

Module 1A

Level 3 Grammar Syllabus (Fall 2012)

Module 1A

Note: Words in ***bold italics*** are GRAMMAR FORMS and may be tested with many different words. For example, ***studies*** = present simple tense; this may be tested with other words such as ***play***, ***watches*** and many others. Words in **bold underlined italics** are SPECIFIC GRAMMAR ITEMS and can only be tested as they are. For example, **in contrast** is a specific grammar item that may not be changed. These grammar items may be tested in CGE Exam 1 and in later CGE exams.

(A) Verb Forms

A1	<i>General verb forms</i> (+/-)	Present simple: Maitha <i>studies</i> vocabulary every day. Some people <i>do not like</i> watching football.
		Past simple: Khaled <i>went</i> to Japan last summer. Alya <i>did not finish</i> her essay yesterday.
		Future time: (for simple future events without premeditation) Ahmed <i>will be</i> here tomorrow. The class <i>will not begin</i> until 3:30.

(B) Cohesive Devices

B1	<i>Linkers</i>		Grammatical Form		
			Conjunctions	Connectors	Prepositions
		Addition		Maryam loves cooking. She often cooks Lebanese food. <i>In addition</i> , she likes cooking Indian food.	<i>In addition to</i> fantastic hotels, there are many great shopping malls in Dubai.
		Contrast	Khaled likes playing tennis, <i>while</i> Ahmed likes playing football.	Khaled likes playing tennis. <i>In contrast/On the other hand</i> , Ahmed likes playing football.	<i>In contrast to</i> Ahmed, Khaled likes playing tennis.

		Example		There seems to be a lot of evidence to support the theory of global warming. For example , the weather is getting hotter in many countries.	Khaled has many hobbies, such as playing football, watching movies, and reading stories.
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B3	Pronouns and determiners	Pronouns	Subject / object pronouns I / me, you / you, he / him, she / her, it / it, we / us, they / them
		Pronouns / determiners	this / that, these / those

(C) Parts of Speech

C1	Verbs	(1) in clauses: Khaled is a student, but Ali is a policeman. (2) after helping verbs in negative clauses: Shaikha does not like fish. (3) after modal verbs: Ali can speak French. (4) after 'to' in full infinitives: Faisal wants to be an engineer.
	Nouns (including gerunds)	(1) as subjects: Japanese is a difficult language to learn. Swimming is good for your health. (2) as objects: Khaled plays football every day. (3) after prepositions: Eiman lives in an apartment . In contrast to Al Ain , Dubai is near the sea. (4) after articles: The teacher is in her office. (5) after possessives: Her name is Noura. (6) after quantifiers: There are many books in the library. (7) after adjectives: He is a new student .
	Adjectives (including -ed/-ing forms)	(1) before nouns: She lives in a large house. (2) after linking verbs, especially 'to be': Football is interesting . (3) in comparatives with 'as...as': Muna is as old as Reem.

C1	Adverbs	(1) adverbs of frequency: Amna usually goes to work by car. Moza is sometimes late for class. Ali gets a pay increase annually .
C1 (cont.)	Adverbs (cont.)	(2) adverbs of manner (describing how something is done): Shamsa speaks English well . (3) adverbs of degree (describing how much something changes): The price of oil decreased considerably last week. (4) before adjectives: Driving fast is extremely dangerous. (5) showing a speaker's/writer's opinion or attitude: Obviously , pollution is a serious problem. (6) as linkers: Ali was very tired yesterday evening. Consequently , he went to bed early. (7) in comparatives with 'as...as': Saad does not write as quickly as Mohammed.
C2	Word forms: common prefixes and suffixes	e.g., verb + -ion = noun : action , conclusion , connection , contribution , etc: verb + -er = noun (describing a person who does the action): designer , lecturer , teacher , etc.

Module 1B

Level 3 Grammar Syllabus (Fall 2012)

Module 1B

Notes: (1) Words in ***bold italics*** are GRAMMAR FORMS and may be tested with many different words. For example, ***has lived*** = present perfect tense; this may be tested with other words such as ***has been***, ***have played*** and many others. Words in ***bold underlined italics*** are SPECIFIC GRAMMAR ITEMS and can only be tested as they are. For example, ***in conclusion*** is a specific grammar item that may not be changed.
(2) These items may be tested in CGE 2 and in later CGE exams.

