

Kırmızı ile işaretlenenler kitapta olmayan ve bizim eklediğimiz konular/ayrıntılar.

LEVEL 2 - Q1

(8 weeks - 184 hours – 16 hours exams)

FALL 2016-2017

Week	Units	Book subjects	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
1 3-7 Oct, 2016	PIONEER Pre- Intermediate	<u>Monday</u> Ice Breakers				
	Unit 1 p. 7-9	<u>Tuesday</u> Present Simple vs Present Progressive Stative verbs	<p><u>Present Simple:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for facts and general truths 4. for generalizations 5. schedules <p><u>Present Progressive:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for temporary states 2. for actions happening at the moment of speaking 3. for future arrangements <p><u>Stative Verbs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - verbs of the senses: hear, smell, taste, seem, look, sound - verbs of emotion: like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer - verbs of perception and opinions: know, mean, think, understand, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe - verbs that show possession: have, own, belong - other verbs: be, cost 			
	Unit 1 p. 10 - 11	<u>Wednesday</u> Past simple Prepositions of time	<p><u>Past Simple:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past 2. habitual or repeated actions in the past 3. completed actions that happened one after the other in the past <p><u>Prepositions of time:</u> at, in, on, till, until, during,</p>	<p>to be (was / were)</p> <p>could (past ability)</p> <p>time adverbials (when, after,</p>		

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			before, after, from... to, from... till, from....until	before)		
	Unit 1 p. 12 – 16 (Omit Writing p. 15)	Thursday The verb used to	The verb used to (affirmative, negative, question)			
	Unit 2 p. 17-19	Friday Present perfect simple Present perfect simple vs past simple	Present Perfect Simple: 1. for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly 2. for actions which happened in the past and finished, but their results are obvious in the present 3. to talk about actions which started in the past and continues now 4. to talk about experience 5. to talk about recent actions * been & gone Time expressions: always, ever, never, before, once, twice, many times, so far, just, recently, lately, for, since, already, yet, up to now, up till now, this year/ week/month, today			

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2	Unit 2 p. 20-21	Monday for, since, already, yet				
	Unit 2 p. 22- 26	Tuesday -				
	Unit 3 p. 27 - 29	Wednesday Quantifiers: some, any, no, much, many, a lot of, lots of, (a) few, (a)	some (+): some + uncountable / plural countable nouns some (?): requests & offers any (-) (?): any + uncountable / plural countable nouns			

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10-14 Oct, 2016		little	no: no + uncountable / plural countable nouns many (-) (?): many + plural countable nouns much (-) (?): much + uncountable nouns a lot of / lots of (+): a lot of / lots of + uncountable/plural countable nouns a few : a few + plural countable nouns few : few + plural countable nouns a little: a little + uncountable nouns little: little + uncountable nouns			
	Unit 3 p. 30 - 33	<u>Thursday</u> Relative pronouns : who, which, that Relative adverb: where	Subject & Object relative clauses Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, where Omitting the relative pronoun (who, which, that) * 'where' cannot be omitted or replaced by 'that'			
	Unit 3 p. 34-36 (Omit Writing p. 35)	<u>Friday</u>				Intro to Paragraph

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3	Unit 4 p. 37-39	<u>Monday</u> Past progressive	Past Progressive: 1. for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past 2. to describe background scenes to a story 3. for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while'. Time clauses: while, as			

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17-21 Oct, 2016	Unit 4 p. 40 - 43	<u>Tuesday</u> Past simple vs past progressive Time clauses: when, while, as, as soon as	Past Simple vs. Past Progressive Time clauses: when, as soon as, while, as			
	Unit 4 p. 44 - 46	<u>Wednesday</u>			Narrative Paragraph	
	Unit 5 p. 47 – 49 (Omit Grammar on p.49)	<u>Thursday</u> -				
	Unit 5 p. 50 - 53	<u>Friday</u> can, could, may, will, would should, had better	can: - to ask for permission - to give permission - to offer help - to make requests - to ask for a favour could: - to ask for permission - to give permission - to offer help - to make requests - to ask for a favour may: - to ask for permission - to give permission - to offer help - to make requests will: - to make requests - to ask for a favour			

