

Medo Curriculum

Last Edited in October 2016 by Caroline Cassard

This is intended to be a guide for volunteers and to maintain continuity as teachers and classes change. Feel free to stray from the specifics and/or add more content.

Four categories:

REFRESH: Review of basics. Students likely learned colors, numbers, etc. in colegio. This section of class serves as a review for many, and as an introduction of new material for some. Material covered in the previous class should also be reviewed in this section.

VOCAB: Vocabulary. Students will expand their vocabulary with thematic sets of new verbs, nouns, adjectives, and later on, adverbs.

GRAMMAR: Because many students dread grammar class, we keep this section short and sweet, adding one small component from the unit to each class. As a resource for volunteers, you can brush up on your grammar tenses here: <http://www.myenglishteacher.eu/blog/12-all-english-tenses-with-examples/>

CONVO: Conversation is the priority of Medo's English curriculum. Half of each class period should be spent improving conversation. (This includes correcting pronunciation). Beginner students will be asked to use scripts, and later asked to produce their own language.

***Materials:** At the end each unit, you will find a list of reference materials, including vocabulary lists and conversation questions. As you develop your own materials, please add to these sections. Future volunteers will benefit from your ideas!

Unit One

Basics and Classroom Phrases

REFRESH

Who, What, Where, When, Why, How

Numbers 1 to 20

Tens places: 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, etc.

Days of the week

Months

VOCAB

- Greetings & Salutations
- 20 Action Verbs: eat, sleep, walk, run, cook, drink, dance, see, sing, buy, study, play, sit, stand, sell, wash, listen, work, talk, swim
- To like / To not like
- 9 Verbs of Movement: go, come, leave, return, travel, visit, live, open, close
- Classroom phrases:

- Ready?
- Again.
- Repeat.
- Who's next?
- Does everyone understand? (Got it?)
- What does ___ mean?
- How do you say ___?
- Excuse me.
- I have a question.

GRAMMAR

- Present simple: Regular verbs, addition of S to he/she/it tense. Irregular (go/goes)
- Articles: a/an, the (and various pronunciations of a & the).

CONVO

- Asking questions and meeting someone new:
 - A: Hi, how are you?
 - B: Fine, thanks.
 - A: What's your name?
 - B: My name is ___. What's yours?
 - A: My name is ___. How old are you?
 - B: I am __ years old. And you?
 - A: I am __.
 - B: Nice to meet you.

Materials

Greetings & Salutations

Hello		Yes	
Hi, How are you?		No	
What is your name?		Good	
Nice to meet you.		Great	
Excuse me.		Goodbye	
Please		Bye	
Thank you		See you soon	
You're welcome		See you later	
Sorry			
Take care.			

Unit Two
Talking about people (nouns and pronouns)

REFRESH

Pronouns

Alphabet/ letter combinations- challenging/varying sounds (**the/thing**;
my/candy/yellow; **I am/it/talking**)

VOCAB

- Basic nouns
- Family (nouns)
- Body (nouns)
- Physical characteristics (Adjectives)
- *Verb: to have (irregular)

GRAMMAR

- Subject-Verb agreement
- Negation
- Asking questions
- Contractions with to be: I'm, You're, He's, She's, It's, They're, We're
- Singular and plural nouns
- Possessive pronouns: my, your, his, her, its, their, our
- To have—irregular

CONVO

- Introducing friends/family
Let me introduce you. This is my friend, _____. This is my
(older/younger) (brother/sister), _____.

Materials:

Pronouns

I	Yo
You	Tu/usted/ustedes
He	El
She	Ella
It	El/ella (for objects, animals, anything non-human)
They	Ellos
We	Nosotros

Contractions

I am	I'm
You are	You're

He is	He's
She is	She's
It is	It's
They are	They're
We are	We're

Possessive Pronouns

My	Mi(s)
Your	Tu(s)/Su(s)
His	Su(s)
Her	Su(s)
Its	Su(s)
Their	Su(s)
Our	Nuestro(s)

Nouns

People	Places	Things
Girl	School	Dog
Boy	Church	Cat
Man	House	Pencil
Woman	City	Pen
Child	Farm	Notebook

Plural nouns:

Regular plurals:

+s → boys, girls, schools, dogs, cats, etc.

