

Leerlijn vaardigheid binnen de grammaticale component

aan de hand van leerplannen en eindtermen TSO

Graad 1

Uitbreidingsdoelstellingen

- Elementaire grammaticale terminologie herkennen en gebruiken: noun..., present ...
- In de klas behandelde structuren kunnen ontleden.
- Geleidelijk, na herhaald gebruik, elementaire wetmatigheden opmerken en toepassen: 'plural', 'genitive', enzovoort.
- Uit de context afleiden of een woord gebruikt wordt als 'noun', 'verb' of 'adjective'.
- In een nieuwe tekst de bestudeerde 'tenses' kunnen benoemen.
- In vertrouwd tekstmateriaal ontbrekende structurele woorden invullen.
- In de klas gemaakte fouten tegen gekende regels opmerken en corrigeren.
- In teksten opmerken welke vormen uitzonderingen zijn op de tot dan toe geldende regel.

Niet – exhaustieve lijst van aspecten van de grammatica		
	Graad 2	Graad 3 -herhalen, uitdiepen en recycleren -inspelen op fouten van leerlingen -concentreren op elementaire productieve grammaticale vaardigheid met het oog op praktische, mondelinge communicatie - aandacht voor receptieve kennis van grammaticale fenomenen
adjectives	comparison - equality/non-equality - comparative & superlative in –er/est - comparative & superlative with more/most - good, better, best/bad, worse, worst numbers - cardinal numbers 1 – 1.000.000 - ordinal numbers 1 st –31 st (in functie van dateren	

	possessive - attributive use	
adverbs	- types of adverbs: place, time, manner,... - most important mid-position adverbs: always, never - formation and use of adverbs in – ly - order: M-P-T-rule	
article	- indefinite/definite - differences Engl-Dutch	
demonstratives	- this/these – that/those - concord: 'These are' – 'dit zijn'	
future	- formation and use of 'future with " 'll " ' - more ways to refer to future: be going to, present simple with future meaning, present continuous + future time, adverbial condition: If ..., it will ...	
modals	can, can't, could, couldn't, must, have to, mustn't, may, might, needn't, don't/doesn't have to, shall, should, shouldn't, will, won't, would, wouldn't aanleren naar aanleiding van frequent voorkomende taalfuncties! hypothetical use of 'would'	+ ought to conditional sentences
noun	- onderscheid countable/uncountable en grammaticale implicaties - plural: regular, frequent irregular forms - possessive forms - elliptic use of possessive forms	
prepositions	- behandelen in word sets: 'expressing time relations, locating, ...' - end-position - gerund after preposition	
pronouns	- interrogative : who, what, whose, which? - personal: subject and object forms - concord in gender between noun and pronoun, particularly things:	

	the train, the bus - 'it'. - possessive: mine, yours ... - 'one(s)': Do you want a blue pen or a black one? - relative: 'who, that' in eenvoudige 'relative clauses': A boy who ..., a thing that ..., the book I liked most ...	
quantifiers	- 'some' versus 'any' - much, many (more, most), little (less, least), few (fewer, fewest): a lot of, lots of - concord: bijvoorbeeld 'a lot of people <i>think</i> so.'	
spelling	- use of capital letters - simple punctuation rules - dropping of -e: prepare + ed = prepared - doubling of consonants: thin + er = thinner - addition of -e: sibilant + es: box - boxes; does, goes; some frequent plurals: potatoes, tomatoes - y - i(e): lady + s = ladies, happy + ly = happily	
sentence patterns	- statements, questions (question-word question, inversion question, tag question), imperative, affirmative, negative, - there-construction: there is ... /there are ... - co-ordination: ... and ..., ... but ..., ... so ..., ... or ... - subordination: two finite verbs only: Main clause - conjunction - sub-clause/Sub-clause - conjunction - main clause - conjunctions: that, if, because, when, while, so that, though ... - object clauses: said/told + object (that).(statement) asked if/question- word..(question) asked + object + to + inf (request) told + object + to + inf (order)	signaalwoorden die helpen grip te krijgen op de macrostructuur van een tekst structuren die bv. een resultaat of een oorzaak aangeven: on account of, accordingly, as, consequently, consequent, upon, hence, ... relative clauses: who, that, of which versus whose, present participle in plaats van which
verb	- formation and 'elementary' use of	passieve vorm begrijpen en liefst

	the following active tenses: · present: simple, perfect, continuous · past: simple, perfect, continuous · 'used to' to express past habit · irregular verbs: past & past participle of frequently used irregular verbs, e.g 'go, come, see ...'. · future: zie boven - formation and 'elementary use' of the following passive structures: modal + passive infinitive, present simple, present perfect, past simple, future	ook communicatief kunnen gebruiken hoofdtijden herhalen en inoefenen
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