and refer to basic operations, like addition, and objects, like circles. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions that reinforce the language from all four sections.

World Talk Cards: Activities

Reviews and extends basic vocabulary related to family relations and progressive actions such as sitting, meeting, and looking.

Speaking Up: Dialogs

Students use *Speech Recognition* to review and practice the dialogs from *Dialogs 1* and *2* of the *School Life* lesson.

Main Learning Points

Demonstratives

This boy... These girls...Here are...This is... This man and woman...The three children...Which number?

Present simple

She has red hair. His book is open. He takes violin lessons. She loves music. He goes to the same school. The students come from many countries. It means 'to add'. Let's take two apples. Many families live in this building.

Present progressive *be+V(ing)*

They are listening to... He is doing his homework. She's going to her English class. They are talking at... They are sitting together. He's brushing his teeth. He's introducing them. She's looking out the window. They are meeting for the first time.

Prepositions of location & direction

in, at, on, under, inside, around, to, from
in these buildings...on a train...at the party...at a desk...
in a classroom...on the right...to his math class...inside a square...around the circle

Adjectives

red, black, top, bottom, open, beautiful, same, different, new, equal
red dress, book is open, sunset is beautiful,
long black hair, pink pencil, same class

Relative location

here, on the left, right, inside, under the tree, in the middle, with their parents

Pronouns, nominative & possessive

he, his, she, her, it, they, their, I, my, you, your

be, do, Contractions, Negation

What's...They're...He's...It's...She's...You're...I'm doesn't have, isn't a good teacher

Subject-verb agreement

She has...They have...I am...You are...Many families are...It means, etc...

Explanation

it means + infinitive: The plus sign means 'to add'. It means to divide the top number by the bottom number.

Designation/Reference

one, another, the third, the girl on the left, the bottom number
The line 'ab' is one side. The line 'bc' is another side. And the line 'ca' is the third side.

Yes/No and Wh-questions

Is she... Does he have... What's her name? Which fraction is equal to one half? Who is getting married? What are they doing? How old is Tina? Where are they?

Unit 2

Key concepts in this unit are ability, frequency, duration, sequence, and classification.

Warm-Up: Occupations

This lesson focuses on *what people do* and where they do it. It also shows the difference between what someone does (*What do you do?*) and what someone is doing (*What are you doing?*).

School Life: Schedule

Tina's class schedule is presented, with the times and duration of each class. The dialogs focus on the class schedules of several students. Goal: to be able to present and answer questions about one's own class schedule.

School Subjects: Science 1

This lesson has three *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The three sections are: *Matter*, *States of Matter*, and *Energy*. The focus is on how to describe, classify and group objects. The lesson also introduces basic vocabulary that is essential for general science classes. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions that reinforce the language from all three sections.

World Talk Cards: Schedule

This lesson focuses on the schedule and sequence of a typical school day. Goal: to be able to present and answer questions about one's daily schedule, from getting up in the morning to going to bed at night.

Speaking Up: Question Practice

Students use *Speech Recognition* to practice asking questions related to the Math and Science lessons of Units 1 and 2.

Main Learning Points

Present simple

He works in a hospital. They study in a classroom. He often works outside. She sells things to people. Her classes start at 8:00 and finish at 3:25. Her math class begins at 9:50 and ends at 10:40. Matter has size. It changes from a liquid. He gets up at... He takes a bus to... He brushes his teeth.

Present progressive *be+V(ing)*

He's looking at some pictures. She is selling some clothes. They are working on a problem. This construction worker is working on a building. She is taking seven classes.

Ability/Potential *w/can*

Matter can be any size. It can be large. It can be small. It can be any shape. It can be round, like a ball. Matter can change its state. "*Maybe we can work together.*"

Classification

such as buildings and schools...large like an elephant... round like a ball...solids, like ice... one kind of energy is... food such as fruits and vegetables... animals such as fish

Adverbs of Frequency

often works outside...sometimes his job is dangerous... matter always has mass...usually eats lunch in... on most days, he takes a bus

Duration

from 9:50 to 10:40... from 2:00 until 2:50. It lasts for 50 minutes. How long does it last?

