

MACMILLAN GUIDED READERS LANGUAGE SCHEME

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BEGINNER LEVEL

64pp CLASSICS and 32pp ORIGINALS

Sentence length: A maximum of TWO clauses. See below.

Vocabulary level: About **600** basic words. Words necessary to the story may also be used. The meaning should be made clear through context and illustration.

STRUCTURAL FEATURE	FREELY PERMITTED	TO BE USED WITH CARE	NOT PERMITTED
Sentence Structure	<p>A sentence of two co-ordinated clauses, joined by and, but or or: <i>'Give me my photographs or give me my money immediately.'</i></p> <p>PROPER NOUNS or COMMON NOUNS + one ADJECTIVE as subject or object of a verb: <i>The tall man waved to Tom.</i> <i>The girl ran up the steep hill.</i></p> <p>NOUN + preposition group with of: <i>There was a house near the top of the street.</i></p> <p>ADJECTIVE + NOUN + ADJECTIVAL PHRASE + VERB e.g.: <i>A tall man with a beard stood in the doorway.</i></p> <p>NOUN + and + NOUN: <i>Frank and the other man went out.</i></p>	<p>---</p> <p>NOUN + two ADJECTIVES: <i>Round the corner, there was another old, empty house.</i></p> <p>Simple apposition – where the meaning is obvious: <i>Her husband – a tall, thin man – was sitting at a table.</i></p>	<p>All other sentence structures.</p> <p>Nominal groups with more than two ADJECTIVES or with complicated groups in apposition: <i>... a tall, black-haired man wearing a dirty coat ...</i></p>

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Tenses	PRESENT SIMPLE PAST SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS FUTURE with going to and with will/shall	PRESENT PERFECT PAST PERFECT PAST CONTINUOUS	All other tenses.
Verbs (1) PASSIVE	Where the PASSIVE is indistinguishable from NOUN + be + ADJECTIVE: <i>The door is closed.</i>	---	All other forms.
(2) COMPOUND	All parts of be All parts of do shall/will going to + INFINITIVE	All parts of have needed to form the permitted PERFECT tenses. have to + INFINITIVE (in the sense of must): <i>'I'll have to move now.'</i> can/could = <i>ability</i> : Tom could not reach the top of the wall. want to + INFINITIVE: <i>He wanted to buy it.</i> start to + INFINITIVE: <i>He started to run.</i> Imperatives with let + INFINITIVE: <i>'Let's go.'</i>	should/would ought to may/might More than one COMPOUND form: <i>He wanted to start to ...</i> INFINITIVE of PURPOSE: <i>I went to England to learn English.</i>

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(2) Compound contd.		<p>The following other verbs which are followed by: to + INFINITIVE may be used with care –</p> <p>try to: <i>'Try to escape. Jump out of the window!'</i></p> <p>want to: <i>Charlie wants to buy a bicycle.</i></p> <p>like to: <i>They like to go to the cinema.</i></p> <p>hate to: <i>He hates to go to school.</i></p> <p>love to: <i>I love to play football.</i></p> <p>decide to: (*only used in Beginner Level Classics.) <i>He decided to look for the soldiers.</i></p>	
(3) SHORT FORMS	<p>SHORT FORMS are permitted in Direct Speech when the verb is linked to a PRONOUN: <i>'I'll follow you.'</i></p> <p>Also not can be contracted to n't: don't can't couldn't</p> <p>The following forms can also be contracted; There's It's</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Short Forms are permitted only in Direct Speech and not in the narrative unless the style of the narrative is deliberately intended to be informal and colloquial.</p>	<p>————</p>	<p>Where the SHORT FORM is linked to a NOUN: <i>Tom'll do it.</i></p> <p>ALL CONDITIONAL forms: I'd We'd, etc.</p>

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(4) VERBS and DIRECT SPEECH	Direct Speech can be indicated by SPEECH BUBBLES which will be associated clearly with the drawing of the character who is speaking. The writer may also use SINGLE INVERTED COMMAS , followed by the verbs: say, reply, ask, shout.	think, say to oneself, tell: 'Perhaps he's in there,' thought Frank. 'Don't join the army,' Carol told him.	All others.
(5) VERBS of PERCEPTION	---	see + INFINITIVE: <i>He saw the curtain move.</i> see + PRESENT PARTICIPLE: Sam saw Sue running round the corner. hear + INFINITIVE hear + PRESENT PARTICIPLE watch + INFINITIVE watch + PRESENT PARTICIPLE Both constructions with see, hear and watch permitted, only if there are no complications.	Anything more complicated than the examples in Column 2.
Adjectives	Maximum of two ADJECTIVES + NOUN NOUN + one simple ADJECTIVAL PHRASE Simple COMPARISONS with than: <i>He was taller than Jim.</i> Simple SUPERLATIVE forms: <i>He was the tallest boy in the class.</i>	COMPARISONS with as: <i>He was as tall as Jim.</i> more than + numeral: <i>There are more than 15,000 students ...</i>	Anything more complicated than the examples in Column 2.

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Adverbs	<p>VERB + maximum of two ADVERBS: <i>'I'll wait here quietly.'</i></p> <p>VERB + maximum of two simple ADVERBIAL PHRASES of DIRECTION, TIME or MANNER</p>	<p>A maximum of three if sentence style permits: <i>Soon the lorry stopped outside an old house, in a poor street.</i></p> <p>ADVERBS of FREQUENCY : sometimes, never, etc.</p>	More than three per sentence.
Nouns	<p>NOUNS in simple apposition</p> <p>Two NOUNS linked by and</p>	NOUN PHRASE in apposition to a NOUN	
Negation	<p>SIMPLE with not</p> <p>nobody/nothing</p>	<p>SIMPLE with never</p> <p>no + NOUN: <i>There was no carpet on the floor.</i></p> <p>no + ADVERB: (*only used with Beginner Level Classics.) <i>It was no longer there.</i></p>	All other forms.