

Hafta	Üniteler	Dilbilgisi Konuları	İçerik	Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1 3-7 Ekim,2016	PIONEER Intermediate	<u>Pazartesi</u> Ice Breakers				
	Ünite 1 syf. 7-8-9	<u>Salı</u> - Present Simple vs. - Present Progressive -State Verbs	<p>Present Simple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths <p>Present Progressive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for temporary states 2. for actions happening at the moment of speaking 3. for situations which are changing or developing 4. for future arrangements <p>Stative Verbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - verbs of the senses: see, feel, hear, smell, taste, seem, look, notice, appear, sound - verbs of emotion: like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, mind - verbs of perception and opinion: know, mean, think, understand, agree, disagree, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe - other verbs: be, have, possess, own, belong, cost 			
	syf. 10-16 (Sayfa 14-15'deki	<u>Çarşamba</u> - Indirect questions - Question words	Indirect Questions: - yes/no questions			

	<p>Yazma bölümü işlenmeyecektir. Yazma bölümü dışarıdan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)</p>	<p>- Subject-object questions</p>	<p>- wh- questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Can/Could/Would you tell me..? * Can/Could/Would you inform me...? * Can/Could/Would you let me know ...? * Do you know...? * I'd like to know... * I was wondering... <p>Question words: who, which, what, whose, why, when, where, how, how far, how long, how much, how many, how often, what time</p>			
	<p>Ünite 2 syf.17-18-19</p>	<p>Perşembe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Past simple was/were could (past ability) - Used to 	<p>Past Simple:</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 4.permanent situations in the past <p>was/were could (past ability)</p> <p>used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.to describe permanent past states 2.to describe past habits 3.to describe repeated actions in the past, that no longer happen 			

	syf. 20 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	<u>Cuma</u> - Past progressive - Past simple vs. past progressive	Past Progressive: 1.for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past 2.to describe background scenes in a story 3.for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while' or 'as'. Past Simple vs. Past Progressive Time Expressions: while, as, when, as soon as			
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2 10-14 Ekim,201 6	PIONEER Intermediate syf.21-22-23-24	<u>Pazartesi</u>				
	syf.26- Ünite 3 syf.27-28-29	<u>Salı</u> -Present perfect simple vs. Past simple - Present perfect simple-present perfect progressive	Present Perfect Simple: 1.for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly 2.for a state which started in the past and continues up to the present 3.for actions which happened in the past and finished, but their results are obvious in the present Time Expressions: always, ever, never, before, once, twice, many times, so far, just, recently, lately,			

for, since, already, yet, up till now, up to now, today, this week

been vs. gone

Present Perfect Simple vs. Simple Past

Present Perfect Progressive
1.a repeated action or state which started in the past and continues up to the present
2.for 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

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive (add state verbs slide for reminding)

Perfect Simple: to emphasise the result of an action

Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action

syf.30-31-32-33

Çarşamba
- Adjectives- adverbs of manner

- Comparisons

Adjectives
Adverbs of manner
Comparatives & Superlatives
more + adverb
most + adverb

less+adjective/adverb+than

much, a lot, a

			<p>the least+adjective/adverb+of/in</p> <p>as + adjective/adverb+as</p> <p>not as/so + adjective/adverb+as</p> <p>comparative+and+comparative</p>	little, far, a bit		
	syf.34-36	Perşembe Yazma Becerisi Konusu			Paragraph – Essay Karşılaştırması	
	- Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü Ünite 3	Cuma -				
Hafta	Kitap Sayfaları	Dilbilgisi Konuları		Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
3 17-21 Ekim,201 6	PIONEER Intermediate Ünite 4 syf.37-38-39	Pazartesi - Must/ have to/ need - Should/ ought to/ had better should/shouldn't have V3	<p>must: to express personal obligation in the present/future</p> <p>have to: to express external obligation in the present/future</p> <p>'have to' in other tenses: had to will have to</p> <p>mustn't: to express prohibition can't: to express prohibition</p> <p>don't have to/don't need to/needn't: to express lack of obligation/necessity in the present or future</p> <p>didn't have to/didn't need to: to express absence of necessity in the past</p>			

need to: to express necessity

should/shouldn't/ought to:

- to ask for or give advice
- to express an opinion
- to make a suggestion
- to express mild obligation

should + have + past participle:

- to express regret about something that didn't happen in the past
- to express criticism of somebody's behavior

shouldn't + have + past participle:

- to express regret about something that happened in the past
- to express criticism about something somebody has done

had better/ had better not:

to give strong advice. It often expresses 'threat' or 'warning'.