Sequence & Order

first...second...Her third class is math. Her last class is science. "*What's your next class?*" "*My first class is...*"... after his bath... just before lunch...after school

Adjectives

a dangerous job... sick people... next class... same math teacher... third class... different teacher... large object... small object... any size... heavy... light... hot... round... square... opposite... the opposite of light is heavy, etc.

Quantification

some pictures, a problem, seven classes, a lot of work, any size, no shape, all states of matter

Subject Verb Object

He helps sick people. She teaches math. She sells things. She is selling something. She has science class... He gives a lot of work. You can count solids. Matter can change its state. We get light... We eat plants... We need energy.

Time clauses/phrases

for an hour... after he gets up... after getting up ...until 1:50... just before lunch... when you heat water...

Yes/No and Wh-questions

What does he do? What is she doing? Who has a dangerous job? Who is teaching math? Where do they study? When does she have lunch? How long does it last? What happens when you heat a liquid?

Unit 3

Key concepts in this unit are classification, location, giving directions, and introducing the use of phrases to build longer sentences.

Warm-Up: Classification

In this lesson we describe 4 different kinds of buildings and what they are for. For example, a gym is *for* indoor sports *such as* basketball.

School Life: School Map

A map of Tina's school is presented, and the students ask for directions such as: *How do I get to the third floor?* Goals: Students learn to give the location and directions for places in their school. Also, students learn to give the spelling of their names.

School Subjects: Geography 1

This lesson has three *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The three sections are: *Earth, Directions, and Time Zones*. This unit uses location and time phrases to build slightly longer sentences. The lesson also introduces and reinforces basic vocabulary that is essential for geography, science and math classes. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions that reinforce the language from all three sections.

World Talk Cards: Occupations

This lesson extends and reviews vocabulary related to occupations. It uses both present and present progressive tenses to describe what people do in an occupation. Goal: to learn the difference between the present and progressive tenses.

Speaking Up: Dialogs

Students use *Speech Recognition* to review and practice the dialogs from Units 3 & 2, which focus on giving directions and talking about one's class schedule.

Main Learning Points

Present simple

People come to buildings like this... You need a concert ticket... Students play sports... It means 'gym'. The equator divides the Earth... The sun goes down... It rotates from east to west... It takes 24 hours... etc

Present progressive *be+V(ing)*

They are watching... They are going to the same place. She is painting the sunset... He is selling a ticket... He is delivering a pizza... "I'm going there too."

Classification: *such as, like*

Many schools have a building like this one. You can hear music in a place like this. Students play sports such as basketball... What kind of sports... some countries, such as China...

Locations and Asking for Directions at School

"Excuse me, but where is room 3B?" "It's on the 3rd floor." "How do I get to the third floor?" "Which way is it?" "Go to the end of the hallway." Then turn left..." The cafeteria is south of the main building.

Directions & Motion

north, south, left, right, down the hall, turn left... West is the opposite of east. Australia is in the southern hemisphere. Australia is south of the equator. It travels through the sky, from east to west.

Duration & Length

It takes 24 hours... It's about 25,000 miles long... Twenty-four hours is the length of one day. How long does it take to...? How long is a day? How long is the equator?

can & can't

You can see very far... You can hear beautiful music... You can't play outdoor sports... some parts of China can be dark, and other parts can be light...

Purpose & Reason

It's for concerts. It's because the Earth rotates. Why is there a time difference? There's a time difference because they are in different time zones.

there (existential)

there are seven continents... there isn't a time difference... there's a six hour time difference between...

Time clauses/phrases

on Sunday... when it's daytime... when it's night... at the same time in the evening...

Yes/No and Wh-questions

What is this kind of building called? What kind of sports... How tall is this building? What do you need to see a concert? What does this mean? How do I get there? How does she spell her name? How long is the equator? How many continents are there? How long is a day? What is the time difference between Paris and New York?

Unit 4

This unit continues to develop the present tenses and basic phrases necessary to build and link longer sentences.

Warm-Up: Weather

This lesson focuses on *what people are doing* in various types of weather. It also shows the use of *it+condition* to describe weather conditions, such as “*It’s sunny.*”

School Life: Map

A map showing the location of Alex’s house is presented, with street directions, etc. The first dialog focuses on where Alex lives and on family circumstances, including the living arrangements of a girl whose parents are divorced. In the second dialog, Tina is invited to have lunch with some friends, and they talk about their classes, teachers, and cafeteria food.

