

**LEVEL 3 (8 weeks - 184 hours)**

**SPRING 2016-2017**

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
1	<p><b>PIONEER Intermediate</b></p> <p>p. 7-8-9 (Until Grammar Part on p.9)</p>	<p><b>Monday</b> Ice Breaker</p>				
	<p><b>Unit 1</b> 9 – 10 (Until Grammar Part on p. 10)</p>	<p><b>Tuesday</b> - Present Simple vs. - Present Progressive -State Verbs</p>	<p><b>Present Simple:</b> 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths</p> <p><b>Present Progressive:</b> 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><b>Stative Verbs:</b> - <b>verbs of the senses:</b> see, feel, hear, smell, taste, seem, look, notice, appear, <b>sound</b> - <b>verbs of emotion:</b> like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, mind - <b>verbs of perception and opinion:</b> know, mean, think, understand, agree, <b>disagree</b>, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe - <b>other verbs:</b> be, have, possess, own, belong, cost</p>			
13-17 Feb, 2017						

<p>p. 10-16 (omit writing p. 14-15)</p>	<p><b><u>Wednesday</u></b>  - Indirect questions  - Question words  - Subject-object questions</p>	<p><b>Indirect Questions:</b>  - 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><b>Question words:</b> who, which, what, whose, why, when, where, how, how far, how long, how much, how many, how often, <b>what time</b></p>			
<p><b>Module 2</b> p.17-18-19</p>	<p><b><u>Thursday</u></b>  - Past simple was/were  could (past ability)  - Used to</p>	<p><b>Past Simple:</b>  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><b>was/were</b>  <b>could (past ability)</b></p> <p><b>used to:</b>  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	<p><b>Friday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Past progressive</li> <li>- Past simple vs. past progressive</li> </ul>	<p><b>Past Progressive:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past</li> <li>2.to describe background scenes in a story</li> <li>3.for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while' or 'as'.</li> </ol> <p><b>Past Simple vs. Past Progressive</b></p> <p><b>Time Expressions:</b> while, as, when, as soon as</p>			

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
2  20-24 Feb, 2017	<p><b>PIONEER Intermediate</b></p> <p>p.21-22-23-24(speaking)</p>	<p><b>Monday</b></p>				
	<p>p.26-</p> <p><b>Module 3</b></p> <p>p.27-28-29</p>	<p><b>Tuesday</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Present perfect simple vs. past simple</li> <li>- Present perfect simple-present perfect progressive</li> </ul>	<p><b>Present Perfect Simple:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly</li> <li>2.for a state which started in the past and continues up to the present</li> <li>3.for actions which happened in the past and finished, but their results are obvious in the present</li> </ol>			

**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	<b>more + adverb</b> <b>most + adverb</b>  <b>less+adjective/adverb+than</b>  <b>the least+adjective/adverb+of/in</b>  <b>as + adjective/adverb+as</b>  <b>not as/so + adjective/adverb+as</b>  <b>comparative+and+comparative</b>	<b>much, a lot, a little, far, a bit</b>		
	p.34(speaking)-36	<b>Thursday</b> -			Paragraph – Essay Comparison	
	workbook	<b>Friday</b> -				
Week	<b>Modules</b>	<b>Grammar Topics</b>		<b>Extra subjects</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Exams</b>
3 27 Feb - 3 Mar, 2017	<b>PIONEER Intermediate Module 4</b> p.37-38-39	<b>Monday</b> - Must/ have to/ need - Should/ ought to/ had better should/shouldn't have V3	<b>must:</b> to express personal obligation in the present/future <b>have to:</b> to express external obligation in the present/future  <b>'have to' in other tenses:</b> <b>had to</b> <b>will have to</b>  <b>mustn't:</b> to express prohibition <b>can't:</b> to express prohibition  <b>don't have to/don't need to/needn't:</b> 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

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

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
4	<b>PIONEER Intermediate</b> p.52-53-54 (speaking)	<b><u>Monday</u></b>				
	p.56 <b>Module 6</b> p.57-58	<b><u>Tuesday</u></b>			Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
	p.59-60-61 (omit Grammar B p.59)	<b><u>Wednesday</u></b> - 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>	<b>Future Tense – will:</b> 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  <b>Future Tense – be going to:</b> 1. to talk about future plans 2. to make predictions based on evidence			
6-10 Mar, 2017						



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

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

13-17  
Mar,  
2017

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	<b>Friday</b>			Writing Folder I – Exam Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
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Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
6  20-24 Mar, 2017	<b>PIONEER Intermediate</b> p.80-81	<b>Monday</b> -Passive voice II	<b>Present Progressive Passive</b> <b>Past Progressive Passive</b>  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)	<b>Tuesday</b> -				
	p.86 <b>Module 9</b> p.87-88-89	<b>Wednesday</b> -Full/bare infinitive and -ing form	<b>Infinitives:</b> 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><b>in meaning:</b> like, dislike, love, hate, start, begin, continue</p> <p><b>Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' with a difference in meaning:</b> remember, forget, <b>stop</b></p>			
	Module 9 p.90-91-92-93	<p><b>Thursday</b> -Prefer, would prefer, would rather</p>	<p><b>prefer + noun*</b> <b>prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing*</b> <b>prefer + to + rather than + V1*</b></p> <p><b>would prefer + to + rather than + V1*</b> <b>would rather (not) + V1*</b> <b>would rather + V1 + than + V1*</b></p>			
	Module 9 p.94(speaking) 96 workbook	<p><b>Friday</b> -</p>				

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7	<b>PIONEER Intermediate</b>	<b>Monday</b>			Writing Folder 2 – exam Opinion Essay	ACHIEVEMENT 2 Part of Achievement Test: Reader
	Module 10 p.97-98-99	<p><b>Tuesday</b> -Reported speech: statements, questions</p>	<p><b>Reported Speech</b> - Statements - Yes/No questions - wh- questions</p> <p>Reported statements that do not change*</p> <p><b>Reporting verbs:</b> say, tell, ask, wonder, want to know</p>			ACHIEVEMENT TEST I WRITING FOLDER I MAKEUPS
27-31 Mar, 2017						

	Module 10 p.100-101-102-103	<b>Wednesday</b> -commands, requests	<b>Reported Speech</b> commands & requests  Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask			ORAL EXAM MAKEUP (lunch time 12:15)
	Module 10 p.104(speaking)106	<b>Thursday</b>				
	Module 11 p.107-108-109	<b>Friday</b> - Clauses of concession and purpose	<b>Clauses of Concession:</b> although, even though, in spite of, despite, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that  <b>Clauses of Purpose:</b> so as (not) to, in order (not) to, so that + can/may/will, so that + could/might/would			

Week	Modules	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
8  3-7 Apr, 2017	Module 11 p.110-111  REVISION HANDOUT	<b>Monday</b> - 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	<b>Tuesday</b>				ACHIEVEMENT TEST 2 WRITING FOLDER 2 MAKEUP
	Module 12 p. 117-119	<b>Wednesday</b> - Conditional sentences	<b>Conditional Sentences (Type 3):</b> 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	<b>Thursday</b> - Wishes and unreal past	<b>Wish Clause:</b> wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1 wish/if only + past perfect simple			
		<b>Friday</b>				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.