If it ends in -y: -y + ies → cities, parties, cherries, etc.

If it ends in -ch; -ss; -x; -sh: +es (and add syllable): churches, glasses, boxes, wishes

Irregular plurals:

Men, women, children

Unit Three

Expressing dates and time

Discussing actions in the present moment

(Present Progressive)

REFRESH

- Days of week
- Months
- Form of date (Today is Friday, September third).

VOCAB

- Times of day/week
- Time vocabulary list
- Ordinal numbers
- Reading years & decades
 - 1960= nineteen sixty
 - '80s= the eighties

GRAMMAR

- Prepositions of time
- Simple Sentence Structure: Subject + Verb + Object
- Present Progressive (To be + gerund [verb+ing])

CONVO

- Asking and answering questions about date and time
 - What day is it?
→ Today is Thursday.
 - What is today's date?
→ Today is Friday, October third.
 - What time is it?
→ It is six o'clock.
 - Do you have the time?
→ Yes, it is ____.
- Asking and answering questions using "When."
 - When is class?
→ Class is at ____.
 - When are you free?
→ I'm free on Tuesday afternoon.
→ I'm free **before** 11:00 a.m.
→ I'm free **after** 6:00 p.m.
 - When is your **birthday**?
→ My birthday is (Month), (Day [ordinal number])

Materials

Time Vocabulary

Today	This week	Next week
Yesterday	Last week	Last month
Tomorrow	Next week	Next month
Everyday (daily)	Weekly	Monthly

Clock	Watch	Date
Time	Hour	Minute
"O'clock"	AM/PM	Before
Midnight	Noon	After

Ordinal numbers:

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth... Thirty-first.

Grammar

Prepositions of time

At= a

From.... To.... = desde... a.... (duration)

Until = hasta

On (specific date)

Simple Sentence Structure: Subject + Verb + Object

Present Progressive

- What are we doing?
 - We are studying English
 - I am talking.
 - You are listening.
 - She is writing.

UNITS 1-3 REVIEW:

Writing assignment, Interview, and Presentation

Write: a biography. Answer the following questions:

- What is your name?
- How old are you?
- When is your birthday?
- Where are you from?
- Where do you live?
- Describe your family. What are your parent(s) names? How many siblings do you have?
- What do you like to do?

Complete: an interview

In partners, ask the following questions:

What is your name? How old are you? When is your birthday?

Make an introduction

Using the third person singular and possessive pronouns, introduce your partner.

Example: This is Jhonathan. He is sixteen years old. His birthday is March sixth.

Unit Four

Describing People and Places

Giving Directions

REFRESH

- Nouns are people, places, and things (vocabulary from unit two)
- Seasons: Spring, Summer, Fall/Autumn, Winter

VOCAB

- Descriptive adjectives: physical characteristics (appearances)
- Descriptive adjectives: feelings
- Nature vocabulary
- Animal vocabulary
- Giving Directions:
 - Here, There, Over there
 - Close, Nearby, Far, Far away
 - Left, right, straight
 - Start, Continue, Turn, Stop
 - Sit down
 - Stand up
 - Turn around
- Geography: continents and countries

GRAMMAR

- Common nouns versus proper nouns (capitalization)
- Collective nouns do not use the article “a/an” (the water, rice, nature)
- Introduction to prepositions of place (in & at)
- Linking verb versus action verb
 - Noun + linking verb + adjective: Soloy is pretty.
- There is/ There are (haber)
- Imperative Tense (Giving commands/ directions)

CONVO

Descriptive small talk about Soloy.

Persuasive speech: Visit Soloy because....

