

Course	GSE	CEFR	PTE YL	English Benchmark	Cambridge exams
Level 6	51-58	B1+		Level 5	Preliminary for Schools

Unit	Unit title	Language objectives		Skill strategies			
		vocabulary	structures	Listening	Reading	Speaking	Writing
1	How does the world change?	Continents: Antarctica, Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania Compass points: south (adj. and adv.), north (adj. and adv.), east (adj. and adv.), west (adj. and adv.) Other: continent, supercontinent, tectonic plate, mountain range, elevation, geology, contour lines, crust, submerged, region, gradually Academic: altitude, resemble, debate Expressions: from the video clip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of present perfect tense must/can't for inference 	Use what you already know about familiar topics to help you learn new information. Keep an open mind when deciding what you believe is truth or fiction.	Use headings to find specific information in a text. Look for and find points in a story when you can anticipate what might happen next.	Encourage others to contribute.	Collect information and make notes before you write. Finding some new and unusual information can make your writing really interesting.
2	How is our food made?	Food and drink: cocoa, wheat, sugar cane/beet, butter, oil Verbs: pasteurize, import, ship, freeze, chill, pack Adjectives: convenient, local, chemical, delicious Academic: aroma, retain, intense, preserve Revised: fresh, raw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> various forms of future tenses mean/plan/intend/hope + 'to' + infinitive 	When following instructions, use your common sense to make sure you have understood properly. Listen for key questions to help you find the answers.	Look for phrases which help you understand the order of events. Look for reporting verbs like cried and explained to help understand the characters better.	Speak clearly and loudly.	Include some details as well as simple information to make your writing varied and more interesting.
3	How does our body work?	Body: veins, arteries, lungs, organs, system, pulse, spine, kidney, liver, skull Verbs: circulate, resist, deteriorate, pump Recycled: blood, brain, heart, muscle, health, oxygen, stomach, bone Academic: detect, minor, major Expressions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st conditional (revised) 2nd conditional 	When you hear unusual words, try to understand their general meaning and figure out if they are nouns, verbs, or adjectives. When writing down important details, don't guess. Listen again and check.	Use certain phrases to help figure out what is fact and what is opinion. Notice the words and sentences that can help to anticipate a change of mood in a text.	Look at the person you are talking to.	Punctuation helps others to understand your writing more easily. Use commas in conditional sentences to make your writing easier to understand.
4	Why do we explore space?	Places: space station Transport: rocket, unmanned spacecraft, space shuttle Other: astronomer, telescope, astronaut, space tourism, interplanetary, experiment, space travel, crew, headquarters, laboratory, satellite, gravity Revised: oxygen, research Academic: solitary, accomplish, detect, suspend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present perfect continuous Present perfect vs Present perfect continuous 	Make predictions about what you're going to hear to help understand different accents. When and if you can't hear someone properly, there are different ways to ask them to repeat what they said.	Look for a theme within each paragraph. This can help you to see how the main topic of a text is developed. When you don't understand a word, look at the meaning and the type of word which comes before and after it to help comprehension.	Find out more: show interest and ask follow up questions.	Think about different ways to describe sounds, sights, and feelings to make your text more descriptive and interesting.
5	What makes us buy things?	Other: advertisement (ad), commercial break, commercial channel, product placement, cookies, effective Verbs: promote, target, persuade, collect data Expressions: absolutely, you're quite right, I guess so Recycled: cost, discount, sale, receipt Academic: aggressive, absurd, resemble, strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise defining relative clauses Non defining relative clauses 	Understand the main topic better by listening for key points and thinking about how familiar they're to you.	To help summarize a text, figure out what's a main point and what supports that point.	Think about the words and structures you need to use.	Collect information about a topic to help form and express an opinion in your writing.
6	What do we do when we travel?	Places: cafeteria, guest-house, tourist information center, cottage, lighthouse, Holiday words: guidebook, tour guide, tourist, sightseeing, tour (n. and v.), visitor, book (v), check in/out Other: capital, area, available, Recycled: monuments, buildings, culture, campsite, palace Academic: require, assume, combine, crave Expressions: Let me introduce...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive forms (present and past simple) present continuous to express negative attitude 	When listening to an informative discussion, think of possible responses. "Replaying" what someone has said helps you to remember it.	Read according to purpose and select details you're interested in. Exploring the feelings, thoughts, and emotion of a character can help you to understand fiction.	When you don't know the answer to a question, be honest but offer to find out.	Make a graphic organizer to help plan your writing.