School Subjects: English 1

This lesson has two *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The two sections are: *Nouns* and *Verbs*. The focus is on classifying and grouping objects, in this case, words. Students begin learn how to talk about language and words. In the *Quiz*, students are asked to classify, count, and group words.

World Talk Cards: Weather

This lesson extends the language and vocabulary of weather and weather conditions. The use of prepositional phrases and the pattern *it+adj+infinitive* (it’s fun to eat ice cream) are included. Goal: to be able to present and answer questions about the weather and what one does in various weather conditions.

Speaking Up: Question Practice

Students use *Speech Recognition* to practice asking important information questions from the Geography and English lessons of Units 3 and 4.

Main Learning Points

Present progressive *be+V(ing)*

A storm is coming. It’s raining. They are walking in the snow. She’s carrying an umbrella...She isn’t wearing a coat. She’s trying to stay dry. He’s waiting for a bus. He’s holding on to his hat.

Present simple

Alex lives on 18th Avenue. It takes about twenty minutes to walk to school. I don’t have any brothers. I stay with my mom...We travel a lot. I’ve got some good teachers.

Adjectives

warm clothes...it’s cold... the sky is blue... hot... clear... cloudy... sunny... nice... windy... beautiful... wet... dry... heavy... white... good... awful...fun

Prepositions of place, time, & direction

on sunny days, in cold weather, in autumn... behind the clouds, in the sky, on a mountain, on 18th Avenue, near the park, in the rain, at the bus stop, in the park... at the stars, to school, etc.

because,so

We can’t see the sun because it’s behind the clouds. it’s cold, so they are...they are wearing warm clothes because it’s cold...the sky is clear, so they can see many stars.

there: existential

there are many clouds in the sky... there are many types of... there are two nouns... there aren’t any nouns...

it + condition or state

It’s raining...it’s cold... it’s cloudy... it’s fall... It’s nice to ride...It’s fun to eat ice cream...

Frequency & Duration

several times a year, a lot, during the week...it takes about twenty minutes...on weekends I stay with...

Location & Map language

Alex lives on 18th Avenue, near Pacific Park. His house is on the corner of... near the park... several blocks south of... on the other side of... across the street from

Yes/No and Wh-questions

Does he have any brothers? What are they carrying? What kind of weather is it? Which way is the school from the shopping center? How are her classes? Which of these words is not a noun? In this sentence, what does the pronoun ‘it’ mean? What type of words are these words?

Unit 5

Key concepts in this unit are means, comparisons, quantities and prices, and giving locations.

Warm-Up: Transportation

Students learn to express how people travel, and the use of *by* to express *means*. For example, people go to work *by* train.

School Life: Food

A lunch menu is presented along with prices. Goal: students learn to ask about prices. In Dialog 1, a student makes a *suggestion* and they arrange where to meet for lunch. In Dialog 2 Tina and her friend, Jane, are having lunch together and Tina *asks for help* on a math problem. Jane *suggests* that she ask someone else for help.

School Subjects: Math 2

This very important lesson has three *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The three sections are: *Number Types*, *Comparing Numbers*, and *Prices*. The unit focuses on comparisons, superlatives, and quantitative comparisons that are extremely important, especially for word problems. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions that reinforce the language from all three sections.

Language Topic: Locations

This lesson presents a map and several places of business, including a bank, a library, a movie theater, a department store, etc. Students learn to describe the locations by referring to street names and relative location.

Speaking Up: Dialogs

Students use *Speech Recognition* to review and practice the dialogs from the *School Life* lesson in this unit. Students arrange to meet at a location and ask for help on a homework problem.

Main Learning Points

Future: *be going to*

They are going to meet... they are going to have lunch together... Where are they going to meet?

Present progressive *be+V(ing)*

This plane is arriving... they are getting on a bus... It's carrying many passengers... she's sitting alone... she's working on a math problem

Comparative/Superlative

less than, more than, smaller than, smallest, the biggest, the second smallest, more expensive, costs more than, costs the most, the orange doesn't cost as much as the pizza, but it costs more than the apple, etc

Locations and places of business

There's a coffee shop on the corner. There is a movie theater across the street from the library. The police station is on the west side of 2nd Street, one block south of the library. The subway entrance is across the street...

Making a suggestion/Asking for help

"Let's have lunch together, okay?"