Materials

Physical Characteristics

Tall		Handsome	
Short		Ugly	
Overweight/Fat		Dark-skinned	
Thin		Light-skinned	
Young		Blonde	
Old		Brunette	
Small		To have.... Eyes	
Big		To have... hair	
Pretty			
Beautiful			

Descriptive Adjectives: Feelings

Happy	Feliz	Nervous	Nervioso
Sad	Triste	Sick	Enfermo
Content	Contento	Well	Bien
Angry	Enojado		
Mad	Enojado		
Tired	Cansado		
Hungry	(tener hambre)		
Thirsty	(tener sed)		

Nature Vocabulary

Planet	Planeta	Thunderstorm	Tormenta
Earth	Tierra (planeta)	Lightning	Lamparo
Land	Tierra	Sun	Sol
Tree	Arbol	Clouds	Nubes
Plant	Planta	Sky	Cielo
Flower	Flore	Star	Estrella
Hill	Cerro	Snow	Nieve
Mountain	Mountain		
River	Rio		
Ocean	Oceano		
Lake	Lago		
Rain	Lluvia		

Animal Vocabulary

Horse	Caballo	Pig	Cerdo/Puerco
Dog	Perro	Snake	Serpiente
Cat	Gato	Toad	Sapo
Chicken	Gallina/pollo	Goat	Cabra
Bird	Pajaro	Sheep	Oveja
Frog	Rana	Bee	Abeja
Ant	Hormiga		
Mosquito	Mosquito		
Fish	Pes/pescado		
Cow	Vaca		

Continents:

North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Antarctica

Countries/Nationalities

Country	Person
Panama	Panamanian
Germany	German

Holland	Dutch
Switzerland	Swiss
Denmark	Danish

Grammar:

Haber = There + "to be"

- Present Tense Singular: There is... a girl, an orange, water.
- Present Tense Plural: There are... mountains, people, children.

Unit Five

Food, Sensory Descriptions, & The Body

REFRESH

- Colors and numbers can be adjectives.
- Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

VOCAB

- Parts of the body
- Sensory adjectives

GRAMMAR

- New verbs list
- Confusing Verbs (see list in Materials)
- Much/Many/A lot of

CONVO

- Describing things
 - How does it taste?
 - What does it look **like**?
- Making purchases
 - How much does it cost?/ How much is it?
 - How many do you need?
 - How much do you need?

Materials

Next set of verbs

Ask	Preguntar	Answer	Contestar
Respond	Responder	Learn	Aprender
Teach	Enseñar	Search	Buscar
Give	Dar	Do	Hacer
Make	Hacer	Receive	Recibir

Start	Empezar	Stop	Alto/Parar
Choose	Elegir		

Food

Fruit	Fruta	Broccoli	Broccoli
Vegetable	Vegetales	Corn	Maiz
Meat	Carne (general)	Strawberry	Fresa
Rice	Arroz	Mango	Mango
Milk	Leche	Eggs	Huevos
Water	Agua	Cereal	Cereal
Yogurt	Yogurt	Oats	Avena
Chicken	Pollo	Tea	Te
Fish	Pescado	Coffee	Café
Beans	Frijoles	Bread	Pan
Lentils	Lentejas	Cake	Pastel/torta
Apple	Manzan	Sweets	Dulces
Banana	Banano	Desserts	Postres
Orange	Naranja	Juice	Jugo
Beef	Carne		

Body

Body	Cuerpo	Hands	Manos
Head	Cabeza	Fingers	Dedos
Hair	Cabella	Throat	Garganta
Face	Cara	Stomach	Estomago
Eyes	Ojos	Belly	Barriga
Ears	Orejas	Legs	Piernas
Nose	Nariz	Knees	Rodillas
Mouth	Boca	Foot/Feet	Pie/Pies
Lips	Labios	Toes	Dedos
Tongue	Lengua	Nails	Unas
Eyebrows	Cejas	Lungs	pulmones
Eyelashes	Pestanas	Heart	Corazon
Neck	Cuello	Brain	Cerebro
Shoulders	Hombros	Mind	Mente
Arm	Brazo	Chest	Pecho

