



PROGRAMAZIO LABURTUA

IKASTETXEA	CEPA GERNIKA-LUMO HHI	KODEA: 014312	2013 -2014
ZIRKULUA	GERNIKA		
EREMUA	KOMUNIKAZIOA	DATA	2013-10-01
ARLOA	INGELERA		
MAILA	EAT ENGLISH GOI (A1)		

1	ARLOAREN GUTXIENGO HELBURUAK GAITASUN MODUAN ADIERAZITA
<p>Listening</p> <p>To understand short conversations on familiar or personal matters (greetings, farewells, introductions, thanks and apologies), simple instructions and directions.</p> <p>To understand the relevant information in oral conversations about everyday situations (shopping, enrolling in a course, check into a hotel).</p> <p>To get the most important information in advertisements and short messages.</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>To use common courtesy expressions (hello, goodbye, introductions, thanking, apologizing).</p> <p>To ask for and offer items, favors and everyday objects.</p> <p>To ask for and give personal information (nationality, residence, activities, interests, family, friends, weather, etc..).</p> <p>To make oral presentations and simple descriptions of people, places, activities and interests.</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>To understand notes, personal messages (SMS, emails, postcards) and public announcements.</p> <p>To understand and extract global and specific information from short texts with a common vocabulary.</p> <p>To understand very basic instructions to fill cards and forms.</p> <p>To understand information, basic, brief and frequent instructions in public places (signs and posters in streets, shops, restaurants and transport).</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>To write notes with basic information, instructions and directions related to daily activities.</p> <p>To write simple personal correspondence from models.</p> <p>To write short texts on familiar topics using simple sentences joined with the most basic connectors (and, or, but, because)</p>	

2	EDUKIEN DENBORALIZAZIOA
<p>LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS</p> <p>1. Give and request general information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Give and request information on the name, age, name, marital status, nationality, occupation, phone number, address, e-mail ... ➤ Asking for and giving information about people (jobs, family, skills, tastes, hobbies), times, dates, meals, places (school and where you live), amounts of food and drink ... ➤ Asking and saying who owns something. ➤ Describe people, moods and simple physical. ➤ Refer to common actions or universal truths. ➤ Refer to actions that happen when speaking. ➤ Describe people, objects (clothing, furniture, a building and its dependencies), situations and actions. ➤ Talking about the weather. 	<p>GRAMMAR</p> <p>The simple sentence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The order of elements in the simple sentence: positive (They live in France), negative (They do not live in England) and question (Do they live in Paris?). • Short answer: Do you like coffee? Yes, I do. • Imperative sentence: Open the door, please. <p>The compound and complex sentence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose clauses: to. • Coordinated sentences: and, but, so, then. • Cause clauses: because. • Temporary clauses: when, before, after. <p>The noun:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Singular (book, watch) and regular plural (books, watches). - Common irregular plurals: child-children



- Locate and position in space (objects in the classroom, home, city).

2. Value and express attitudes and opinions:

- Ask for and give information about tastes.
- Express knowledge or ignorance.
- Ask for and give information on a state or physical sensation and health: hot or cold, sleep, hunger or thirst, taste, comfort or discomfort.
- Apologize and forgive.
- Expressing doubt.
- Expressing agreement or disagreement.
- Show favor or against a proposal or idea.
- Express preferences.

3. Persuading, convincing:

- Ask for and offer help.
- Giving orders on classroom activity.
- Ask for and give directions (directions to get somewhere).
- Ask for cooperation.
- Request a repetition of a message or to speak more slowly.
- Ask and express the meaning or translation of a word or expression.
- Request to spell a word or name that has not been understood.
- Request modulations of voice: to speak louder, lower, etc..
- Expressing personal obligation.
- Ask for help.
- Express prohibitions.
- Suggest activities and respond to suggestions.
- Make an appointment to meet someone.

4. Socialize:

- Greeting, respond to a greeting and farewell.
- Introduce yourself, make presentations and answer presentation.
- Ask for and give information about someone.
- To thank and answer thanks.
- Congratulate and respond to a greeting.
- Attracting attention, or welcome.
- Repeating a basic message.
- Accept or reject an invitation.
- Apologize.

VOCABULARY

Personal identification

Basic vocabulary related to the character, skills and physical descriptions of the people.

Glossary related clothing and accessories.

Housing, home and environment

Interior: types, location, parts and distribution.

Furniture, objects and utensils.

The city situation, parties, streets, buildings, parks and monuments.

• Gender:

- Common nouns with different forms for masculine and feminine: uncle-aunt.
- Nouns with dual gender: teacher, student,
- Proper (George, Ireland) and common nouns (man, country).
- The Saxon genitive: I like Mary's car / the butcher's.
- Countable (apple) and uncountable nouns (water).

The adjective:

- Predicative Function: My car is red.
- Attributive Function: I like that red car.
- Positive Grade: John is tall.
- Superlative: the ... -est/most ... (John is the tallest person in the family) and comparative ... -er/more ... than (John is taller than his father).

The determiners:

- Articles a / an (a car, an apple), the (the house).
- Numerals: Ordinals (first, second, ...) and cardinals (one, two, ...).
- Quantifiers:
 - Many, few, a lot, some, any: there are not many students in the classroom today.
 - Little / much: We have not got much time.
- Demonstratives: this, these, that, those.
- Possessives: my, your, his, My brother is a lawyer.
- Interrogative and exclamatives: Whose, Which, what,

The pronouns:

- Subject personal pronouns: I, you, he, ...
- Interrogative: wh-series.
- Demonstratives: this, these, that, those.
- Object personal pronouns: me, you, him,
- Possessives: mine, yours, his, That car is mine.