"Can you help me?" "Why don't you ask her?"

Adjectives

expensive, inexpensive, cheap, long, fast, big, important, difficult, large, safe, negative, positive, equal, unequal, even, odd, same, etc.

Frequency

always, often, usually, sometimes, on some days she has a slice of pizza... on other days she has noodles... etc.

can & can't

They can give you directions. Many people can travel on a bus. Large airplanes can carry hundreds of passengers.

Means: *take, by, way+infinitive*

Many people take a bus to school.. Some people like to travel by train. Taxis are an expensive way to travel.

there (existential)

there are many types of trains... there is a coffee shop on the corner

Countable/Uncountable quantities

How much does it cost? How many are there? These numbers are even. There are many types of trains. She has a slice of pizza. How much does she spend?

Information & Wh-questions

Are any of these numbers negative numbers? What is across the street from the library? What is east of the park? Where can you catch a bus? What kind of math problem is she working on? Which is the larger number? How much more is seven than five? How many of these numbers are negative numbers?

Unit 6

Key concepts in this unit are the future with *going to*, the modal *will*, and simple conditionals.

Warm-Up: Activities

This lesson focuses on common activities in and around school, along with the reason or purpose for doing each action, such as *studying for a history test*.

School Life: Schedule

Tina's weekly schedule is presented, with the times, frequency and days of activities. The dialogs focus on arranging a time to work together, and a telephone call where Tina helps Jane with a math problem. Goals: to be able to present and answer questions about one's own weekly schedule, and to be able to handle a simple telephone call.

School Subjects: Science 2

This lesson has three *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The three sections are: *Force & Motion*, *Gravity*, and *Atoms*. The focus is on simple dependency, causal relations, prediction, and conditionals such as: *If you drop them they will fall*. The lesson also introduces basic vocabulary that is essential for general science classes. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions that reinforce the language from all three sections.

World Talk Cards: Likes & Ability

This lesson focuses on what people enjoy doing and how well they do them. We show the use of the *gerund* with the verb *enjoy*.

Speaking Up: Question Practice

Students use *Speech Recognition* to practice asking questions related to the Math and Science lessons of Units 5 and 6.

Main Learning Points

Future

They are going to read it to the class... She is going shopping tomorrow... They are going to work together tonight. They're going to meet on Thursday. Maybe we can work together tonight. She'll be right here.

Present progressive *be+V(ing)*

They are reading... they are studying... they are sitting... they are writing... one boy is using a pencil... the other boy is watching him... they are doing an experiment... they are being very careful... they are practicing. I'm doing my math problems right now.

Certainty: *will*

Without a force, an object's speed will stay the same. It will never slow down. They will fall at the same speed. She'll be right here.

Conditional

If you move them closer, the force gets stronger. If you drop them, they will fall at the same speed. If something has a very large mass, it can become a black hole.

Manner & Ability

She can dance very well...is a good dancer. Most people know how to play volleyball. This person can play the violin very well. Science can be dangerous. They are being very careful. He can cook almost any type of food. She's good at drawing.

enjoy + gerund

They enjoy watching movies. He enjoys reading books. She enjoys working as an artist. Some people enjoy playing music.

Cause/Effect: *depend on*

the force depends on distance... it depends on mass

Telephone Expressions

"May I speak to Tina please?" "May I ask who is calling?" "Just a minute. She'll be right here."

Making a Suggestion

"Let's do our homework together." "How about tomorrow?" "Maybe on Thursday, okay?"

Schedule: Days of the Week

On Tuesday afternoons they have a music lesson. On Saturdays she has a judo class. She has a music lesson once a week Twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, she goes swimming.

Yes/No and Wh-questions

Who can dance well? Who knows how to play the violin? What is the opposite of fast? What happens if you drop them? Why does the moon move in a circle? Why do objects fall to Earth? What changes the speed of an object? Without a force, what will happen to an object? What is one type of force?

Unit 7

Key points introduced in this unit include the past tense, present perfect and passive forms of the verb.

Warm-Up: Seasons

This uses the seasons to develop the language of change, the superlative, the use of *get*+adjective, and other general vocabulary.

