



Unit & Title	Lesson & Title	Aim	Grammar	Vocabulary
1 I have seen them live!	A Have you ever...?	Learn to describe different forms of artistic expression using the present perfect tense in affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms.	Present perfect tense (affirmative, negative, and question forms) to describe artistic experiences and actions.	Words and phrases related to various forms of artistic expression (e.g., graffiti, sculpture, living statue, mural, concert hall).
	B The one-man band!	Learn to discuss experiences with music and instruments using the present perfect tense in negative and interrogative forms, as well as with adverbs like "never," "ever," "just," "already," "still," and "yet."	Present perfect negative and interrogative forms with "never" and "ever" to discuss experiences. Present perfect with "just," "already," "still," and "yet" to describe recent actions and expectations.	Words related to musical instruments and performances (e.g., guitar, violin, saxophone, drums, piano).
	C Come out with us!	Learn to describe live concerts and music events using quantifiers to express amounts and adequacy.	Quantifiers including "a few," "a little," "(too) much," "(too) many," and "(not) enough" to describe quantities and adequacy.	Words related to concerts and music events (e.g., performer, audience, backstage, stage, rehearsal, ticket office).
	D Skilfull Mindset	In lesson four, students will apply the language and vocabulary from the first three lessons through communicative activities designed to build fluency and confidence. These tasks help consolidate prior knowledge while transitioning from controlled practice to freer expression, promoting both accuracy and fluency.		
2 Staying connected!	A Staying in touch!	Learn to discuss changes and future possibilities in communication using future modals and adverbs of possibility.	Future with "will," "may," and "might" to make predictions and express certainty or uncertainty. Adverbs of possibility (e.g., definitely, probably, maybe, perhaps) to modify the degree of certainty in predictions.	Words and phrases related to modern communication methods (e.g., text message, blog post, forum, video call, email).
	B Don't shout!	Learn to use the first conditional with modal verbs to discuss possible outcomes and future results of communication behaviors.	First conditional with "will," "might," and "may" to describe probable and possible outcomes.	Communication-related verbs and behaviors (e.g., argue, complain, gossip, boast, whisper, criticise).
	C Don't worry. It'll be OK.	Learn to provide reassurance and comfort in conversations while using subordinate clauses with "when" to describe specific times or conditions.	Subordinate clauses with "when" to indicate a specific time or condition in combination with main clauses.	Phrases and expressions used for reassurance and encouragement (e.g., "Don't worry," "It'll turn out all right," "You'll be fine").
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3 Do you feel lucky?	A I'm doing that next week!	Learn to discuss emotional states, future plans, and arrangements using different future tenses.	Simple future ("will" and "be going to") in affirmative and negative forms to describe decisions, predictions, and intentions. Present continuous for future arrangements and scheduled events.	Words and phrases related to emotional states and fears (e.g., anxious, nervous, terrified, relieved, overwhelmed).
	B I'm scared!	Learn to describe emotional states using -ed and -ing adjectives, and compare emotions and experiences using different comparison structures.	Adjectives ending in -ed and -ing to express emotional states (e.g., "interested" vs. "interesting"). Comparisons using "as...as," "more/less than," and "like" to compare emotions and experiences.E12	Words and phrases related to emotional states and reactions (e.g., excited, exhausting, terrifying, relieved, fascinating).
	C Are you serious?	Learn to express strong emotions and reactions using exclamatory statements and clauses, while discussing luck and superstitions.	Exclamatory statements to express strong emotions (e.g., "What a surprise!" "That's unbelievable!"). Exclamatory clauses used to emphasize opinions and reactions.	Words and phrases related to luck, superstitions, and beliefs (e.g., omen, amulet, fortune, superstition, lucky charm).
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4 Is it sustainable?	A How is it done?	Learn to describe recycling processes and environmental impact using the passive voice in the simple present tense.	Passive voice in simple present (all forms) to describe processes and focus on the action rather than the doer.	Recyclable materials and environmental terms (e.g., glass, plastic, compost, biodegradable, waste management).
	B It was created to help us!	Learn to describe past innovations and their impact on energy consumption using the passive voice in the simple past tense.	Passive voice in simple past (all forms) to describe processes and highlight actions performed in the past.	Energy consumption and sustainability-related terms (e.g., renewable energy, fossil fuels, solar panels, eco-friendly, conservation).