The verb:

- Primary verbs: be, have, do.
- Modal verbs: can / can 't.
- Imperative.
- The -ing form after verbs such as like, love, hate, ... I love skiing.
- Tenses:
 - Present simple: I often comes to Vitoria.
 - Present continuous: He is living in London at the moment. - Past simple: regular (I visited my parents last week) and irregular (We went to the cinema last night).
 - Present perfect: I have never been to Alaska.
 - Present perfect / past simple: I have been to the USA / I broke my leg last week.
 - Expressing future: Present continuous / be going to: I am flying to New York tomorrow / I am going to paint the kitchen this week.
- Existential Verbs: there is, there was / there are, there were.
- Would like to / like: I would like to meet new people / He likes watching TV in the morning.

The adverb:

- Expressions that denote time, day and date.
- Adverbs of place: here, there, far, near.
- Temporal expressions: now, today ...



<p>Activities of daily living Fractions of time: years, months, weeks, days, times of the day and time. Activities at home, at work or in school.</p> <p>Free Time Sports, cultural activities, ... Entertainment: theater, museum, beach, ...</p> <p>Travel Transport. Country names.</p> <p>Human and social relations Family members Vocabulary related to feelings Glossary related workplace</p> <p>Health and physical care Body parts.</p> <p>Education Classroom and school</p> <p>Shopping and business Commercial establishments. Price, currencies, payment methods</p> <p>Feeding Food and types of containers Names of food-related utensils.</p> <p>Language and communication Basic vocabulary related to language learning. World Languages. Media: television, radio</p> <p>Climate, weather and environment Atmospheric and climatic phenomena</p> <p>Science and technology Phone related lexicon Basic vocabulary related to computers, the Internet and other media.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressions of past time: yesterday, last week, ... • Adverbs of degree: quite, very. • Common Adverbs: Carefully, slowly, ... • Adverbs of frequency: always, usually, never, • Expressions of frequency: once, twice a week, ... <p>The preposition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple Prepositions of time: in, on, at. • Simple Prepositions of place: in, on, at, behind, between, ... • Simple Prepositions direction: from, to, up, down,
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3

IRAKAS-PROZESUAN ERABILTZEN DEN METODOLOGIA

The methodology will be essentially communicative, oriented toward practice, to the use of language. Students, as future users of the language, must be able to develop the necessary skills to perform linguistic processing activities, both in understanding and expression. Even though the reading and writing skills are practised, students are especially encouraged to take part in the classes to focus on the communicative ones, listening and speaking.

Therefore, the teaching and learning activities will focus primarily on those to which the students will face in real communication situations, that is, comprehension activities, production, interaction and mediation, through tasks that involve such activities.

4

BALIABIDEAK

• To give students more opportunities to practice what has been learned two specific sites have been created within the school's web platform:

English Blog: http://www.cepagnika.com/wordpress_bloggingles/

English Podcast: http://www.cepagnika.com/wordpress_castellanopodcast/

- Complementary material from various publishers.
- Using multimedia and audiovisual programs and practice intonation and pronunciation.
- Videos and songs
- Some websites of interest:

<http://www.agendaweb.org> (Exercises)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/> (Reading, audio, pronunciation practice, ...)

TESTU LIBURUA: *New English File. Elementary Level (Oxford University Press)*

The coursebook that will be used is the same as the one in the Official Language School



5	EBALUAZIO-IRIZPIDEAK, ADIERAZLEAK, EBALUAZTZEKO TEKNIKAK ETA TRESNAK, KALIFIKAZIO IRIZPIDEAK
<p>Listening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand common expressions referring to simple everyday needs, as long as they say slowly, clearly and repeated more than once. - Understand a speech slow and clearly articulated, with long pauses for understanding the meaning.- Understand questions and instructions and follow directions. - Understand the expression of numbers, prices and hours. <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand the general idea of simple and short informational texts, and simple descriptions, especially if they contain illustrations that help to explain the text. - Understand very short, simple texts, with the help of words that are familiar and basic expressions - Understand and follow written, brief and simple instructions, especially if they contain illustrations. - Recognize simple words and phrases contained in a text (for example, an advertisement) on everyday life situations. - Understand short, simple messages, for example, a postcard or an email. <p>Speaking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce and express themselves with simple sentences on people and places. - Perform self-descriptions and about their immediate environment: career, family, place of residence. - Participate in simple conversations, where there is the possibility of repetitions, reformulations and corrections. - Ask and answer simple questions on familiar topics. <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write simple phrases and sentences. - Write simple notes related to everyday life situations. - Write a postcard or a short and simple email message. - Fill in forms with personal data. - Describe where you live. 	<p>The daily work of students in class and at home is an essential element of the educational task, and therefore we value this subject in a special way. To assess this element, the continuous observation of work and fulfillment of tasks by students is an indispensable tool, specially in reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Speeches in class ➤ Oral and written class exercises ➤ Homework ➤ Student's notebook <p>Being a non-formal educational program, students will not be graded, but the language skills they have developed will be assessed. In addition, external evaluation (Official Language School exams, for example) will be an important factor to take into account.</p>