Taste

Sweet	Dulce
Salty	Salado
Sour	Agri
Spicy	Picante
Bitter	Amargo

Touch

Smooth	suave
Rough	rugoso
Soft	blando
Hard	duro

Sound

Quiet	Silencioso
Loud	Ruidoso

Sight

Beautiful/ pretty	Hermoso/bonito
Ugly	Feo

Grammar:

Confusing Verbs

- Listen/Hear
- See/Look (at)/Watch
- Say/Tell
- Start/Begin
- Lose/Miss
- Bring/Take
- Teach/Learn
- Borrow/Lend

Much/Many/A lot of

- Much: Uncountable nouns, negative (There is not much water. She doesn't have much money.)
- Many: Countable nouns, positive and negative (We have many apples. We don't have many oranges.)
- A lot of: Countable and uncountable nouns, both positive and negative (We have a lot of money. We don't have a lot of money. We have a lot of apples. We don't have a lot of oranges.)

Unit SixIntroduction to Past Tense"Make" or "Do"

REFRESH

Verb vocabulary from unit one

VOCAB

- New Verb list

GRAMMAR

- Simple past regular verbs
- Simple past irregular verbs
- When to use “make” versus “do”
 - Do: everyday actions and tasks
 - Make: Creations

CONVO

- Discuss activities in the past tense.

Materials

New Verbs

Give	Believe	Receive	Want
Need	Change	Create	Watch
Look	Mistake	Confuse	Ask
Answer	Save	Love	Do & Make

Simple Past: Regular verbs: +ed/d

Walked	Danced	Studied	Played
Washed	Listened	Worked	Talked
Cooked	Lived	Returned	Traveled
Visited	Liked	Opened	Closed

Simple Past: Irregular verbs

Ate	Sung	Sold
Slept	Sat	Went
Ran	Stood	Came
Drank	Bought	Left
Saw	Swam	

Pronunciation chart (Discuss added syllable pronunciation in “d and t sounds.”)

/d/ all other sounds	/t/ unvoiced: p, k, s, f, th, ch, sh	/ɪd/ d and t sounds.
played seemed called stayed returned	looked washed watched cooked wrapped missed	needed visited wanted decided waited

When to use “Make” (chart courtesy of [Speak](#))

make an offer	He made me a good offer.
make a mistake	I made a mistake. I'm sorry.
make an appointment	He made an appointment at the dentist.
make an arrangement	We're just making our holiday arrangements.
make a promise	You made me a promise. Keep it!
make a complaint	They made a complaint about the noise.
make a decision	Managers have to make hard decisions sometimes.
make a telephone call	I spent all day making telephone calls.
make a suggestion	I made a few suggestions but nobody agreed.
make an excuse	Stop making excuses for your laziness.
make a profit	Our company made a big profit last year.
make a loss	Our company will make a loss this year.
make a mess	He dropped the milk and made a mess on the floor.
make a choice	I think he made the right choice.
make progress	The students are all making good progress.
make money	A profit means you have made money.

When to use “Do” (chart courtesy of [Speak](#))

do something	What are you doing? I’m not doing anything.
do an exam	I did five exams and passed all of them.
do homework	School kids have to do a lot of homework.
do housework	I always do the housework at weekends.
do the shopping	I hate doing the shopping in supermarkets.
do an exercise	I did all the exercises in my grammar book.
do a job	He does his job well.
do the dishes	Who’s going to do the dishes after dinner?
do the ironing	Her husband never does the ironing.
do someone a favour	Do me a favour – lend me some cash.
do good	Smoking won’t do you any good.
do harm	Violence on TV does a lot of harm, I think.
do your best	Always try to do your best.
do damage	I crashed and did a lot of damage to my car.
do business	Our company does a lot of business in Asia.