(A) Verb Forms

A1	<i>General verb forms</i> (+/-)	<p>Present continuous (especially for describing current trends): Dubai <i>is becoming</i> an important financial centre in the world. The population of China <i>is not falling</i>.</p> <p>Present perfect: (1) for describing events that began in the past and continue to the present: Maryam <i>has lived</i> in Al Ain since 2001. Abdulla <i>has not seen</i> his father for three months. (2) for describing experience: Amna <i>has visited</i> Europe many times. I <i>have never eaten</i> French food. (<i>Note: 'never' makes the sentence negative</i>)</p> <p>Future time: (for premeditated actions) Aisha <i>is going to take</i> the IELTS exam next week. Sultan <i>is not going to buy</i> a car next year.</p>
A2	<i>Specific verb forms</i> (+/-)	<p>Conditionals: (Type 0) If you <i>heat</i> water to 100 degrees Celsius, it <i>boils</i>. (Type 1) If you <i>come</i> to my office tomorrow, I <i>will help</i> you with your homework.</p> <p>Modal forms (for giving advice): You <i>should try</i> to give up smoking. You <i>should not forget</i> to practise spelling.</p>

(B) Cohesive Devices

B1	Linkers		Grammatical Form		
			Conjunctions	Connectors	Prepositions
		Conclusion		{at or near the end of a piece of writing or speaking] In conclusion , studying abroad can help students to improve their language skills, to learn about different cultures, and to get a better job when they return home.	
		Condition	If he gets a good job next year, Abdulla is going to buy a new car. We will go to the beach tomorrow unless it rains.		
		Reason	Because computers are expensive, many people in poor countries cannot afford to buy them.		Because of the high cost of computers, many people in poor countries cannot afford to buy them.

B2	Time conjunctions	Conjunctions	Khaled played a lot of football when he was a boy.
		Conjunctions/prepositions	Ali has lived in Al Ain since he was 14 years old. Maryam has been a student at UAEU since August. Alya took the IELTS exam before she came to UAEU. Alya took the IELTS exam before coming to UAEU.

			Faisal took the IELTS exam after he finished Level 3. Faisal took the IELTS exam after finishing Level 3.
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B3	Pronouns and determiners	Pronouns	Some students have arrived. The others will be here soon.
		Pronouns/determiners	Khaled has three main problems at university. One/One problem is that he doesn't like doing homework. Another/Another problem is that he cannot speak English very well. The other/The other problem is that he doesn't know what he wants to do in the future.
		Relative pronouns	The student who/that speaks French is from Fujairah. A watch is a device which/that keeps time.

(D) Nouns and Noun Phrases

D1	Post-modifiers: defining relative clauses	Defining relative clauses with subject relative pronouns: The student who/that speaks French is from Fujairah. A watch is a device which/that keeps time .
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Module 2A

Level 3 Grammar Syllabus (Fall 2012)

Module 2A

Notes: (1) Words in ***bold italics*** are GRAMMAR FORMS and may be tested with many different words. For example, ***is produced*** = present simple passive tense; this may be tested with other words such as ***is taken, is given*** and many others. Words in ***bold underlined italics*** are SPECIFIC GRAMMAR ITEMS and can only be tested as they are. For example, ***although*** is a specific grammar item that may not be changed.

(2) These items may be tested in CGE Exam 3 and in CGE Exam 4.

(A) Verb Forms

A1	<i>General verb forms</i> (+/-)	<p>Passive (present simple): Oil <i>is produced</i> by many countries in the Middle East. Cars <i>are not made</i> in the UAE.</p> <p>Passive (past simple): The telephone <i>was invented</i> in 1876. Mobile phones <i>were not invented</i> until the 1980s.</p>
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(B) Cohesive Devices

B 1	<i>Linkers</i>		Grammatical Form		
			Conjunctions	Connectors	Prepositions
		Surprising information	<i>Although</i> Laila was late for her exam, she got a high score.	Laila was late for her exam. <i>However</i> , she got a high score.	<i>Despite</i> being late for her exam, Laila got a high score.
		Result	Mohammed was very tired yesterday evening, <i>so</i> he went to bed early.	Mohammed was very tired yesterday evening. <i>As a result/Consequently/For this reason/Therefore</i> , he went to bed early.	
		Similarity		Shamsa often uses her computer in her free time. <i>Similarly</i> , Fatima enjoys doing things on her computer.	

