

LEVEL 3 (8 weeks - 184 hours)

2016-2017

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
1	<p>PIONEER Intermediate</p> <p>p. 7-8-9 (Until Grammar Part on p.9)</p>	<p>Monday Ice Breaker</p>				
5-9 Dec,2016	<p>Unit 1 9 – 10 (Until Grammar Part on p. 10)</p>	<p>Tuesday - Present Simple vs. - Present Progressive -State Verbs</p>	<p>Present Simple: 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths</p> <p>Present Progressive: 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> <p>Stative Verbs: - 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</p>			

<p>p. 10-16 (omit writing p. 14-15)</p>	<p><u>Wednesday</u> - Indirect questions - Question words - Subject-object questions</p>	<p>Indirect Questions: - yes/no questions - wh- questions</p> <p>* 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> <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>Module 2 p.17-18-19</p>	<p><u>Thursday</u> - Past simple was/were could (past ability) - Used to</p>	<p>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 4.permanent situations in the past</p> <p>was/were could (past ability)</p> <p>used to: 1.to describe permanent past states 2.to describe past habits</p>			

			3.to describe repeated actions in the past, that no longer happen			
	p. 20 workbook	Friday - 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 12-16 Dec,2016	PIONEER Intermediate p.21-22-23-24(speaking)	Monday				
	p.26- Module 3 p.27-28-29	Tuesday - 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

p.30-31-32-33

Wednesday
Adjectives- adverbs of manner

Adjectives
Adverbs of manner
Comparatives & Superlatives

		- Comparisons	more + adverb most + adverb less+adjective/adverb+than the least+adjective/adverb+of/in as + adjective/adverb+as not as/so + adjective/adverb+as comparative+and+comparative	much, a lot, a little, far, a bit		
	p.34(speaking)-36	Thursday -			Paragraph – Essay Comparison	
	workbook	Friday -				
Week	Modules	Grammar Topics		Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
3 19-23 Dec,2016	PIONEER Intermediate Module 4 p.37-38-39	Monday - Must/ have to/ need - Should/ ought to/ had better should/shouldn't have V3	must: to express personal obligation in the present/future have to: to express external obligation in the present/future 'have to' in other tenses: had to will have to mustn't: to express prohibition can't: to express prohibition don't have to/don't need to/needn't: to express lack of obligation/necessity in the present or future			

didn't have to/didn't need to: to express absence of necessity in the past

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'.

p.40-41

Tuesday
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.

p.42-43-44
(speaking)

Wednesday

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Intro to Essay

p.46

Thursday

- Relative pronouns: who, which, that, whose

Relative Clauses
Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose, where

	Module 5 p. 47-48-49	- Relative adverb: where	(prep + relative pronoun*)			
	p.50,51	Friday - Relative clauses: defining, non-defining	Omitting the relative pronoun Defining & Non-Defining Relative Clauses (which referring to whole sentence*)			

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4	PIONEER Intermediate p.52-53-54 (speaking)	<u>Monday</u>				
	p.56 Module 6 p.57-58	<u>Tuesday</u>			Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
	p.59-60-61 (omit Grammar B p.59)	<u>Wednesday</u> - Future <i>will</i> - Future <i>be going to</i> - Present Progressive (future arrangements) - Conditional sentences (Types zero, 1 and 2) <u>OMIT: Future Perfect Simple</u>	Future Tense – will: 1. to make predictions about the future, usually with perhaps and probably or after the verbs believe, think, hope, expect, be sure, etc. (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			
26-30 Oct,2016						

			Present Progressive: for planned future actions related to personal arrangements Conditional Sentences Type 0 Type 1 Type 2			
	p.62-63-64-65 *writing not omitted	<u>Thursday</u>				
	p.66 workbook	<u>Friday</u>				ORAL EXAM – READER (In-class, same as book review)

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
5		<u>Monday</u>			Writing Folder I – first draft Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	ACHIEVEMENT I
	Module 7 p.67-68-69- 70-71	<u>Tuesday</u> -Past perfect simple - Articles	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			

2 – 6 Jan
2016

OMIT: Past Perfect
Continuous

in the past.

