

Hafta	Ünite	Kitap Konuları	İçerik	Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1 3-7 Ekim, 2016	PIONEER Pre- Intermediate	<u>Pazartesi</u> Ice Breakers				
	Ünite 1 syf. 7-9	<u>Salı</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 			
	Ünite 1 syf. 10 - 11	<u>Çarşamba</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, before, after, from... to, from... till, from....until</p>	<p>to be (was / were)</p> <p>could (past ability)</p> <p>time adverbials (when, after, before)</p>		

	Ünite 1 syf. 12 – 16 (syf. 15'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	Perşembe The verb used to	The verb used to (affirmative, negative, question)			
	Ünite 2 syf. 17-19	Cuma 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	Ünite 2 syf. 20-21	Pazartesi for, since, already, yet				
	Ünite 2 syf. 22- 26	Salı -				
	Ünite 3 syf. 27 - 29	Çarşamba 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			

10-14 Ekim, 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			
	Ünite 3 syf. 30 - 33	<u>Perşembe</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'			
	Ünite 3 syf. 34-36 (syf. 35'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	<u>Cuma</u> -			Intro to Paragraph	

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3	Ünite 4 syf. 37-39	<u>Pazartesi</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			

17-21 Ekim, 2016	Ünite 4 syf. 40 - 43	<u>Salı</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			
	Ünite 4 syf. 44 - 46	<u>Çarşamba</u> -			Narrative Paragraph	
	Ünite 5 syf. 47 – 49 (syf. 49'daki "Dilbilgisi" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	<u>Perşembe</u> -				
	Ünite 5 syf. 50 - 53	<u>Cuma</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			

			<p>- to ask for a favour</p> <p>would:</p> <p>- to make requests</p> <p>- to ask for a favour</p> <p>should/shouldn't:</p> <p>- to ask for and give advice</p> <p>- to express an opinion</p> <p>- to make a suggestion</p> <p>had better / had better not:</p> <p>- to give strong advice (It often expresses a threat or warning.)</p>			
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4 24-28 Ekim, 2016	Ünite 5 syf. 54 – 56 (syf. 55'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	<u>Pazartesi</u> -			Yazma Dosyası 1 – İlk Taslak - Narrative Paragraph	
	Ünite 6 syf. 57- 59	<u>Salı</u> Future will	Future Tense - will: 1. offers & voluntary actions 2. promises 3. requests 4.on-the-spot decisions (instant decisions) 5. opinion-based predictions (with the verbs 'think' & 'believe') Time expressions: tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week/month, in an hour/week	be going to 1.future plans 2.evidence-based predictions (making predictions based on reasons) will vs. be going to		
	Ünite 6 syf. 60 - 61	<u>Çarşamba</u> Time clauses	The use of ' when, after, before, as soon as, until ' in future tense			

	Ünite 6 syf. 62 – 63	Perşembe 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'			
	Ünite 6 syf. 64 - 66	Cuma -			Opinion Paragraph	

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5 31 Ekim- 4 Kasım, 2016		Pazartesi -			Yazma Dosyası 1 – Sınav - Narrative Paragraph	1. Ara Sınav
	Ünite 7 syf. 67 - 71	Salı 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		
	Ünite 7 syf. 72 – 76	Çarşamba Comparisons	Comparatives & Superlatives			Sözlü Sınav & Book Review (Hikaye Kitabı: The Secret

	(syf. 75'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)		as + adjective + as not as + adjective + as less + adjective + than the least + adjective + of/in			Garden)
	Ünite 8 syf. 77 - 79	<u>Perşembe</u> Exclamatory sentences Clauses of result	Exclamatory Sentences (to express enthusiasm, surprise, admiration, disappointment, anger, annoyance, etc.): - how + adjective/adverb - what + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun - so + adjective/adverb - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun Clauses of Result: - so + adjective / adverb + (that) - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun + (that) so + much/many such + a lot of	Adverbs	Opinion Paragraph 2	
	Ünite 8 syf. 80 - 81	<u>Cuma</u> have to, don't have to, must, mustn't, need to, don't need to, needn't	have to: to express obligation in the present/future (in all tenses: had to, will have to) have to vs. must must: to express obligation in the present/future need to: when it is necessary for us to do something (need – need to) don't have to/don't need to/needn't: to express lack of necessity/obligation mustn't: when we are not allowed to do something (prohibition) can't: when we are not allowed to do something (prohibition)			

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6	Ünite 8 syf. 82 - 83	<u>Pazartesi</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			
7-11 Kasım, 2016	Ünite 8 p. 84 – 86 (syf. 85'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	<u>Salı</u> -				
	Ünite 9 syf. 87 - 89 syf. 90 - 91	<u>Çarşamba</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. 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			

		<p>Peru twice. B: I haven't.)</p> <p>Reflexive Pronouns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>by + reflexive pronoun: to show that someone does sth. alone, without any help from anyone else</p>			
<p>Ünite 9 syf. 92 – 96 (syf. 95'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</u> Present Perfect Progressive</p> <p>Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Progressive</p>	<p>Present Perfect Progressive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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>			
<p>Ünite 10 syf. 97-99</p>	<p><u>Cuma</u> too/enough</p>	<p>too + adjectives/adverbs adjectives/adverbs + enough too many + plural countable nouns too much + uncountable nouns enough + uncountable nouns / plural</p>			

countable nouns

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7 14-18 Kasım, 2016		<u>Pazartesi</u> -			Yazma Dosyası 2 – İlk Taslak - Opinion Paragraph	2. Ara Sınav (Hikaye kitabı: The Call of the Wild)
	Ünite 10 syf. 100 – 101	<u>Salı</u> 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.			
	Ünite 10 syf. 102 – 106 (syf. 105'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	<u>Çarşamba</u> -ing form	-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			1. Ara Sınav Telafisi 1. Yazma Dosyası Telafisi

			- after prepositions (by, from, at, in, etc.) - as a subject of a verb			
	Ünite 11 syf. 107 – 109	Perşembe Indirect questions	Indirect Questions: - wh- questions - yes/no questions * Can/Could you tell me...? * Do you know...? * I'd like to know...			Sözlü Sınav Telafisi
	Ünite 11 syf. 110 – 116 (syf. 115'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	Cuma Conditional Sentences - Type 2 Wish Clauses	Conditional Sentences Type 2 If + Past Simple, would/could + V1 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)			

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8 21-25 Kasım, 2016		Pazartesi Tag questions		Tag Questions	Yazma Dosyası 2 – Sınav – Opinion Paragraph	
		Salı -	Revision Handout			
		Çarşamba -	Revision Handout			2. Ara Sınav Telafisi 2. Yazma Dosyası Telafisi
		Perşembe -	Revision Handout			

Cuma

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Kur Atlama Sınavı