

Week	Units	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
1 13-17 Feb, 2017	<p>PREMIUM B1 Unit 1 p. 1 – 3 Until Grammar Part</p>	<p>Monday Ice Breakers</p>				
	<p>3 – 5 (Until Grammar Part)</p>	<p>Tuesday Tense review: present simple, present continuous, present perfect</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>			

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

Unit 1
p. 5 - 6

Wednesday
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 much, how many, how often, what time			
	Unit 1 p. 7 - 11	<u>Thursday</u>				
	Unit 1 workbook p. 12	<u>Friday</u>				

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2 20-24 Feb, 2017	Unit 2 p. 13 - 15	<u>Monday</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 2.to describe background scenes in a story	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		

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

	Unit 2 p. 16 – 17 (Until Grammar)	<u>Tuesday</u>			Intro to Essay
	Unit 2 p. 17 – 19 (Until Grammar)	<u>Wednesday</u> be used to / get used to (OMIT THIS TOPIC)			
	Unit 2 p. 19 - 21	<u>Thursday</u> Relative clauses (defining / non defining)	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*)		
	Unit 2 Unit 2 Workbook p. 22 - 24	<u>Friday</u>			

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3 27 Feb - 3 Mar, 2017	Unit 3 p. 25 - 27	<u>Monday</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>			
	Unit 3	<u>Tuesday</u>	Past Perfect Simple:			

	p. 28 – 31 (Until Grammar)	Past perfect tense	<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>			
	Unit 3 p. 31 - 33	<u>Wednesday</u> Past perfect simple vs. simple past (OMIT THIS TOPIC)				
	Unit 3 p. 34 - 36	<u>Thursday</u>				
	Unit 3 Workbook	<u>Friday</u>			Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	

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Unit 4
p. 37 - 39

Monday
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

Unit 4
p. 40 - 41

Tuesday
Future continuous tense vs. future perfect tense
(OMIT THIS TOPIC)

OMIT: Future Perfect Simple and Future Continuous

Unit 4
p. 42 - 43

Wednesday
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			
	Unit 4 p. 44 - 48	Thursday	EXTRA: Premium Repeat Pack Yeşil Kısımlar			
	Unit 4 Workbook	Friday				ORAL EXAM – READER (In-class, same as book review) (The Hound of Baskervilles)

Week	Units	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
5		Monday			Writing Folder 1 - Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	ACHIEVEMENT 1
	Unit 5 p. 49 - 51	Tuesday making deduction: must / can't	must + V1: to express a positive deduction about the present or future. We are almost certain that something is true.	may/might + have + past participle: to express possibility in the past		

13-17 Mar,
2017

Unit 5
p. 52 - 53

Wednesday
would rather / had better

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.

would prefer + to + rather than + V1*
would rather (not) + V1*
would rather + V1 + than + V1*

had better/ had better not:
to give strong advice. It often expresses 'threat' or 'warning'.

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

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

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

				<p>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>Unit 5 p. 54 - 55</p>	<p><u>Thursday</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>			

			need to: to express necessity			
	Unit 5 p. 56 – 60	Friday				

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6 20-24 Mar, 2017	Unit 5 Workbook Check Unit 6 p. 61 - Until 63 Grammar	Monday			Writing Folder 1 Exam- Advantage & Disadvantage Essay	
	Unit 6 p. 63 - 65	Tuesday passive voice was supposed to / was going to	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 It + passive form of verb + that clause* subject + passive form of verb + to + base form* was supposed to / was going to (OMIT THIS TOPIC)			
	Unit 6 p. 66 - 67	Wednesday causative form (OMIT THIS TOPIC)	Causatives with have, get, make have / get + something + V3 have / make +sb + V1 + something			

			get + sb + to V1 + something (OMIT THIS TOPIC)			
	Unit 6 p. 68 - 72	Thursday			Intro to Opinion Essay	
	Unit 6 Workbook	Friday				

Week	Units	Grammar Topics	Content	Extra subjects	Writing	Exams
7 27-31 Mar, 2017		Monday			Writing Folder 2 first draft– Opinion Essay	ACHIEVEMENT 2 Part of Achievement Test: Reader: Little Women
	Unit 7 p. 73 – Until 75 Grammar	Tuesday				ACHIEVEMENT TEST 1 WRITING FOLDER 1 MAKEUP
	Unit 7 p. 75 - 77	Wednesday third (unreal) conditional wish clauses: present / past form	EXTRA: Premium Repeat Pack Yellow Parts (yeni materyallerle desteklencek) Conditional Sentences (Type 3): 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			ORAL EXAM MAKE UP (12:15 lunch time)

			wish/if only + could + v1 wish/if only + past perfect simple			
	Unit 7 p. 78 - 79	Thursday all / both / neither / none	all/ both/ neither/ none/ either both...and... neither...nor either...or			
	Unit 7 p. 80 - 84	Friday			Writing Folder 2 Exam – Opinion Essay	

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8 3-7 Apr, 2017	Unit 7 Workbook p. 85 - 87	Monday gerunds and infinitives	<p>-ing form (Gerunds):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> as the subject of a verb after certain verbs: like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, consider, continue, stop, finish, start, keep, avoid, begin, imagine, practise, suggest, risk, spend (time) 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 after prepositions (for, of, about, without, etc.) after the verb 'go' to indicate physical activities <p>Infinitives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to express purpose 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

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, regret (OMIT REGRET)

			EXTRA: Premium Repeat Pack MAvi Kısımlar			
Unit 8 p. 88 - 89	Tuesday reported speech: commands	Reported Speech - Statements - Yes/No questions - wh- questions Reported statements that do not change* Reporting verbs: say, tell, ask, wonder, want to know Reported Speech commands & requests Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask				ACHIEVEMENT TEST 2 WRITING FOLDER 2 MAKEUP
Unit 8 p. 90 - 91	Wednesday reported speech: requests and questions					
Unit 8 p. 92 – 96 Unit 8 Workbook Check	Thursday					
	Friday					GATEWAY TEST Oral Exam

Yeşil kısımları testing sormayacak (Premium only)