syf.40-41

Sali

- May/ might/ could
- Must/ can't
- Modal verbs+ have+ past participle

may/might/could + V1: to express possibility in the present or future

may not/might not + V1: to express improbability in the present or future

may/might + have + past participle: to express possibility in the past

could + have + past participle: to express that something was possible in the past but didn't eventually happen

must + V1: to express a positive deduction about the present or future. We are almost certain that something is true.

can't + V1: to express a negative deduction about the present or future. We believe that something is impossible.

must + have + past participle: to express a positive deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something happened in the past.

can't/couldn't + have + past participle: to express a negative deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something didn't happen.

syf.42-43-44
Çalışma Kitabı
Kontrolü Ünite 4

Çarşamba

syf.46
Ünite 5

Perşembe
 - Relative pronouns:
 - Relative adv: where

Relative Clauses
Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose, where
(prep + relative pronoun*)

Intro to Essay

	syf. 47-48-49		Omitting the relative pronoun			
	syf.50,51	Cuma - Relative clauses: defining, non-defining	Defining & Non-Defining Relative Clauses (which referring to whole sentence*)			

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4	syf. 52-53-54	Pazartesi	(Sayfa 25'deki Yazma bölümü işlenmeyecektir. Yazma bölümü dışarıdan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)			
	p.56 Ünite 6 syf.57-58	Salı				
24-28 Ekim,201 6	syf. 59-60-61 (işlenmeyecek: Grammar Kısmı B syf.59) !!! İŞLENMEYECEK: Future Perfect Simple	Çarşamba - Future <i>will</i> - Future <i>be going to</i> - Present Progressive (future arrangements) - Conditional sentences (Types zero, 1 and 2)	Future Tense – will: 1. to make predictions about the future (opinion-based predictions) 2. to talk about on-the-spot decisions 3. for promises 4. for offers and requests 5. for threats and warnings Future Tense – be going to: 1. to talk about future plans 2. to make predictions based on evidence Present Progressive: for planned future actions related to personal arrangements			

			!!! İŞLENMEYECEK: Future Perfect Simple Conditional Sentences Type 0 - Type 1 - Type 2 - Unless	unless		
	syf. 62-63-64-65	<u>Perşembe</u>	YAZMA BECERİSİ: Advantage & Disadvantage Essay Handout		Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
	syf. 66	<u>Cuma</u>	Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü Ünite 6 Handout 1 Kelime Kısımları Kontrolü			

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5		<u>Pazartesi</u>			Yazma Dosyası I – İlk Taslak Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	ARASINAV I Yazma Dosyası I İlk Taslak Advantage & Disadvantage Essay
31 Ekim, 4 Kasım 2016	Ünite 7 syf. 67-68-69-70-71	<u>Salı</u> -Past Perfect Simple - Articles !!!İŞLENMEYECEK: Past Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Simple: 1. to describe an action which was completed before a specific point of time in the past. 2.to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past.			

			<p>+!!!İŞLENMEYECEK: <u>Past Perfect Continuous</u></p> <p>Time Expressions: before+point in time, by+point in time, after, before, when, by the time, already, ever, never, just, EXTRA: <i>until</i></p> <p>Articles: a-an, the, no article – SEE GRAMMAR REFERENCE PART FOR THE FULL LIST OF ARTICLES</p>			
syf. 72-73-74-76	<p><u>Çarşamba</u> (Sayfa 74 v 75'deki Yazma bölümü işlenmeyecektir. Yazma bölümü dışarıdan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)</p>	<p>SÖZLÜ SINAV – OKUMA KİTABI (A Tale of Two Cities)</p>				<p>SÖZLÜ SINAV – OKUMA KİTABI (A Tale of Two Cities)</p>
<p>Ünite 8 syf.77-78-79</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</u> Passive Voice I</p>	<p>Passive Voice: Present Simple Passive - Past Simple Passive Present Perfect Simple Passive Past Perfect Simple Passive Future Tense-Will Modal Verbs</p>				
<p>Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü Ünite 7</p>	<p><u>Cuma</u></p>					

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6	Ünite 8 syf. 80-81	Pazartesi -Passive voice II	Present Progressive Passive Past Progressive Passive YAZMA DOSYASI I İlk Taslak TELAFİ 7 Kasım, 12:15 – 13:15 Sinema Salonu	It + passive form of verb + that clause* subject + passive form of verb + to + base form*		
	Ünite 8 syf. 82-83-84-85	Salı	YAZMA BECERİSİ: Opinion Essay		Opinion Essay	
7-11 Kasım,20 16	syf. 86 Ünite 9 syf. 87-88-89	Çarşamba -Full/bare infinitive and -ing form	Infinitives: 1.to express purpose 2. after certain verbs: afford, agree, appear, arrange, choose, decide, forget, hope, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, try, want, would like, would love 3.after the objects of certain verbs: advise, allow, encourage, expect, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell 4.with too and enough 5.after the structure 'it+be+adj' 6.after certain adjectives: afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry, pleased 7.after verbs followed by a question word (who, what, which, where, how, but not why) Bare infinitive (without to): 1.after modal verbs (can, could,			

will, would, should, may, might, must)

