

Hafta	Üniteler	Kitap Konuları	İçerik	Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1. Hafta 5-9 Aralık, 2016	PIONEER Pre- Intermediate	<u>Pazartesi</u> Ice Breakers	Present Simple: 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for facts and general truths 4. for generalizations 5. schedules Present Progressive: 1. for temporary states 2. for actions happening at the moment of speaking 3. for future arrangements Stative Verbs: - 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. 7-9	Present Simple vs Present Progressive Stative verbs				
	Ünite 1 syf. 10 - 12	<u>Salı</u> Past Simple Prepositions of time	Past Simple: 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 Prepositions of time: at, in, on, till, until, during, before, after, from... to, from... till, from....until	could (past ability) time adverbials (when, after, before) to be (was/were)		

	Ünite 1 syf. 13 – 16 (syf. 15'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir)	Çarşamba The verb 'used to'	The verb used to (affirmative, negative, question)			
	Ünite 2 syf. 17 - 21	Perşembe Present Perfect Simple Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple For, since, already, yet	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			
	Ünite 2 syf. 22 - 23	Cuma -				

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2	Ünite 2 syf. 24-26	Pazartesi -				
	Ünite 3 syf. 27 - 29	Salı Quantifiers: some, any, no, much, many, a lot of, lots of, (a) few, (a) little	some (+): some + uncountable / plural countable nouns some (?): requests & offers any (-) (?): any + uncountable / plural countable nouns			

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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 - 32

Çarşamba
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. 33 - 36
(syf. 35'teki
"Yazma"
bölümü
işlenmeyecekti
r.)

Perşembe

Intro to Paragraph

Ünite 4
syf. 37-39

Cuma
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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3 19-23 Aralık, 2016	Ünite 4 syf. 40 - 41	<u>Pazartesi</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. 42 - 46	<u>Salı</u> -			Narrative Paragraph	
	Ünite 5 syf. 47 – 51 (syf. 49'daki "Dilbilgisi" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	<u>Çarşamba</u> can, could, may, will, would	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 would: - to make requests - to ask for a favour			

	Ünite 5 syf. 52 - 56 (syf. 55'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	Perşembe should, had better	should/shouldn't: - to ask for and give advice - to express an opinion - to make a suggestion had better / had better not: - to give strong advice (It often expresses a threat or warning.)			
	Ünite 6 syf. 57 - 59	Cuma 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	will vs. be going to be going to 1. future plans 2. evidence-based predictions (making predictions based on reasons)		

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4	Ünite 6 syf. 60 - 61	Pazartesi Time clauses	The use of ' when, after, before, as soon as, until ' in future tense			
	Ünite 6 syf. 62 - 64	Salı 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. 65 - 66	Çarşamba			Opinion Paragraph	
	Ünite 7 syf. 67 - 71	Perşembe may, might, could	may/might/could: - to express possibility in the present/future may not / might not:	Type 0 Unless		

		Conditional sentences: Type 1 If vs when	<p>- to express improbability in the present or future</p> <p>Conditional Clauses Type1: - for something which is possible to happen in the present or future</p> <p>If + Present Simple, <u>future will</u> If + Present Simple, <u>modals (may, might, can, should)</u> If + Present Simple, <u>imperative</u></p> <p>If vs. When</p>			
		Cuma	Revision Handout			

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5		Pazartesi -				1. Ara Sınav
	Ünite 7 syf. 72 -73	Salı Comparisons	<p>Comparatives & Superlatives</p> <p>as + adjective + as not as + adjective + as less + adjective + than the least + adjective + of/in</p>		Opinion Paragraph 2	
	Ünite 7 syf. 74 -76 (syf. 75'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir)	Çarşamba Exclamatory sentences Clauses of result	<p>Exclamatory Sentences (to express enthusiasm, surprise, admiration, disappointment, anger, annoyance, etc.):</p> <p>- how + adjective/adverb - what + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun - so + adjective/adverb - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun</p> <p>Clauses of Result:</p> <p>- so + adjective / adverb + (that) - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun + (that)</p>	Adverbs		
2-6 Ocak, 2017	Ünite 8 syf. 77 - 79					

			so + much/many such + a lot of			
Ünite 8 syf. 80 - 81	<u>Perşembe</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)			
Ünite 8 syf. 82 - 83	<u>Cuma</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			

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6 9-13 Ocak, 2017	Ünite 8 syf. 84 – 86 (syf. 85'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir)	<u>Pazartesi</u> -				
	Ünite 9 syf. 87-91	<u>Salı</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 Peru twice. B: I haven't.) 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. by + reflexive pronoun: to show that someone does sth. alone, without any help from anyone else			
	Ünite 9 syf. 92 - 93	<u>Çarşamba</u> Present Perfect Progressive	Present Perfect Progressive: 1. a repeated action or situation which started in the past and continues up to the present			

		Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive	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 Time Expressions: for, since, how long, all day/week, etc. Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive Present Perfect Simple : to emphasise the result of an action Present Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action			
	Ünite 9 & Ünite 10 syf. 94 – 99 (syf. 95'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir)	Perşembe too/enough	too + adjectives/adverbs adjectives/adverbs + enough too many + plural countable nouns too much + uncountable nouns enough + uncountable nouns / plural countable nouns			
		Cuma -	Revision Handout			

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		Pazartesi -				2. Ara Sınav
7	Ünite 10 syf. 100 – 101	Salı 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,			1. Ara Sınav Telafisi 1. Yazma Dosyası Telafisi

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		<p>seem, forget, teach, need, try, tell, refuse, remember, plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 <p>Bare infinitive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must)- after the verbs 'let' and 'make' (in the active voice). <p>help sb. (to) do sth.</p>			
<p>Ünite 10 syf. 102 - 106 (syf. 105'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir)</p>	<p>Çarşamba -ing form</p>	<p>-ing form (Gerund):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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>Sözlü Sınav Telifisi</p>
<p>Ünite 11 syf. 107 – 109</p>	<p>Perşembe Indirect questions</p>	<p>Indirect Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- wh- questions- yes/no questions <p>* Can/Could you tell me...? * Do you know...? * I'd like to know...</p>			
<p>Ünite 11 syf. 110 – 111</p>	<p>Cuma Conditional Sentences - Type 2 Wish Clauses</p>	<p>Conditional Sentences Type 2 If + Past Simple, would/could + V1</p> <p>Wishes</p>			

			- 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 23-27 Ocak, 2017	Ünite 11 syf. 112 - 113	<u>Pazartesi</u> -				
	Ünite 11 syf. 114 - 116 (syf. 115'teki "Yazma" bölümü işlenmeyecektir.)	<u>Salı</u> Tag questions		Tag Questions		2. Ara Sınav Telafisi 2. Yazma Dosyası Telafisi
		<u>Çarşamba</u> -	Revision Handout			
		<u>Perşembe</u> -	Revision Handout			
		<u>Cuma</u> -				Kur Atlama Sınavı

* Yazma Dosyası ve Sözlü Sınav uygulamaları tarihleri değişiklik gösterebilir.