(D) Nouns and Noun Phrases

D1	Post-modifiers: defining relative clauses	Defining relative clauses with object relative pronouns: He is the man <u>who/that I met yesterday</u> . The book <u>which/that I bought yesterday</u> is very interesting.
D2	Pre-modifiers: quantifiers	<p>(1) everything: (count) <u>All</u> of the students passed the exam. (non-count) <u>All</u> of the waste is recycled.</p> <p>(2) large quantities: (count) <u>A lot</u> of students were absent. <u>Most</u> of the answers are correct. <u>Many</u> of the students arrived early. (non-count) <u>A lot</u> of money is needed. <u>Most</u> of the land is desert. <u>Much</u> of the time was wasted.</p> <p>(3) medium quantities: (count) <u>Some</u> of the teachers are from Australia. (non-count) <u>Some</u> of the waste is burned. (count) <u>A few</u> of the books were interesting. : (non-count) <u>Little</u> of the food was eaten.</p> <p>(4) small quantities: (count) <u>None</u> of the students failed the exam. (non-count) <u>None</u> of the paper is recycled.</p> <p>(5) nothing:</p>

(E) Comparatives

E1	Comparative adjectives	David is taller than Bob. Watching TV is more interesting than listening to music. Listening to music is less interesting than watching TV.
	Superlative adjectives	Rashid is the tallest student in the class. That is the most expensive dress in the shop. That is the least expensive dress in the shop.
	Comparative adverbs	The price of oil increased more quickly than the price of gold. The price of gold increased less quickly than the price of oil.

Module 2B

Level 3 Grammar Syllabus (Fall 2012)

Module 2B

Notes: (1) Words in ***bold italics*** are GRAMMAR FORMS and may be tested with many different words. For example, ***were / would practise*** = type 2 conditional; this may be tested with other words such as ***had / would buy*** and many others. Words in ***bold underlined italics*** are SPECIFIC GRAMMAR ITEMS and can only be tested as they are. For example, ***both*** is a specific grammar item that may not be changed.

(2) These items may be tested in CGE Exam 4. All previous grammar syllabus items in Module 1A, Module 1B and Module 2A may also be tested in CGE Exam 4.

(A) Verb Forms

A2	<i>Specific verb forms</i>	Conditionals: (Type 2) If I <i>were</i> you, I <i>would practise</i> reading every day. If I <i>lived</i> in Japan, I <i>would study</i> Japanese.
		Modal forms (for making predictions, speculating about the future): The population of Al Ain <i>will increase</i> considerably over the next few years. Liverpool <i>will not win</i> anything this season. The economy <i>may/might improve</i> next year.
		Used to (+/-) (for describing past situations/habits): Amna <i>used to live</i> in Fujairah, but now she lives in Al Ain. Mohammed <i>did not use to like</i> studying English.

(B) Cohesive Devices

B4	<i>Coordinating pairs</i>	Addition	David Beckham is <u><i>both</i></u> rich <u><i>and</i></u> famous. Shaikha speaks <u><i>neither</i></u> French <u><i>nor</i></u> German.
		Alternative	On Friday evenings, Fatima <u><i>either</i></u> watches TV <u><i>or</i></u> plays computer games.
			Note: <i>Coordinating pairs connect words of the same class, i.e., two nouns, two adjectives, two adverbs, two gerunds, or two verbs.</i>

(E) Comparatives

E2	Equatives (+/-) with adjectives and Adverbs	Amal is as tall as Fatima. Bob is not as tall as David. The cost of living in Canada increased as rapidly as the cost of living in France. The cost of living in Japan did not increase as rapidly as the cost of living in the UAE.	
E3	<u>Comparative and superlative forms with nouns (for comparing quantities)</u>	(count)	More women like shopping than men. From the groups in the table, women between 30 and 39 bought the most books.
		(non-count)	Fewer men like shopping than women. From the groups in the table, teenagers bought the fewest books. Doctors earn more money than nurses. From the nationalities in the table, Canadians spent the most money. Nurses earn less money than doctors. From the nationalities in the table, Italians spent the least money.