

Hafta	Üniteler	Dilbilgisi Konuları	İçerik	Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1 5-9 Aralık, 2016	PREMIUM B1 syf. 1 – 3 (syf. 3'te Grammar kısmına kadar)	Pazartesi Ice Breakers				
	Ünite 1 syf. 3 – 5 (Grammar kısmına kadar)	Salı Tense review: present simple, present continuous, present perfect	<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 			

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

Ünite 1
syf. 5 - 6

Çarşamba
Subject / object questions
Indirect questions

Indirect Questions:

- yes/no questions
- wh- questions

- * 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...
- * Would it be possible ... ?

1. Question words:

			who, which, what, whose, why, when, where, how, how far, how long, how much, how many, how often, what time			
	Ünite 1 syf. 7 - 11	<u>Perşembe</u>				
	Ünite 1 Çalışma Kitabı syf. 12	<u>Cuma</u>				

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2 12-16 Aralık, 2016	Ünite 2 syf. 13 - 15	<u>Pazartesi</u> Narrative tenses (past simple vs. past continuous)	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 was/were could (past ability) Past Progressive: 1.for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past	used to: 1.to describe permanent past states 2.to describe past habits 3.to describe repeated actions in the past, that no longer happen		

			<p>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'.</p> <p>Past Simple vs. Past Progressive Time Expressions: while, as, when, as soon as</p>			
	Ünite 2 syf. 16 – 17 (Grammar'a kadar)	<u>Salı</u>			Intro to Essay	
	Ünite 2 syf. 17 – 19 (Grammar Bölümüne kadar)	<u>Çarşamba</u> İŞLENMEYECEK: be used to / get used to				
	Ünite 2 syf. 19 - 21	<u>Perşembe</u> Relative clauses (defining / non defining)	<p>Relative Clauses Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose, where (prep + relative pronoun*)</p> <p>Omitting the relative pronoun</p> <p>Defining & Non-Defining Relative Clauses (which referring to whole sentence*)</p>			
	Ünite 2 Ünite 2 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü syf. 22 - 24	<u>Cuma</u>				

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3 19-23 Aralık, 2016	Ünite 3 syf. 25 - 27	<u>Pazartesi</u> Present perfect vs. present perfect continuous	<p>Present Perfect Simple: 1.for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly</p> <p>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</p> <p>Time Expressions: for, since, how long, all day/week</p> <p>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 1st : Usually no difference in long actions 2nd : We usually use stative verbs with Perfect Simple 3rd: Differences in time expressions</p>			

	<p>Ünite 3 syf. 28 – 31 (Grammar Bölümüne kadar)</p>	<p><u>Salı</u> Past perfect tense</p>	<p>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. Time Expressions: before+point in time, by+point in time, after, before, when, by the time, already, ever, never, just, until</p>		
	<p>Ünite 3 syf. 31 - 33</p>	<p><u>Çarşamba</u> Past perfect simple vs. simple past (OMIT THIS TOPIC)</p>			
	<p>Ünite 3 syf. 34 - 36</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</u></p>			
	<p>Ünite 3 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</p>	<p><u>Cuma</u></p>		<p>Advantage & Disadvantage Essay</p>	

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4 26-30 Aralık, 2016	Ünite 4 syf. 37 - 39	Pazartesi Future plans: be going to / present continuous / present simple	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 Present Simple Tense for future (OMIT THIS TOPIC)	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		
	Ünite 4 syf. 40 - 41	Salı İŞLENMEYECEK: Future continuous tense vs. future perfect tense	<u>OMIT: Future Perfect Simple and Future Continuous</u>			
	Ünite 4 syf. 42 - 43	Çarşamba articles: a / an, the, zero article	Articles: a/an: 1. before singular countable nouns when we mention them for			

the first time or when we don't refer to a specific item

2. before professions

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

12. before the usual places the speaker goes to

13. in some fixed time expressions

14. before ordinal numbers

'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			
	Ünite 4 syf. 44 - 48	<u>Perşembe</u>				
	Ünite 4 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	<u>Cuma</u>				