	C The thing is...	Learn to discuss renewable energy sources while using impersonal passive voice.	Impersonal passive voice to report what a group of people believe or say.	Renewable energy sources and sustainability-related terms (e.g., wind power, hydroelectricity, biofuel, solar energy). Phrasal verbs with "up" and "down" to describe movement and changes.
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5 It's called "Fashion!"	A What were they thinking?	Learn to describe past fashion trends and habits using "used to" and "would," and explore common fashion collocations.	"Used to" and "would" in all forms to describe past habits and states that no longer occur. Fashion-related collocations for describing clothing and trends.	Fashion-related terms and trends from different decades (e.g., bell-bottoms, shoulder pads, high-waisted jeans, platform shoes).
	B Back from the future!	Learn to describe sequences of past events using the past perfect tense and explore adjective-preposition collocations related to special events.	Past perfect (all forms) to describe actions that occurred before another action in the past.	Adjective-preposition collocations related to preparing for special events (e.g., excited about, interested in, pleased with).
	C Iconic looks!	Discuss icons from history using pop-culture related terms and practicing the past perfect tense.	Past perfect (all forms) with 'after' and 'when' to sequence events in the past.	Fashion and pop culture-related terms (e.g. trendy, classic, vintage).
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6 A helping hand.	A All by myself!	Learn to describe personal traits and achievements while using reflexive pronouns and "each other" to indicate relationships between subjects and objects.	Reflexive pronouns to emphasize actions performed by and on the same subject (e.g., "myself," "yourself," "themselves"). "Each other" to describe reciprocal actions.	Words related to personal traits and characteristics (e.g., independent, determined, ambitious, confident, resilient).
	B It's been forever!	Learn to distinguish between the present perfect simple and present perfect continuous when discussing ongoing actions and completed events, while expanding knowledge of phrasal verbs with "up" and "on" in the context of community projects and technological advancements.	Present perfect simple vs. present perfect continuous to describe how many times something has happened versus how long something has been occurring.	Phrasal verbs with "up" and "on," focusing on correct preposition usage. Words related to ongoing projects and technological advancements (e.g., community program, digital literacy, innovation, accessibility).
	C A great big party!	Learn to describe milestone celebrations and talk about events and objects in detail using correct adjective order.	Adjective order when giving detailed descriptions.	Words related to milestone celebrations and important life events (e.g., graduation, wedding, promotion, retirement, anniversary).
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7 A better future!	A Big plans, big dreams!	Learn to discuss future plans and career aspirations using different future tenses and academic vocabulary related to tertiary education.	Future with "be going to," present continuous, and simple present to talk about future intentions, arrangements, and schedules.	Collocations with "take" to describe academic and professional actions. Words related to tertiary education and career paths (e.g., enroll, graduate, internship, degree, qualification).
	B Future riches!	Learn to make predictions about future business success and financial opportunities using different future structures, while expanding knowledge of business collocations and expressions.	Predictions with "will," "going to," "might," and "may" to express certainty, intention, and possibility.	Business-related collocations and expressions (e.g., launch a product, take a risk, make a profit, go bankrupt, invest in a company).
	C World's best boss!	Learn to discuss running your own business while practicing the future continuous.	Future continuous tense to talk about an action that will be ongoing at a specific point in the future.	Phrases and vocabulary to talk about running a business (e.g., employer, employees, salary, schedule).
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8 Adventurous eating!	A Allergy alert!	Learn to discuss food preparation and dietary restrictions while using the first conditional to describe possible and probable consequences.	First conditional with "if," "when," and "unless" to talk about present and future situations and their outcomes.	Food preparation verbs and terminology related to cooking (e.g., chop, boil, bake, fry, season).
	B Not for me!	Learn to describe different food flavors while discussing unreal or hypothetical situations using the second conditional.	Second conditional with "would," "could," and "might" to express hypothetical or unreal situations in the present.	Words related to food descriptions and flavors (e.g., bitter, sour, savory, spicy, bland).
