

Map of Level 3

	TASKS AND TOPICS	TEXTS AND FEATURES	READING AND REFERENCING SKILLS	WRITING	VERBS/TENSES CLAUSE PATTERNS	NOUN PHRASES PRONOUNS ADJECTIVES PRÉPOSITIONS ADVERBIAL PHRASES	WRITTEN AND SPOKEN DISCOURSE
Unit 1 Come stranger, come friend	Meeting new people. Families. Family photographs. Travel experiences past and future.	Use of gestures. Personal details. Photographs in various settings. Song: 'Come stranger come friend'.	Tables. Dictionary: headword, explanation, examples. Nouns from verbs. Phonetics: /ə/, /əʊ/, /ɪ/, /s/, /z/, /t/, /l/, /r/.	Informal personal information. Designing a table. Describing people and places; photographs. Statements about countries.	Questions. Evaluative comments. Sentences with looks as though, reminds me of, should think .	Uses of a/an . Adjectives and descriptive phrases. Some uses of to . Adverbs in -ly .	Discourse pattern: Situation – Comment. Intonation of comments. Fronting information for emphasis.
Unit 2 The Yetties	Experiences of singing. Tastes in music. Describing people. An interest or hobby that developed gradually.	The Yetties folk group. Concert programme: biographical notes. History of folk singing. Song: 'The gypsy rover.'	Guessing words from context. Cohesion in text. Dictionary: meaning, pronunciation, stress. Phonetics: /u:/, /ʌ/, /ɜ:/, /əʊ/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /m/, /j/.	Short formal biographies. Note-taking from an interview. Captions. Summary of a paragraph.	Past habit with used to, would and past simple form. Uses of common verbs: do, go, put, take .	Expressions of time and place. Phrases with/Uses of thing .	Marking stages in a conversation. Recognising sequence of information in a historical text.
Unit 3 Into business	Evaluating job application letters. Comparing advice. Job interviews. Early job experiences. Retirement.	Golden rules for a letter of application. Success in job interviews. The business side of folk singing.	Finding relevant items in a letter. Dictionary: (N COUNT panel), grammatical notation. Phonetics: /ɛ/, /eɪ/, /ɒ/, /ɔ:/, /u/, /ŋ/, /w/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/.	Redrafting a letter. An ideal letter of application. Report on a candidate.	Do for emphasis. Do used with nouns. Imperative forms used when listing advice. Verbs used in comments.	Nouns: countable, uncountable, mass. Comments with that . Noun phrases to do with business.	Organisation of a letter of application. Questions to structure a radio interview. Initial stages of a job interview.
Unit 4 Survivors	Things you are afraid of; childhood fears. Working out a story about a suicide attempt. Survival after a night 'on ice'.	Poem about the dark. Frightening experiences. News report on suicide attempt. News reports on boy's survival.	Summarising facts. Using questions to predict content. Comparing two versions of a story. Dictionary: checking useful phrases.	Two versions of a news story: first with bare facts only, second with added description. Summary of a news item.	Descriptive clauses. Verbs both transitive and intransitive eg grow . Uses of -ing forms. Past perfect tense. The passive. Some phrasal verbs.	Nouns which have the same form as verbs.	Comparisons. Descriptive clauses in news reports. Agreeing, using words of similar meaning, eg 'Were you afraid?' 'Yes, terrified!' Disagreeing.
Unit 5 Self-expression	Early memories. Painting and drawing. Art: teaching and as a career. Children's writing. Dreams and nightmares. Taboo subjects. Good investments.	Suzanne Jutta, artist. Child's story: 'My Wings'. Extract from novel 'Grimble'. Funds for art. Things children say.	Listing information. Use of punctuation. Dialogue in a story. Dictionary: metaphorical meanings. Phonetics: /æ/, /əʊ/, /i:/, /u:/, /ɜ:/, /p/, /b/, /tʃ/.	Describing early memories. Notes about a career. Summarising attitudes. Redrafting a story.	Past participles describing reactions, eg embarrassed .	Noun + noun. Adjectives in: What a _____ thing! Qualifying adverbs. Prepositions after adjectives describing feelings.	Recognising examples. Going off the point. Discourse pattern: General – Specific. Stopping mid-sentence.