School Life

The dialogs introduce and contrast the past tense and present perfect. Tina's friend, Melanie, has left her lunch and money at home, so Tina *offers* to loan her some money. Similarly, Alex's friend, Nick, needs more money for lunch. Alex loans him a dollar and Nick *promises* to pay him back. The *Grammar Focus* section provides additional language related to the past tense and present perfect.

School Subjects: Geography 2

This lesson has three *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The three sections are: *Planet Earth, Land & Water*, and *Latitude & Longitude*. Students are exposed to *that* clauses and the *passive*. Goal: to help develop receptive listening comprehension of more complex sentences. The lesson also extends and reinforces vocabulary from previous units, such as *equator, radius, diameter, gases* and *continents*, etc. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions that reinforce the language from all three sections.

World Talk Cards: Seasons

Extends and reviews vocabulary related to the seasons, including time phrases, time clauses, and use of the infinitive, as in "a good time to swim."

Speaking Up: Dialogs

Students use *Speech Recognition* to review and practice the *School Life* dialogs from this Unit.

Main Learning Points

Past tense

I left my lunch.... She left her lunch at home. She offered to loan her some money... She borrowed two dollars.

Present perfect, *have*+*V(n)*

She has offered to loan some money to... She hasn't bought anything because she left her money at home.

Future

She's going to buy some pizza. He's going to pay him back... "I'll pay you back tomorrow, okay?"

Infinitives

not enough to buy lunch, a good time to walk, go outside to look at the moon... offer to loan money...best time to go skiing...best time to go to the beach

get + adjective

It gets cooler in autumn. ...rivers slowly get bigger...

Expressing Change and Degree

In spring the weather changes from cold to warm. It gets warmer. In autumn, the trees begin to lose their leaves. It isn't too hot. It's the coldest time of the year. He doesn't have enough to buy lunch.

Passive

Mountains are formed by forces...Most of the Earth's surface is covered by water. The atmosphere is made up of...

that clauses

the only continent that contains just one country... the air that we breathe... water that flows

could, would

Without an atmosphere, we could not live... the sky would always be black

Direct/Indirect Object

Alex loaned *him a dollar*. He'll pay *him* back. She offered to loan *her some money*.

Requesting & Offering Help

"Can I borrow a dollar? I don't have enough to buy lunch." "Sure. Is a dollar enough?" "How about some pizza?"

Wh-questions (past, present & future)

What did she leave at home? Why does Nick need to borrow a dollar? When is Nick going to pay him back? What is the world's highest mountain? Which continent contains just one country?

Unit 8

Key points in this unit are common time clauses, degrees of certainty, and preferences.

Warm-Up: Times of Day

The four pictures focus on what people do at different times of the day. Time clauses are used to indicate when something is going to happen.

School Life

Nick and Alex are at lunch and they are talking about what they are going to do tonight. Nick is tired of doing homework, so he may watch a movie. When Nick decides to get another hamburger, Alex asks him to get one for him too. In the second dialog, Tiara asks Tina to help plan the winter dance. Tina agrees to come to a meeting to find out more. There is also a *Grammar Focus* section.

School Subjects: English 2

This lesson has three *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The sections are: *Adjectives & Adverbs*, *Prepositions*, and *Conjunctions*. It follows up **English 1** from *Unit 4*. The focus is on how to talk about and classify words within a sentence. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions and identifying the part of speech of specific words.

World Talk Cards: Preferences

This lesson focuses on food preferences when people go to a restaurant. The vocabulary includes: *prefer*, *would rather*, *instead of*, and categories of food such as *salad* and *dessert*. Goal: to be able to express preferences, not only about food, but in general.

Speaking Up: Question Practice

Students use *Speech Recognition* to practice asking questions related to the Math and Science lessons of Units 1 and 2.

Main Learning Points

Time clauses

After she turns off her alarm clock... because the sun comes up... when most people come home from work... before the word it describes...before they order... after they get home... when they are ready to order

Future

After she turns off her alarm clock, she's going to get up. He may watch a movie...maybe he'll watch a movie... There's going to be a test...I'll go get one. in about four minutes...after school tomorrow...You can find out about it then...I'll see you there.

Modals: *will* (Certainty), *may* (Possibility)

He may watch a movie... I'll do okay. Maybe I'll watch a movie...

Likes & Preferences

The man prefers pasta to salad. The woman loves fresh vegetables. She would rather have fish than beef or chicken. She prefers seafood to meat. Her favorite drink is milk. This is their favorite time of day.