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			<p>would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to make requests - to ask for a favour <p>should/shouldn't:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ask for and give advice - to express an opinion - to make a suggestion <p>had better / had better not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to give strong advice (It often expresses a threat or warning.) 			
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4 24-28 Oct, 2016	Unit 5 p. 54 – 56 (Omit Writing p. 55)	<u>Monday</u>			WF1 – 1 st Draft - Narrative Paragraph	
	Unit 6 p. 57- 59	<u>Tuesday</u> Future will	<p>Future Tense - will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. offers & voluntary actions 2. promises 3. requests 4.on-the-spot decisions (instant decisions) 5. opinion-based predictions (with the verbs 'think' & 'believe') <p>Time expressions: tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week/month, in an hour/week</p>	<p>be going to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.future plans 2.evidence-based predictions (making predictions based on reasons) <p>will vs. be going to</p>		
	Unit 6 p. 60 - 61	<u>Wednesday</u> Time clauses	The use of ' when, after, before, as soon as, until ' in future tense			

Kırmızı ile işaretlenenler kitapta olmayan ve bizim eklediğimiz konular/ayrıntılar.

	Unit 6 p. 62 – 63	Thursday Be able to	can: to express ability in the present could: to express ability in the past be able to: to express ability in all tenses was/were able to will be able to 'could' vs. 'was/were able to'			
	Unit 6 p. 64 - 66	Friday			Opinion Paragraph	

Week	Units	Book subjects	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
5		Monday			WF 1 - Exam - Narrative Paragraph	Achievement Test 1
	Unit 7 p. 67 - 69 p. 70 - 71	Tuesday may, might, could Conditional sentences: Type 1 If vs when	may/might/could: - to express possibility in the present/future may not / might not: - to express improbability in the present or future Conditional Clauses Type1: - for something which is possible to happen in the present or future If + Present Simple, <u>future will</u> If + Present Simple, <u>modals (may, might, can, should)</u> If + Present Simple, <u>imperative</u> If vs. When	Type 0 Unless		
31 Oct-4 Nov, 2016						

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	<p>Unit 7 p. 72 – 76 (Omit Writing p. 75)</p>	<p><u>Wednesday</u> Comparisons</p>	<p>Comparatives & Superlatives</p> <p>as + adjective + as not as + adjective + as less + adjective + than the least + adjective + of/in</p>			<p>Oral Exam & Book Review (Reader: The Secret Garden)</p>
	<p>Unit 8 p. 77 - 79</p>	<p><u>Thursday</u> Exclamatory sentences Clauses of result</p>	<p>Exclamatory Sentences (to express enthusiasm, surprise, admiration, disappointment, anger, annoyance, etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how + adjective/adverb - what + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun - so + adjective/adverb - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun <p>Clauses of Result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - so + adjective / adverb + (that) - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun + (that) <p>so + much/many such + a lot of</p>	<p>Adverbs</p>	<p>Opinion Paragraph 2</p>	
	<p>Unit 8 p. 80 - 81</p>	<p><u>Friday</u> have to, don't have to, must, mustn't, need to, don't need to, needn't</p>	<p>have to: to express obligation in the present/future (in all tenses: had to, will have to) have to vs. must</p> <p>must: to express obligation in the present/future</p> <p>need to: when it is necessary for us to do something (need – need to)</p> <p>don't have to/don't need to/needn't: to express lack of necessity/obligation</p> <p>mustn't: when we are not allowed to do something (prohibition)</p>			

Kırmızı ile işaretlenenler kitapta olmayan ve bizim eklediğimiz konular/ayrıntılar.

can't: when we are not allowed to do something (prohibition)

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6 7-11 Nov, 2016	Unit 8 p. 82 - 83	<u>Monday</u> Passive voice (Present simple-past simple)	Passive Voice (affirmative, negative, questions) - Present Simple - Past Simple Omitting the agent (omitting the 'by-phrase': - when the action interests us more than the agent - when we don't know the agent - when it is easy to figure out who the agent is			
	Unit 8 p. 84 – 86 (Omit Writing p. 85)	<u>Tuesday</u> -				
	Unit 9 p. 87 - 89 p. 90 - 91	<u>Wednesday</u> So, neither, too, either Reflexive pronouns	so + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject subject + affirmative auxiliary verb + too neither + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject subject + negative auxiliary verb + either Me too / Me neither To express disagreement: * subject + affirmative auxiliary verb when we disagree with a negative statement, but we don't want to repeat it. (A: I can't play tennis.			