	C Add some flavour!	Learn to describe exotic foods from different cultures while practicing the use of prepositional phrases and giving clear instructions.	Giving instructions using cohesive devices, the imperative, modal verbs, and complex structures.	Words related to exotic foods from around the world and cultural culinary practices (e.g., fermented foods, street food, traditional spices). Prepositional phrases with "in," "on," and "by" to describe locations, methods, and means.
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9 Weird and wonderful gadgets!	A Gadgets that give back!	Learn to describe common household objects and devices while using the passive voice to emphasize actions rather than the subject.	Passive Voice: Present Simple vs. Past Simple vs. "will" to describe current uses, past functions, and future possibilities of objects.	Words related to household objects and devices (e.g., appliances, gadgets, tools, materials, innovations).
	B Treasure hunt!	Learn to describe objects and locations using adverbs of degree and relative clauses to provide essential or additional information.	Defining and non-defining relative clauses to provide essential or extra information about a noun.	Adverbs of degree to describe the extent or quality of a description (e.g., "quite," "extremely," and "fairly"). Words related to objects and places in commercial and trade settings (e.g., pawn shop, street market, antique store, vendor, merchandise).
	C Tell me about this!	Learn to discuss past habits and experiences with technology while using expressions for buying gadgets and phrasal verbs related to communication and technology.	"Used to" and "would" review to describe past habits and repeated actions. Expressions commonly used when purchasing gadgets.	Phrasal verbs related to communication, gadgets, and technology (e.g., check out, try out, hand over, set up, plug in).
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10 Fiesta forever!	A What a party!	Learn to describe festival activities and celebrations while using the gerund form in different grammatical structures.	The gerund form used in the continuous tense, certain verb patterns, and after prepositions.	Words related to festival activities and celebrations (e.g., parade, fireworks, banquet, dance, ceremony).
	B Dance all night!	Learn to describe festivals and celebrations using adjectives and the infinitive form to express emotions and opinions.	The infinitive form used after adjectives and with certain verb patterns.	Adjectives for describing festivals and celebrations (e.g., vibrant, colorful, exciting, traditional, lively).
	C Shall I bring the balloons?	Learn to discuss coming-of-age customs while using expressions for making offers and requests in different social situations.	Making offers and requests using modal verbs and polite expressions.	Words related to coming-of-age customs and celebrations (e.g., ceremony, tradition, milestone, rite of passage).
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11 Once upon a time	A Suddenly I...	Learn to describe events in stories and films using the contrast between the simple past and past continuous, while exploring key narrative elements.	Simple past vs. past continuous to describe completed actions and ongoing background events in storytelling.	Narrative elements for describing films and stories (e.g., protagonist, antagonist, plot twist, climax, resolution).
	B Maps and legends	Learn to narrate past events effectively using different past tenses while incorporating anecdotal and linking phrases for storytelling.	Simple past vs. past continuous vs. past perfect to describe sequences of events, background actions, and actions completed before another past event.	Anecdotal and linking phrases for storytelling (e.g., "At first," "Suddenly," "By the time," "Eventually," "In the end").
	C It's a mystery!	Learn to use transitional adverbs to talk about cause and effect while discussing myths and legends.	Transitional Adverbs to show contrast, cause and effect and add information.	Words related to archaeology and storytelling (e.g., excavation, artifact, legend, heritage, ancient).
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12 Crime doesn't pay!	A Word on the street is...	Learn to report statements using reported speech and practice using the verbs "say" and "tell" to describe different types of crime.	Reported speech (converting simple present and present continuous to simple past and past continuous). Reporting verbs "say" and "tell" to accurately convey spoken statements.	Words related to different types of crime (e.g., burglary, fraud, vandalism, cybercrime, smuggling).
	B Whispers, shouts, and secrets.	Learn to use more nuanced reporting verbs while discussing crime-related situations and collocations.	Reporting verbs with more nuanced meanings (e.g., "promise," "warn," "accuse," "confess," "deny").	Crime collocations commonly used in legal and informal discussions (e.g., commit a crime, break the law, serve a sentence, press charges).
	C What I really meant...	Learn to report questions and clarify meaning using phrasal verbs related to crime.	Reported questions (e.g., "He wanted to know if...," "She asked why...").	Phrasal verbs related to crime and law enforcement (e.g., hand over, break in, run away, get away with, turn in). Questions and statements used for clarification.
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