Requests: *can*, *could*

"Could you get one for me too? Can you help us plan the winter dance?"

Direct/Indirect Object

He's going to get him another *hamburger*. "Could you get one for me?" They give *their order* to the waiter.

Information & Wh-questions

What are they going to do when they get home? Which does the woman prefer? What do they do before they order? Are there any prepositions in this sentence? How many adverbs are in this sentence? Why are these words adjectives and not adverbs? Which two of these words are adjectives? What type of word describes a noun or pronoun?

Unit 9

Key concepts in this unit include the past tense with regular and irregular verbs, and time clauses with present and past tenses.

Warm-Up: Times of Life

These 4 pictures show people at different times of their lives. The descriptions include time clauses such as *when we're children* and *after they marry*.

School Life

In these dialogs, the students use the past tense to talk about *what they did last night*, *how they did on a test*, and *what they plan to do*. In the *Grammar Focus* section, students use the past tense and present perfect. Goal: to be able to ask about the past and future, especially in school.

School Subjects: World History

This lesson has 4 *Sections* plus a *Quiz*. The focus is on the lives of historical figures *Aristotle*, *Alexander the Great*, *Cleopatra*, and *Ramses the Great*. Regular and irregular past tense verbs and time clauses are used and repeated extensively. The lesson also introduces and reinforces basic vocabulary that is essential for history and social studies classes. In the *Quiz*, students practice answering information questions that prepare students for homework and tests. Once this lesson is complete, teachers should assign students to write short summaries of each figure or about other historical figures.

World Talk Cards: Past & Future

This lesson contrasts future and past time expressions in the context of planning a trip and reporting on a past trip. Goal: to be able to summarize sequences of future and past actions.

Speaking Up: Dialogs

Students use *Speech Recognition* to review and practice the dialogs from the School Life lesson.

Main Learning Points

Past – regular/irregular

I worked on my paper until late. I didn't get much sleep... I got a 68... He didn't do well. She finished the outline. That was a hard test. he went to Athens...he studied at a famous school... he became the teacher of...he taught Alexander...he returned to... he started his own school... her brother took away... she prepared to fight... she wanted to become...first he bought a ticket... etc.

Present perfect -- have+V(n)

She has finished the outline... She hasn't finished her paper

Future

He'll get a taxi. He's going to check in. He may take a tour. After he rents a car, he's planning to take a tour. First he's going to buy a ticket.

Infinitives of purpose

to support their families... to teach the son... to govern his large empire... to fight her brother... went to be with Caesar...

Time clauses/phrases

when life begins... when people get old...after becoming king... when he was thirteen... when he died... after the plane landed...when he got to the hotel...after arriving...

Dates & Duration

345 BC, 2,000 years ago, 10 years later, once again, during the next two years, for more than 80 years

Direct/Indirect Object

Alex loaned him a dollar. He'll pay him back. She offered to loan her some money.

Information questions – past & future

How old was Aristotle when he died? Who fell in love with Cleopatra? What did he do after the plane landed? What is he going to do after the plane lands? What will he do when he gets to the hotel?

Unit 10

Key points are the passive, purpose, place clauses, conditionals, and units of measurement.

Warm-Up: Purpose & Use

This lesson focuses on what things are used for: *A scale is used for....* The pictures show people using instruments to measure things or solve problems.

School Life

In the first dialog, Nick and Alex talk about what they are going to do this weekend. Then Alex asks Nick what class he has next. Nick says P.E. Alex says: "Maybe it'll rain? Nick says: "*If it rains, we'll still run.*" In the second dialog, Tina asks Melanie what's she's going to do. Melanie answers: "I *may* go shopping with my mom, but I'm *not sure.*" Goal: To be able to use *may* and *if* to talk about an uncertain but possible future.

School Subjects: Math 3

This lesson has 3 sections: *Units of Time, Units of Temperature, and Units of Weight & Distance.* Along with the passive (*is used/measured*) the focus is on the language of problem solving: *to measure speed we use units; to solve this problem, first...If it's 7:00 what time will it be in an hour?* In the *Quiz*, students practice answering questions that will help them with the language of homework and test problems.

World Talk Cards: Places

The focus is on describing places in terms of purpose or function. Goal: to understand and use clauses such as *where you can buy* and phrases such as "a place *for students to study*" to describe places of daily business such as a bank or library.