Unit 6 Revision Unit	A favourite object. Personality. Embarrassing situations. Personality and position in the family.	Personality tests: self-confidence; tact; optimist or pessimist? Poem: 'Arithmetic'.	Using a key to check test results. Dictionary: special entry: Time.	Writing about people from notes. Describing an object. Items for personality test. Different reports on the same child.	Clauses with wh- words. Present tense, past tense and would for hypothesis.	Whereas . Prefix: non- . Telling the time.	Recognising comments which evaluate. Expressing hypotheses. Expressing agreement and contrast. Offering alternatives.



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Unit 7 Drivers	Good and bad drivers. Driving tests. A flat tyre. Speculation about a news report.	Men and women drivers. Instructions: starting the car. News report on handcuffed driver. 'Joyriding at 80'.	Concrete and abstract meanings. Metaphor. Dictionary: using it to help with writing. Phonetics: /i/, /aɪ/, /eɪ/, /ɔɪ/.	Comparing men and women drivers. Narrative: a driving test. Advice for taking test. Instructions: Changing a wheel. Definitions.	Forms used to give instructions. It + be + adjective + to. When, after, on + -ing; having + past participle. Verbs with nouns eg pass on a message	Names of vehicles. Adjectives meaning: good/bad; easy/difficult; wise/foolish. Nouns in -ist for people.	Use of The [main] thing is ... Anecdotes. Explanatory language. Structure of a news report.
Unit 8 Problems and solutions	Products in adverts. Sounds. A pollution problem. Traditional sayings. Coping with problems.	Adverts from mail order catalogues. Seagulls causing water pollution. Story: peanut butter. Safety device for motorbikes.	Identifying relevant details. Predicting content. Dictionary: looking up phrases.	Notes: main points in adverts. Summaries of articles. Outline: report on experiment, with relevant queries.	Clauses with past/present participles in complex sentences. Clauses with that and to.	Signals for discourse pattern: Problem – Solution. Related words, eg inflation/inflatable.	Discourse pattern: Situation – Problem – Solution – Evaluation. Complex sentences: in news reports; intonation.
Unit 9 Reptiles	Keeping reptiles. Reptile and crocodile anecdotes. Debate: preservation of species dangerous to man?	From the local press: a reptile lover. Crocodile quiz. Crocodiles – enemies of man.	Checking hypotheses. Reading at speed. Dictionary: checking structures: broad negative adverbs. Phonetics: /a:/, /ɔ:/, /ɛə/, /h/, /v/, /tʃ/, /θ/, /ð/.	The story of John Cheetham. Correcting false statements. Captions for photos. Recommendations about conservation.	Tense structure in story and anecdotes: past simple, present perfect, present simple. Clauses with whose, where, which.	It: referring back, and for emphasis. The more ... the more ... Word order with broad negative adverbs.	Intonation expressing surprise. Distinguishing past and present facts. Discourse pattern: Topic – Illustration.
Unit 10 Wish we hadn't ...	Airline routes. What went wrong? A day of misfortunes. Sharing personal regrets.	Yetties' tour of Far East and official report. Problems with Gas Board. Instructions on envelopes, memos etc.	Summarising and predicting a story. Dictionary: prefixes mis-, un-, non-.	Detailed captions. Summary: Yetties' trip to Nepal. Factual account: a mishap. Summary: personal regrets.	Verbs: prefix mis-. Would/might/could have for hypothetical outcomes. Wish + had/would have. Despite, although etc.	Imprecise phrases eg you know who, ... and things. Prepositional phrases with out, up.	Paraphrasing and defining (spoken). Expressing hypothesis: if, or, that's why, but, otherwise.
Unit 11 Man eater	Game parks in Africa. Dangerous animals. Escaping danger. Reactions under stress.	Leopard incident: official and personal letters.	Relating facts from correspondence to a personal interview. Dictionary: skimming longer entries, phrasal verbs. Phonetics: /ɪ/, /i:/.	Requesting clarification. Precise note-taking. Chronological file on leopard; final report. A personal account. Recommendations.	Would to state precautions. Had, would have for alternative outcomes. Uses of hit, beat, hold (on, up etc.).	Words with base form nation. Uses of indeed.	Giving reasons. Discourse pattern: Hypothesis – Evidence – Conclusion.
