

Hafta	Üniteler	Dilbilgisi Konuları	İçerik	Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1	PIONEER Intermediate syf. 7-8-9 (syf.9'da Grammar kısmına kadar)	Pazartesi Ice Breaker				
17-21 Nisan, 2017	Unit 1 9 – 10 (syf. 10'da Grammar kısmına kadar)	Salı - 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 			

<p>syf. 10-16 (syf. 14-15 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)</p>	<p><u>Çarşamba</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>Ünite 2 syf.17-18-19</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</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			
	syf. 20 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	Cuma - 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 24-28 Nisan, 2017	PIONEER Intermediate syf.21-22-23-24 (syf. 25 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)	Pazartesi			-	
	syf.26- Ünite 3 syf.27-28-29	Salı -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

Perfect Simple: to emphasise the result of an action

Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action

syf.30-31-32-33	<p><u>Çarşamba</u> Adjectives- adverbs of manner - Comparisons</p>	<p>Adjectives Adverbs of manner Comparatives & Superlatives more + adverb most + adverb</p> <p>less+adjective/adverb+than</p> <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>	<p>much, a lot, a little, far, a bit</p>		
<p>syf.34, 36 (syf. 35 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</u> -</p>			<p>Paragraph – Essay Comparison</p> <p>Intro to Essay</p>	
<p>PIONEER Intermediate Ünite 4 syf.37-38-39</p>	<p><u>Cuma</u> - Must/ have to/ need - Should/ ought to/ had better should/shouldn't have V3</p>	<p>must: to express personal obligation in the present/future 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</p>			

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'.

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3 1-5 Mayıs,20 17		Pazartesi RESMİ TATİL			
	syf.40-41	Salı May/ might/ could - Must/ can't -Modal verbs+ have+ past participle	<p>may/might/could + V1: to express possibility in the present or future</p> <p>may not/might not + V1: to express improbability in the present or future</p> <p>may/might + have + past participle: to express possibility in the past</p> <p>could + have + past participle: to express that something was possible in the past but didn't eventually happen</p> <p>must + V1: to express a positive deduction about the present or future. We are almost certain that something is true.</p> <p>can't + V1: to express a negative deduction about the present or future. We believe that something is impossible.</p> <p>must + have + past participle: to express a positive deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something happened in the past.</p> <p>can't/couldn't + have + past participle: to express a negative</p>		

			deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something didn't happen.			
	syf.42-43-44 (syf. 45 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)	<u>Çarşamba</u> -			Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
	syf.46 Ünite 5 syf. 47-48-49	<u>Perşembe</u> - Relative pronouns: who, which, that, whose - Relative adverb: where	Relative Clauses Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose, where (prep + relative pronoun*) Omitting the relative pronoun Defining & Non-Defining Relative Clauses (which referring to whole sentence*)			
	syf.50,51	<u>Cuma</u> - Relative clauses: defining, non-defining				

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4	PIONEER Intermediate syf.52-53-54 (syf. 55 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)	<u>Pazartesi</u>				
	syf.56 Ünite 6 syf.57-58	<u>Salı</u>				

<p>8-12 Mayıs,20 17</p>	<p>syf.59-60-61 (İşlenmeyecek: Grammar B syf.59)</p>	<p><u>Çarşamba</u> - Future <i>will</i> - Future <i>be going to</i> - Present Progressive (future arrangements) - Conditional sentences (Types zero, 1 and 2) <u>İŞLENMEYECEK: Future Perfect Simple</u></p>	<p>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 Present Progressive: for planned future actions related to personal arrangements Conditional Sentences Type 0 Type 1 Type 2</p>	<p>unless</p>		
	<p>syf.62-63-64 (syf. 65 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</u></p>				

	syf.66 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	<u>Cuma</u>				
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5		<u>Pazartesi</u>				ARA SINAV I
	15-19 Mayıs,20 17	<p><u>Salı</u></p> <p>-Past perfect simple</p> <p>- Articles</p> <p>İŞLENMEYECEK: <u>Past Perfect Continuous</u></p>	<p>Past Perfect Simple:</p> <p>1. to describe an action which was completed before a specific point of time in the past.</p> <p>2.to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past.</p> <p>Time Expressions: before+point in time, by+point in time, after, before, when, by the time, already, ever, never, just, until</p> <p>Articles:</p> <p>a/an: before singular countable nouns when we mention them for the first time or when we don't refer to a specific item</p> <p>the:</p> <p>1.before something specific or already mentioned</p>			

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			
	syf. 72-73-74, 76 (syf. 74-75 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)	<u>Çarşamba</u> -			Opinion Essay	
	Ünite 8 syf.77-79	<u>Perşembe</u> Passive voice I	Passive Voice: Present Simple Passive Past Simple Passive Present Perfect Simple Passive Past Perfet Simple Passive Future Tense-Will Modal Verbs			
		<u>Cuma</u> RESMİ TATİL				

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6	PIONEER Intermediate syf.80-81	<u>Pazartesi</u> -Passive voice II	Present Progressive Passive Past Progressive Passive It + passive form of verb + that clause* subject + passive form of verb +			

22-26 Mayıs,20 17			to + base form*			
	syf.82-83-84 (syf. 85 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)	Salı -				
	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, stop

- prefer + noun***
- prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing***
- prefer + to + rather than + V1***

Ünite 9
syf.90-91-92-93

Perşembe
-Prefer, would prefer,
would rather

			would prefer + to + rather than + V1* would rather (not) + V1* would rather + V1 + than + V1*			
	Ünite 9 syf.94, 96 (syf. 95 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.) Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	<u>Cuma</u> -				

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7	PIONEER Intermediate	<u>Pazartesi</u>				ARA SINAV 2
	Ünite 10 syf.97-98-99	<u>Salı</u> -Reported speech: statements, questions	Reported Speech - Statements - Yes/No questions - wh- questions Reported statements that do not change* Reporting verbs: say, tell, ask, wonder, want to know			
	Ünite 10 syf.100-101-102-103	<u>Çarşamba</u> -commands, requests	Reported Speech commands & requests			TELAFİ SINAVLARI: ARA SINAV 1 YAZMA DOSYASI 1

			Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask			
	Ünite 10 syf.104, 106 (syf. 105 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)	<u>Perşembe</u>				
	Ünite 11 syf.107-108-109	<u>Cuma</u> - 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	<u>Pazartesi</u> - All/ both/ neither/ none/ either - Both...and.../ neither...nor/ either...or	all/ both/ neither/ none/ either both...and... neither...nor either...or			
5-9	Ünite 11 syf. 112, 113, 114, 116 (syf. 115 Writing işlenmeyecek.)	<u>Salı</u>				

Haziran, 2017	Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)					
	Ünite 12 syf. 117-119	Çarşamba - 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			SÖZLÜ SINAV 1 TELAFİ SINAVI
	Ünite 12 120 - 121 122-123-124- 126 (syf. 125 Writing işlenmeyecek. Dışardan materyallerle desteklenecektir.)	Perşembe - Wishes and unreal past	Wish Clause: wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1 wish/if only + past perfect simple			
	Ünite 12 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	Cuma				TELAFİ SINAVLARI: ARA SINAV 2 YAZMA DOSYASI 2

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9	ÜNİTELERİ TEKRAR MATERYALİ	Pazartesi				
		Salı				KUR ATLAMA SINAVI
12-13 Haziran, 2017						

- Yazma Dosyası ve Sözlü Sınav (Okuma Kitabı) Tarihleri için duyuru panolarını takip ediniz.