Speaking Up: Question Practice

Students use *Speech Recognition* to practice asking information questions from *Units 9 and 10: Who lived for more than 80 years? What is used to measure temperature? Where will they run if it doesn't rain?*

Main Learning Points

Passive

A scale is used for...Our age is measured in years...What is used to measure weight?

Future

We'll run in the gym. We're going to run around the track. I may go shopping.

Modals – will (Certainty), may (Possibility)

She may go shopping, but she might not. Maybe it'll rain. It will finish at 10:45. In thirty seconds, it will go 500 meters.

Purpose – for, to

for work and school...for measuring... to weigh... to multiply... for finding answers... to get information, to measure speed, etc.

Instrument & Use

To measure speed, we use units for ... A clock is used to measure time. Calculators are useful for doing math.

Conditional

If it rains, they'll run in the gym. If it doesn't rain, they'll run around the track. If the time is 10:05, what time will it be in an hour?

Units of Time, Temperature, Weight, & Speed

Time is measured in units of seconds. In degrees Celsius, water boils at 100 degrees. A kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds. A foot is about the length of a person's foot. To measure speed, we use units for both time and distance.

Place clauses/phrases to describe purpose or function

A post office is where you can buy stamps and mail things. A library is a good place for students to read and study. A post office is where you can buy stamps and mail things.

Information and Wh-questions

What is used to measure time? How is a scale used? What is important to know about computer? Where will they run if it rains? Where do people go to buy tickets for a show? What is a good place to read and study? How many seconds are there in 3 minutes? If the time is 10:05, what time was it an hour ago? Which is longer, 5 inches or 10 centimeters? How hot is it on the sun's surface?

Appendix E: Unit Menus

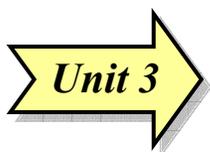
Units 1~5



Warm-Up: People and Things; Grammar Focus
School Life: Introductions; Dialogs 1 and 2
Math 1: Numbers; Operations; Fractions; Geometry; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Activities; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Dialogs with Speech Recognition



Warm-Up: Occupations; Grammar Focus
School Life: Class Schedule; Dialogs 1 and 2
Science 1: Matter; States of Matter; Energy; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Schedule; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Question Practice with Speech Recognition



Warm-Up: Classification; Grammar Focus
School Life: School Map; Dialogs 1 and 2
Geography 1: Earth; Directions; Time Zones; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Occupations; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Dialogs with Speech Recognition



Warm-Up: Weather; Grammar Focus
School Life: Map; Dialogs 1 and 2
English 1: Nouns; Pronouns; Verbs; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Weather; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Question Practice with Speech Recognition



Warm-Up: Transportation; Grammar Focus
School Life: Food; Dialogs 1 and 2
Math 2: Number Types; Comparisons; Prices; Quiz
Locations: Map; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Dialogs with Speech Recognition

Units 6~10

Unit 6

Warm-Up: Activities; Grammar Focus
School Life: Tina's Schedule; Dialogs 1 and 2
Science 2: Motion & Force; Gravity; Atoms; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Likes and Abilities; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Question Practice with Speech Recognition

Unit 7

Warm-Up: Seasons; Grammar Focus
School Life: Dialogs 1 and 2; Grammar Focus
Geography 2: Planet Earth; Land & Water; Locations; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Seasons; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Dialogs with Speech Recognition

Unit 8

Warm-Up: Times of Day; Grammar Focus
School Life: Dialogs 1 and 2; Grammar Focus
English 2: Adjectives/Adverbs; Prepositions; Conjunctions; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Preferences; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Question Practice with Speech Recognition

Unit 9

Warm-Up: Times of Life; Grammar Focus
School Life: Dialogs 1 and 2, Grammar Focus
History: Aristotle; Alexander; Cleopatra; Ramses; Quiz
World Talk Cards: Past; Future; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Dialogs with Speech Recognition

Unit 10

Warm-Up: Purpose and Use; Grammar Focus
School Life: Dialogs 1 and 2; Grammar Focus
Math 3: Time Units; Temperature Units; Units of Weight & Distance; Quiz
Locations: Places and Purpose; Grammar Focus
Speaking-Up: Question Practice with Speech Recognition