Time Expressions: before+point in time, by+point in time, after, before, when, by the time, already, ever, never, just, **until**

Articles:

a/an: before singular countable nouns when we mention them for the first time or when we don't refer to a specific item

the:

1. before something specific or already mentioned
2. for things that are unique
3. for things that are defined
4. with the superlative of adjectives/adverbs
5. before names of seas, oceans, rivers, canals, coasts, gulfs, deserts, groups of islands, mountain ranges, countries in the plural
6. before nationalities when we refer to the whole nation
7. before people's surnames when we refer to the whole family
8. with buildings: hotels, restaurants, theatres, museums, institutions
9. with newspapers, services and organizations
10. with adjectives referring to classes of people
11. before musical instruments

'the' is not used:

- 1.before countable and uncountable nouns which refer to something in general or not mentioned before
- 2.before names of people, streets, cities, countries, continents, islands and mountains
- 3.before the days of the week and months
- 4.before names of squares, parks, lakes and falls
- 5. before the names of magazines, sports, games, colours, school subjects and languages
- 6.with meals (breakfast/lunch/dinner)
- 7.before the words 'bed, court, home, prison, school, university, work' when they are used for the purpose for which they exist.
- 8. before names of airlines or companies

p. 72-73-74 (omit writing on 74 and 75) (76 hw)

Wednesday

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Opinion Essay

Module 8
p.77-79

Thursday
Passive voice I

- Passive Voice:**
- Present Simple Passive
 - Past Simple Passive
 - Present Perfect Simple Passive
 - Past Perfet Simple Passive
 - Future Tense-Will
 - Modal Verbs

	workbook	Friday			Writing Folder I – Exam Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
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Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
6 9-13 Jan,2016	PIONEER Intermediate p.80-81	Monday -Passive voice II	Present Progressive Passive Past Progressive Passive It + passive form of verb + that clause* subject + passive form of verb + to + base form*		Writing Folder 2 first draft – Opinion Essay	
	p.82-83-84-85 (writing not omitted)	Tuesday -				
	p.86 Module 9 p.87-88-89	Wednesday -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**

			<p>in meaning: like, dislike, love, hate, start, begin, continue</p> <p>Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' with a difference in meaning: remember, forget, stop</p>			
	Module 9 p.90-91-92-93	<p>Thursday -Prefer, would prefer, would rather</p>	<p>prefer + noun* prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing* prefer + to + rather than + V1*</p> <p>would prefer + to + rather than + V1* would rather (not) + V1* would rather + V1 + than + V1*</p>			
	Module 9 p.94(speaking) 96 workbook	<p>Friday -</p>				

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7	PIONEER Intermediate	Monday			Writing Folder 2 – exam Opinion Essay	ACHIEVEMENT 2 Part of Achievement Test: Reader
	Module 10 p.97-98-99	<p>Tuesday -Reported speech: statements, questions</p>	<p>Reported Speech - Statements - Yes/No questions - wh- questions</p> <p>Reported statements that do not change*</p> <p>Reporting verbs: say, tell, ask, wonder, want to know</p>			ACHIEVEMENT TEST I WRITING FOLDER I MAKEUPS
16-20 Jan,2016						

	Module 10 p.100-101-102-103	Wednesday -commands, requests	Reported Speech commands & requests Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask			ORAL EXAM MAKEUP (lunch time 12:15)
	Module 10 p.104(speaking)106	Thursday				
	Module 11 p.107-108-109	Friday - 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 23-27 Jan, 2016	Module 11 p.110-111 REVISION HANDOUT	Monday - All/ both/ neither/ none/ either - Both...and.../ neither...nor/ either...or	all/ both/ neither/ none/ either both...and... neither...nor either...or			
	Module 11 p. 112-113 p. 114 (Speaking Part only, OMIT Writing on pp. 114- 115) – p. 116 is hw	Tuesday				ACHIEVEMENT TEST 2 WRITING FOLDER 2 MAKEUP
	Module 12 p. 117-119	Wednesday - Conditional sentences	Conditional Sentences (Type 3): 1.to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past			

		(Type 3)	2.to express regret 3.to criticize somebody/something			
	Module 12 120 - 121 122-123- 124(speaking) 126	Thursday - Wishes and unreal past	Wish Clause: wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1 wish/if only + past perfect simple			
		Friday				GATEWAY TEST

TESTING BİRİMİNE İLETİLECEK NOTLAR: (bu notu programın alt kısmına da yazabiliriz hocalara uyarı olarak)

- (L3) Intermediate kitabında geçen Future Perfect Simple (Module 6) ve Past Perfect Continuous (Module 7) konuları L3 programından çıkartıldı.