Unit 12 Revision Unit	Films from books. Extremes of weather. Feelings.	A Hollywood director. Children's writing: the seasons. Song: 'The life of a man?'	Appreciating creative writing. American English: spellings and words.	Summary of a story. Experience of storms. Survey report. Opinions compared. A poem or description. A job reference.	Clauses with to and that. Conditional clauses. Past participles. Words in -ing. Question tags. Do and have.	The bigger ... the better ... Adjectives in -ing.	Discourse patterns: General – Specific; Hypothesis – Evidence – Conclusion.

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Unit 13 Plans for a tour	Cultural appropriacy of concert programmes. Language problems. A trip to Germany.	The Yetties' tour to the Far East. Correspondence planning the tour.	Skimming letters for specific details. Dictionary: grammatical notation to show structure. Phonetics: /aɪə/, /ɪə/, /aʊə/.	Summary: an anecdote. Conventional phrases in formal letters. Letter of complaint. A memo. Account of a trip.	Verb patterns. Referring to future time. Present continuous. Present perfect.	Phrases expressing a writer's attitude. Relative clauses starting/ending in prepositions.	Verbal report of contents of letters. Coherence and cohesion in a sequence of correspondence. Referring back.
Unit 14 BBC Foreign correspondent	Journalism as a career. What is news? Pictures for a story. How to produce a good news broadcast.	The BBC External Services. Notes for a news broadcast. Collecting the news. Song: 'Lilliburlero'.	Identifying points that need expanding. Distinguishing main points and examples. Dictionary: looking up and explaining words.	Short notes. Explanations of noun phrases. Summary: main points. Notes from which to tell a story.	Of + verb in -ing; eg way of doing it. Past tenses in narrative.	Relationships in noun phrases, eg ice cube v. ice tray. Common noun phrases.	Attitude markers and intonation: spontaneous speech; writing. Understanding old-fashioned English.
Unit 15 Newspapers	Newspapers and their audiences. Predicting a news story from headlines. Interpreting charts, diagrams, graphs.	Names of newspapers. Various news items. Reasons for buying a newspaper. News in brief.	Predicting content from first sentence. Reading for specific points. Dictionary: headline words.	News item based on a headline. Explanations of figures in a chart. Survey report. Composing headlines.	Reporting verbs, eg It is said/claimed ... wh- + to + verb.	Reporting nouns, eg announcement, rumours. Complex noun phrases in news reports.	Comments showing attitude. Anecdote telling. Ways of reporting news: concealing the source etc.
Unit 16 What style radio news?	Making a news story. A current affairs programme. News in Brief. Making a news programme.	Broadcasting services. Styles of different radio stations.	Recognising sources of news. Understanding complex fronted information. Dictionary: classifying new words.	Paragraphs which classify. Opening sentences. A News in Brief item. Explanatory captions. Scripting a news programme.	Past and present participles in descriptive clauses. Reporting verbs, eg imply, deny, announce.	Noun phrases in fronted information. Nouns replacing verbs in reports, eg action. Reporting nouns, eg statement.	Structure of news/current affairs items. Styles of news. Intonations: rising/falling tones. Contrast and classification.
Unit 17 All for the love of ...	Family Relationships: who influences who? The popular press. Justifying alternative courses of action.	Couples you know. Research report: effects of marriage on intelligence. Human interest stories.	Recognising the tone of an article. Dictionary: informal uses of common words; which word to look up in prepositional phrases.	Rewriting an informal report in a formal style. Chronological summary. Rewriting from another point of view.	Would/should have in hypothetical past. Had ... with inversion in past conditions. Past participle at start of sentence.	Adjectives expressing degrees of intelligence. Expressions of comparison and change.	Informal and formal reports/news stories. Logical relations between paragraphs.