2. after the verbs 'let' and 'make' (in the active voice)

3. after 'would rather' and 'had better'

help sb. (to) do sth

-ing form (Gerunds):

1. as the subject of a verb

2. after certain verbs: **like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, consider, continue, stop, finish, start, keep, avoid, begin, imagine, practise, suggest, risk, spend (time)**

3. after certain expressions: **don't mind, can't stand, be interested in, it's worth, How/What about...?, look forward to, be good at, can't help, feel like, there's no point in, it's no use, it's no good, be/get used to**

4. after prepositions (for, of, about, without, etc.)

5. after the verb 'go' to indicate physical activities

Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' without any significant difference in meaning: like, dislike, love, hate, start, begin, continue

Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' with a difference in meaning: remember, forget, **EXTRA: stop**

prefer + noun*
prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing*

Ünite 9

Perşembe
- prefer, would prefer,

	syf. 90-91-92-93	would rather		<p>prefer + to + rather than + V1*</p> <p>would prefer + to + rather than + V1*</p> <p>would rather (not) + V1*</p> <p>would rather + V1 + than + V1*</p>		
	<p>Ünite 9 syf. 94 ve 96</p> <p>Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü Ünite 9</p>	<p>Cuma (Sayfa 95'deki Yazma bölümü işlenmeyecektir. Yazma bölümü dışarıdan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)</p>				<p>YAZMA DOSYASI I SINAV Adv & Disadv Essay 13:20 – 14:20</p>

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7		<u>Pazartesi</u>			Yazma Dosyası 2 – İlk Taslak – Opinion Essay (13:00 – 14:00)	<p>ARA SINAV 2 (Süre: 10:00 – 11:45)</p> <p>OKUMA KİTABI: SILAS MARNER</p>
14-18 Kasım,20 16	Ünite 10 syf.97-98-99	<u>Salı</u> -Reported speech: statements, questions	<p>Reported Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statements - Yes/No questions - wh- questions - Reported statements that do not change* <p>Reporting verbs: say, tell, ask, wonder, want to know, etc.</p>			<p>TELAFİ SINAVLAR: YAZMA DOSYASI I (12:15 – 13:15) ARA SINAV I (15:15 – 16:45)</p>

	Ünite 10 syf.100-101-102-103	Çarşamba -Reported speech: commands, requests	Reported Speech commands & requests Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask			TELAFİ SINAVI:SÖZLÜ SINAV I (Okuma Kitabı – A Tale of Two Cities) (at 12:45)
	Ünite 10 syf.104 ve 106	Perşembe	(Sayfa 25'deki Yazma bölümü işlenmeyecektir. Yazma bölümü dışarıdan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)			
	Ünite 11 syf. 107-108-109	Cuma - Clauses of concession and purpose	Clauses of Concession: although, even though, in spite of, despite, in spite of the fact that / despite the fact that Clauses of Purpose: so as (not) to, in order (not) to, so that + can/may/will, so that + could/might/would			

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8	Ünite 11 syf.110 - 111	Pazartesi - All/ both/ neither/ none/ either - Both...and.../ neither...nor/ either...or	all/ both/ neither/ none/ either both...and... neither...nor either...or			Yazma Dosyası 2 Sınav Opinion Essay (13:20 – 14:20)
	Ünite 11 syf. 112-113 syf. 114 - 116	Salı	(Sayfa 115'deki Yazma bölümü işlenmeyecektir. Yazma bölümü dışarıdan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)			

21-25 Kasım, 2016	Ünite 12 syf. 117-119	<u>Çarşamba</u> - Conditional sentences (Type 3)	Conditional Sentences (Type 3): 1.to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past 2.to express regret 3.to criticize somebody/something			TELAFİ SINAVLAR: YAZMA DOSYASI 2 (12:15 – 13:15) ARA SINAV 2 (15:15 – 16:45)
	Ünite 12 syf.120,121,122,12 3,124-126	<u>Perşembe</u> - Wishes and unreal past	Wish Clause: wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1 wish/if only + past perfect simple (Sayfa 125'deki Yazma bölümü işlenmeyecektir. Yazma bölümü dışarıdan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)			
		<u>Cuma</u>				KUR ATLAMA SINAVI (Süre: 10:00 – 12:00) SÖZLÜ SINAV (Başlangıç: 13:00)