Kırmızı ile işaretlenenler kitapta olmayan ve bizim eklediğimiz konular/ayrıntılar.

			<p>B: I can.) * subject + negative auxiliary verb when we disagree with an affirmative statement, but we don't want to repeat it. (A: I've been to Peru twice. B: I haven't.)</p> <p>Reflexive Pronouns: 1. as objects of verbs when the subject and the indirect object of the verb are the same 2. as objects of prepositions when the object of the preposition is the same as the subject of the verb.</p> <p>by + reflexive pronoun: to show that someone does sth. alone, without any help from anyone else</p>			
	<p>Unit 9 p. 92 – 96 (Omit Writing p. 95)</p>	<p>Thursday Present perfect progressive Present Perfect Simple vs present perfect progressive</p>	<p>Present Perfect Progressive: 1. a repeated action or situation which started in the past and continues up to the present 2. an action which was happening over a period of time in the past and may have finished, but its results are obvious in the present</p> <p>Time Expressions: for, since, how long, all day/week, etc.</p> <p>Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive</p> <p>Present Perfect Simple : to emphasise the result of an action</p> <p>Present Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action</p>			

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	Unit 10 p. 97-99	Friday too/enough	too + adjectives/adverbs adjectives/adverbs + enough too many + plural countable nouns too much + uncountable nouns enough + uncountable nouns / plural countable nouns			
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Week	Units	Book subjects	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
7		Monday			WF 2 – 1 st Draft - Opinion Paragraph	Achievement Test 2 (Reader: The Call of the Wild)
	Unit 10 p. 100 – 101	Tuesday Infinitives Bare infinitive	Infinitives: - to express purpose - after certain verbs: want, would like, would love, hope, decide, manage, plan, arrange, advise, choose, learn, offer, promise, afford, agree, expect, seem, forget, teach, need, try, tell, refuse, remember, plan - after it + be + adjective - after certain adjectives: afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry, pleased - after 'too' and 'enough' - after question words (who, how, what, where, etc.) in indirect questions Bare infinitive: - after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must) - after the verbs ' let ' and ' make ' (in the active voice). help sb. (to) do sth.			
14-18 Nov, 2016						

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	<p>Unit 10 p. 102 – 106 (Omit Writing p. 105)</p>	<p>Wednesday -ing form</p>	<p>-ing form (Gerund): - after certain verbs: like, dislike, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, suggest, start, finish, continue, keep, stop, begin, avoid, imagine, spend (time) - after certain expressions : don't mind, can't stand, be interested in, it's worth, How about...?, What about ...?, I look forward to, be good at - after prepositions (by, from, at, in, etc.) - as a subject of a verb</p>			<p>1st Achievement Test Make-up</p> <p>1st Writing Folder Make-up</p>
	<p>Unit 11 p. 107 – 109</p>	<p>Thursday Indirect questions</p>	<p>Indirect Questions: - wh- questions - yes/no questions</p> <p>* Can/Could you tell me...? * Do you know...? * I'd like to know...</p>			<p>Oral Exam make-up</p>
	<p>Unit 11 p. 110 – 116 (Omit Writing p. 115)</p>	<p>Friday Conditional sentences - Type 2 Wish Clauses</p>	<p>Conditional Sentences Type 2 If + Past Simple, would/could + V1</p> <p>Wish Clauses - wish + past simple (to make a wish about a present situation) - wish + could + V1 (to express a regret about sth. we cannot do at present)</p>			

Week	Units	Book subjects	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
	<p>Unit 12 p. 117 - 119</p>	<p>Monday Negative questions Tag questions</p>	<p>Negative Questions Tag Questions</p>		<p>WF 2 – Exam – Opinion Paragraph</p>	

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8 21-25 Nov, 2016	Unit 12 p. 120 - 123	<u>Tuesday</u> Reported speech: Statements, Questions, Commands, Requests	Reported Speech - Statements - Yes/no questions - wh- questions - commands - requests Reporting verbs: say, tell, ask			
	Unit 12 p. 124 – 126 (Omit Writing p. 125)	<u>Wednesday</u> -				2 nd Achievement Test Make-up 2 nd Writing Folder Make – up
		<u>Thursday</u>				
		<u>Friday</u>				Gateway