Unit Seven

Past Progressive

Expressing Past Habits and Memories

REFRESH

- Present Progressive (Unit Three)
- Personality traits (Describing people, Unit Four)

VOCAB

- The Home
- Neighborhood word list

GRAMMAR

- Past Progressive Tense

CONVO

- Childhood: What did you **used to** do when you were a child?
 - What is your first (earliest) childhood memory?
 - What were you like as a child?

Materials

The Home

Home	House	Attic	Basement
Closet	Bath tub	Couch	Key
Kitchen	Bedroom	Living Room	Bathroom
Lock	Mirror	Door	Wall
Floor	Ceiling	Roof	Room
Garage	Chair	Table	Desk
Blanket	Television	Telephone (phone)	Curtain

The Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Bank	Park	Field
Neighbor	Community	Porch	Downtown
Library	Town	City	Country
Sign	Shop (store)	Apartment	Movie Theatre (cinema)
Bridge	Port	Citizen	Resident

Unit Eight

Future Tense (and Future Progressive)

Travel

REFRESH

- Giving directions and advice (Unit Four) as a part of tourism (guiding tourists through the Comarca)
- Date and Time (relating to holidays)

VOCAB

- Travel
- Transportation
- Holidays

GRAMMAR

- Future tense: Subject + “will” + verb
- “to be going to”
- Pronoun contractions with “will”

- Negation: will not → won't
- "Will probably"
- Future progressive

CONVO

- Discussing future plans.
 - What will you do tomorrow? Next week? Next year?
 - (Progressive): What will you be doing tomorrow afternoon?
- Discussing holidays (local and international)
- Debate: Does tourism do more harm than good?
 - Students are divided into two teams and assigned a side to argue
 - Factors to take into account: community needs, culture, economy, and the environment

Materials

Transportation & Tourism

Travel	Viaje	Canoe	Canoa
Car	Carro	On foot	A pie
Truck	Camion	Road	Carretera
Bus	Bus	Path	Camino
Bicycle	Bicicleta	Street	Calle
Boat	Bote/ Barco	Van	Van

Unit Nine
The Conditional
Wishes, Hopes, Dreams

REFRESH

Subject-Verb Agreement (Unit Two)- in relation to sentences with more than one subject

- "She hopes that you feel better"

VOCAB

GRAMMAR

- Conditional Tenses
 - First Conditional
 - Second Conditional
 - Third Conditional
- Prepositions "for" and "of"

- Hope for... hope that....
- Dream of...

CONVO

Discussing hopes and dreams

Materials

Zero Conditional (chart courtesy of [EF](#))

<u>If clause</u>	<u>Main clause</u>
<u>If + simple present</u>	<u>simple present</u>
If this thing happens	that thing happens.
If you heat ice	it melts.
If it rains	the grass gets wet.

First Conditional (chart courtesy of [EF](#))

<u>If clause</u>	<u>Main clause</u>
<u>If + simple present</u>	<u>simple future</u>
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	you will miss the train.
If it rains today	you will get wet.

Second Conditional (chart courtesy of [EF](#))

<u>If clause</u>	<u>Main clause</u>
<u>If + simple past</u>	<u>present conditional or present continuous conditional</u>
If this thing happened	that thing would happen. (but I'm not sure this thing will happen) OR that thing would be happening.
If you went to bed earlier	you would not be so tired.
If it rained	you would get wet.
If I spoke Italian	I would be working in Italy.

Third Conditional (chart courtesy of [EF](#))

<u>If clause</u>	<u>Main clause</u>
<u>If + past perfect</u>	<u>perfect conditional or perfect continuous conditional</u>
If this thing had happened	that thing would have happened. (but neither of them would have been happening.)
If you had studied harder	you would have passed the exam.
If it had rained	you would have gotten wet.
If I had accepted that promotion	I would have been working in Milan.