Unit 18 Revision unit	Interesting news stories classified. Selecting songs and stories for entertainment. 'Detective' work.	A popular non-violent revolution. News and comment programmes: political background, further developments.	The metaphor 'argument is war' eg you can attack people's views. Other words used in a metaphorical way.	Letter: recent news. Drafting a programme. Recommendations. A news bulletin. Headlines. Letters: plans for trip.	Structure of complex sentences. Useful conventions for correspondence. Future reference.	Prepositions of time, place, and with verbs. Phrases describing places. Adjectives and adverbs.	Identifying key words in a broadcast. Rough translations of L1 songs, stories. Structure and content of news commentaries; styles of news compared.

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Unit 19 Spot the hoax	News stories that stretch belief. Reincarnation. Hypnotism. Hoaxes.	Rescue story. Children who have lived before. Photography – a recent find.	Longer texts with many unknown words. Reading critically. Dictionary: deciding when to look up.	Chronological account. Describing personal impressions. News in Brief.	Complex sentences. Habitual states and actions in past and present time.	Lexical cohesion: ways of referring to the same person. Expressing degrees of disbelief.	Lexical reference and topic coherence. Expressing doubt, belief, disbelief and backing opinion with evidence. Contrastive stress.
Unit 20 Off to sea!	Travelling by sea. Difficulties of travel, sea-sickness. Explaining words of songs. Buying at an auction.	Types of ships. Songs about the sea. Chapters 1 and 2 of story 'Dip in the Pool' by Roald Dahl. Weather forecast.	Speculating on meanings. Inferring meaning from context. Dictionary: finding appropriate meanings.	Informal account of a day on board ship. Script/notes for a conversation. Weather forecast. Advice about buying something.	Verbs in -ing setting the scene. Expressions of movements.	Phrases describing reactions. Adverbs modifying verbs and adjectives. Compound words with sea- .	Development of a narrative text; scene-setting etc. Anecdote telling. Key words in a weather forecast. Set of instructions.
Unit 21 Family relationships – past and present	Ancestors and grandparents. Comparing the old days with life now. Effects of absences. Changing currency.	Story: Father and son, in the old days. 'Dip in the Pool' Chapters 3 and 4.	Inferring meaning from context. Recognising unmarked logical relationships.	Impressions of an old person. Describing the effects of absence. Writing about grandparents.	Would etc. to express future in the past. Conjunctions expressing addition, contrast, time, cause, result, condition.	Words with two possible opposites, eg relaxed: stiff/tense .	Following a narrative: distinguishing dialogue and thought from action and description.
Unit 22 If you had three wishes ...	Future of the environment. Three wishes ... Solving a problem.	Teenagers' views on pollution and conservation. 'Dip in the Pool' Chapters 5 and 6.	Following narrative, and predicting continuation. Dictionary: looking up suffixes, checking spellings.	Comparing people's worries for future. Poster: conservation. Summary: procedures for ship's auction. Summary of wishes. Continuation of story.	Relative clauses in explanatory sentences. Meanings of would . Modals and adverbs of probability.	Noun + noun. Compound nouns with life- . Adjectival phrases expressing degree.	Dramatisation of story (in present) compared with original version set in the past.
Unit 23 Hopes and plans	Insecurity and stress. Physical appearance and personality. Someone else's future plans.	Future business developments: the Yetties diversify. 'Dip in the Pool' Chapters 7 and 8.	Inferring meaning from context. Narrative coherence. Dictionary: checking forms of opposites with in-, un-, im- .	Table of facts. Making notes at an interview. Continuation of story.	Verbs from adjectives, eg deepen . Adverbs which modify the whole sentence, eg presumably .	Predictive function of words like thought, reason, difference .	Radio interviews: controlling topics. Distinguishing narrative and thoughts in a text.
Unit 24 Revision Unit	The background to a picture. Recalling events. Keeping up a foreign language.	Broadcasting styles: news summary, current affairs, news and comment. Annual competition. 'Dip in the Pool' Chapter 9.	Reacting to story ending. Assessing book reviews.	Notes for a talk. Notes in tabular form. Summary of narrative. Description of two women. A news despatch. Applying for a grant. Letter to a language school.	Past perfect in narrative. Reporting thoughts, opinions, speech etc. with clauses with that, to, of .	Nouns in reporting that precede of, that, and to .	Discourse patterns: Situation – Comment; sequential; General – Specific; Situation – Problem – Solution – Evaluation; Topic – Illustration; Hypothesis – Evidence – Conclusion.