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7	How do we learn languages?	Verbs: list, mark, note, pass and fail Language: alphabet, language group, pronunciation, bilingual, bilingualism, native, second, foreign Recycled: memory, vocabulary, practice Academic: identical, translate, false friend Expressions: Personally... Obviously...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> revise and contrast Past simple and continuous reported speech with say and tell 	Pay attention to useful phrases, even if they are not needed to answer the question. Focus on stress – the correct stress on a word makes it easier to understand even when the pronunciation isn't right.	Look for a heading that appeals to you when you don't know where to start. Pay attention to the context of a conversation to help you to understand slang, proverbs, idioms, and phrases.	Ask questions to find out more detail.	Reporting what people said can make informal emails more interesting.
8	When is something newsworthy?	Media: the press, radio station, TV show, newspaper, article, website, magazine, text, image, broadcasts, headline Adjectives: amazing, awesome, worrying, reliable, Verbs: copy, cover, include, impact, influence, investigate Other: society, celebrity, fan, information, humour, reporter, volume Recycled: famous, entertainment Academic: escalate, document, access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infinitives (with and without to) after adjectives reported speech with ask 	When asking questions remember to listen to the person's answers and change your question if necessary	Have a reason to read an informative text to give you purpose and make it easier to read. Select ideas from a text and then evaluate them.	Respond to your friends' stories.	Balance opinions by imagining what other people might think as well as including your own thoughts.
9	What powers our lives?	Adjectives: transparent, soluble Other: states: gas, liquid, solid, conduct heat/electricity, change state, process, mixture, solution, separate, observe, record data, compare, lab, chemistry, physics, biology Revised: hard/soft, materials, explanation, test, freeze, melt, experiment Academic: properties, diagram, reversible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past Perfect for narratives Order of adjectives 	Listening to simple questions and answers on a complicated topic can make it easier to understand. When listening to an informative talk, make notes of new vocabulary and see if you can link the words with ones you already know.	Look at how facts become information when they're put into context. Use your imagination to identify ideas that are implied but not written in stories.	Try to describe things when you don't remember their names.	In a real-life narrative, establish the situation early on to help the reader understand what's happening.
10	What makes someone a hero?	Adjectives: brave, heroic, harmless, ethical, acceptable, determined Verbs: apologise, forgive, accuse, admit, admire, defeat Other: inspiration Revised: life, save, rescue, character Academic: character, compassion, petrify, reliable Expressions: How do you do? What a pity! What a shame!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to + infinitives, would for past routines I wish ... 	Listen for known words and phrases and notice if they're being used in different ways. People don't always speak in complete sentences. Listen for the main words in each sentence to help you understand.	Make mental notes by actively trying to remember important points in the text without writing anything down. Notice how an author uses particular words to influence our responses to a story.	We can suggest things in different ways.	To make biographies enjoyable to read, include interesting details as well as facts. For example, "Amelia Earhart liked collecting frogs."
11	How can technology improve our lives?	The online world: chatroom, download Digital technology: battery, digital, printer, software, speaker, gestures, voice recognition, virtual reality, artificial intelligence Verbs: revolutionise, interact, Other: digital, chat (both online and in person), contact (n. and v.), essential, luxury Revised: laptop, cellphone, web, web page Academic: withdraw, navigate, portable Expressions: Call me. Text me.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> so ... that, 'so' + adjective vs. 'such (a)' (+ adjective) Past Perfect in reported speech 	When there's a lot of information, prioritize and focus on one task at a time. Homonyms are words which sound the same, but are usually spelled differently and have different meanings. Use the context to tell the difference.	Within promotional material look for specific product details and information to help understand more about the product. Think about the characters in stories and how they're presented – is it to make us sympathize with them or to see their faults?	Make sure you don't speak too much or too little.	When describing a gadget, explain the features and their benefits.
12	What do you want to do?	Other: college, university, qualification, expert, specialist, skill, course, boss, manager, career, company, diploma, occupation Verbs: earn, succeed, apply, pass Recycled: jobs, personalities, school subjects Academic: realistic, visual, Expressions: Good luck. How about you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subordinate clause following believe, hope; When I grow up/When I'm older. It would be great if I could... / I'd like to... if I were you... 	If you don't understand everything you hear, make informed guesses based on facts and information that you already know. Listen for different types of questions. Some need answers and some indicate that we should just think about something.	Make advice articles relevant to you by considering how you can apply the tips to your own life. Visualize stories in other forms, such as TV programs or movies, to help you to imagine the characters, plot, and setting more clearly.	Build a list with your friend.	To write an action plan, think about the end result and then outline the necessary steps.