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5 2-6 Ocak, 2017		Pazartesi				ARA SINAV 1
	Ünite 5 syf. 49 - 51	Salı making deduction: must / can't	<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 deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something didn't happen.</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>		
	Ünite 5 syf. 52 - 53	Çarşamba would rather / had better	<p>would prefer + to + rather than + V1*</p> <p>would rather (not) + V1*</p> <p>would rather + V1 + than + V1*</p> <p>had better/ had better not: to give strong advice. It often expresses 'threat' or 'warning'.</p> <p>prefer + noun*</p> <p>prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing*</p> <p>prefer + to + rather than + V1*</p>	<p>should/shouldn't/ought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ask for or give advice - to express an opinion - to make a suggestion - to express mild obligation 		

				<p>should + have + past participle: -to express regret about something that didn't happen in the past - to express criticism of somebody's behavior</p> <p>shouldn't + have + past participle: - to express regret about something that happened in the past - to express criticism about something somebody has done</p>		
	<p>Ünite 5 syf. 54 - 55</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</u> expressing lack of necessity and absence of obligation</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 or future</p> <p>didn't have to/didn't need to: to express absence of necessity in the past</p> <p>need to: to express necessity</p>			
	<p>Ünite 5 syf. 56 – 60</p>	<p><u>Cuma</u></p>				

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	<p>Ünite 5 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü Ünite 6 syf. 61 - 63 Grammar Bölümü'ne kadar</p>	<p><u>Pazartesi</u></p>				
<p>6</p> <p>9-13 Ocak, 2017</p>	<p>Ünite 6 syf. 63 - 65</p>	<p><u>Salı</u> passive voice was supposed to / was going to</p>	<p>Passive Voice: Present Simple Passive Past Simple Passive Present Perfect Simple Passive Past Perfet Simple Passive Future Tense-Will Modal Verbs Present Progressive Passive Past Progressive Passive</p> <p>It + passive form of verb + that clause*</p>			

			subject + passive form of verb + to + base form*			
			was supposed to / was going to (OMIT THIS TOPIC)			
	Ünite 6 syf. 66 - 67	<u>Çarşamba</u> İŞLENMEYECEK: causative form	Causatives with have, get, make have / get + something + V3 have / make +sb + V1 + something get + sb + to V1 + something (OMIT THIS TOPIC)			
	Ünite 6 syf. 68 - 72	<u>Perşembe</u>			Intro to Opinion Essay	
Ünite 6 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	<u>Cuma</u>					

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7		<u>Pazartesi</u>				ARA SINAV 2
	Ünite 7 syf. 73 –75 Grammar bölümüne kadar	<u>Salı</u>				TELAFİLER : ARA SINAV 1 YAZMA DOSYASI 1
	Ünite 7	<u>Çarşamba</u> third (unreal) conditional	Conditional Sentences (Type 3):			SÖZLÜ SINAV TELAFİ

16-20 Ocak, 2017	syf. 75 - 77	wish clauses: present / past form	1.to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past 2.to express regret 3.to criticize somebody/something Wish Clause: wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1 wish/if only + past perfect simple			
	Ünite 7 syf. 78 - 79	Perşembe all / both / neither / none	all/ both/ neither/ none/ either both...and... neither...nor either...or			
	Ünite 7 syf. 80 - 84	Cuma				

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8 23-27 Ocak, 2017	Ünite 7 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü	Pazartesi				
	Ünite 8 syf. 85 - 87	Salı gerunds and infinitives	-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,			TELAFİLER: ARA SINAV 2 YAZMA DOSYASI 2

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

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'

			<p>help sb. (to) do sth</p> <p>Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' without any significant difference 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, regret (OMIT REGRET)</p>			
<p>Ünite 8 syf. 88 - 89</p>	<p><u>Çarşamba</u> reported speech: commands</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> <p>Reported Speech commands & requests</p> <p>Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask</p>				
<p>Ünite 8 syf. 90 - 91</p>	<p><u>Perşembe</u> reported speech: requests and questions</p>					
<p>Ünite 8 syf. 92 – 96 Ünite 8 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</p>	<p><u>Cuma</u></p>					<p>KUR ATLAMA SINAVI</p>

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