GRAMMAR PROGRAMME SECOND LEVEL

- Verb “to be” – affirmative, negative, interrogative.
- Articles a/an the
- Plural of nouns – irregular plurals
- Possessive adjectives and pronouns
- This/that/these/those
- Verb “to have (got)” – affirmative, negative, interrogative
- Numbers – cardinal and ordinal
- Saxon genitive
- Verb “to have” – idiomatic uses - to have breakfast etc.
- There is/there are – negative, interrogative
- Imperative – positive, negative
- Present Simple – affirmative, negative, interrogative. Adverbs of frequency
- Past Simple – affirmative, negative, interrogative. Regular/irregular verbs
- Present Continuous Tense - affirmative, negative, interrogative
- Futures – will, “going to”, present continuous used as a future
- Past Continuous – all forms
- Modal verbs – must/can/could/should/ought to/may/might
- Have to – used to express obligation
- To be able to
- Comparative and Superlative of adjectives – “comparative of equality” (as good as)
- Some/any: something –someone-somebody-somewhere
  anything – anyone –anybody –anywhere
  nothing - no one – nobody – nowhere
  much – many – a lot of – a few
  too much/too many – enough
- Question words – who/when/where/how/how many/ how much/ what kind of/why/how often/how long/how far/how high/how deep
- Present Perfect Tense - affirmative, negative, interrogative
  Use of present perfect compared to use of past simple
  Duration form (for/since)
  Adverbs used with present perfect
- Past perfect – all forms
- Passive forms (excluding continuous forms)
- Pronouns – subject/object – possessive/reflexive – relative
- Conditionals – First and Second types of conditional sentences
- Prepositions – Units 93,94,95 (Old edition – Grammar Spectrum for Italian students)
  Units 99, 100,101 (New edition – Grammar Spectrum for Italian students)
- Countable/Uncountable nouns
- Formation of adverbs