Perfect Tenses:
Present Perfect (progressive)
Past Perfect (progressive)
Future Perfect (progressive)

REFRESH

- Verb vocabulary lists

VOCAB

- Free Time Activities

GRAMMAR

- Present Perfect
 - Present Perfect Progressive
- Past Perfect
 - Past Perfect Progressive
- Future Perfect
 - Future Perfect Progressive

CONVO

- What have you done today? (This year?)
- What had you learned to do before you turned ten years old?
- What will you have done **by the time** you're (insert age here)?

Materials:

Free Time Activities (list from [Woodward English](#))

Go to the movies (cinema)	Watch TV
Spend time with family	Go out with friends
Surf the Internet	Play a musical instrument
Listen to music	Read a book/magazine/article
Go to the park	Go shopping
Cook	Make arts and crafts
Exercise (work out)	Play a sport

Unit Eleven
Comparatives and Superlatives
Occupations

REFRESH

- Describing people and places (Unit Four)

VOCAB

- New adjectives list

- Occupations

GRAMMAR

- Comparative Adjectives
 - as...as...
 - The TV show is as long as the movie.
 - The boy is not as tall as the girl.
 - Than
 - The TV show is not longer than the movie.
 - The girl is taller than the boy.
- Superlative Adjectives
- Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives (good, better, best; bad, worse, worst)

CONVO

- In pairs, students will compare and contrast two places (cities or countries). They will create a Venn Diagram and present their findings to the class.
- Discussion: Jobs. What is your dream job? Discuss different professions. How would one be more difficult than another? What skills are required of each profession?
- Discussion: What is an entrepreneur? What qualities should an entrepreneur have?

Materials

New Adjectives List

Funny	Serious	Little (small)	Huge/Large (big)
Cheap	Expensive	New (young)	Old
Healthy	Unhealthy	Slow	Fast
Rich	Poor	Thin/Skinny	Big/Fat
Strong	Weak	Empty	Full
Energetic	Tired	Interesting	Boring
Friendly	Unfriendly	Easy	Difficult

Occupations/Jobs

Sales Attendant	Construction worker	Politician	Police Officer
Server	Driver	Homemaker	Fireman
Chef	Doctor	Assistant	Military personnel
Mechanic	Nurse	Teacher/Professor	Veterinarian
Designer	Accountant	Guide	Librarian
Artist	Lawyer	Farmer	Entrepreneur*

Comparative Rules:

- 1-Syllable Adjectives: add “er” (colder, shorter)
- 2-Syllable Adjectives ending in -y: change -y to -ier (happier, funnier)
- 2-Syllable Adjectives (other): Use “more” or “less” before the adjective (more careful, less crowded)
- 3-Syllable Adjectives or longer: Use “more” or “less” before the adjective (more difficult, less ridiculous)

Superlative Rules:

- 1-Syllable Adjectives: +est (coldest, shortest)
- 2-Syllable Adjectives ending in -y: add “the” and change -y to -iest (the happiest)
- 2-Syllable Adjectives (other): Add “the most” or “the least” before the adjective (the most careful, the least boring)
- 3-Syllable Adjectives or longer: Add “the most” or “the least” before the adjective (the most interesting, the least important)

Unit Twelve

Adverbs: Providing more details

REFRESH

- Basic sentence structure
- Question words and phrases (W’s, How much, How many, etc.)
- Much/Many

VOCAB

- Adverbs of place: above, away, below, down, here, inside, there, up
- Adverbs of degree: almost, entirely, little, much, rather, very, too
- Adverbs of frequency: always, never, usually, frequently, sometimes, occasionally
- Adverbs of manner: quickly, slowly, fast, closely, nearly, barely
- Adverbs of time: early, late, never, now, often, soon, then, today, tomorrow

GRAMMAR

- Adverb: a part of speech that describes a verb, an adjective, another verb, a clause, or a sentence
 - Answer the questions: How? When? Where? Why? In what way? How much? How often?

CONVO

Discuss your routines in detail, using adverbs. When do you wake up in the morning? How early? How do you usually go to school or work? Where do you go throughout the day?