

Hafta	Üniteler	Dilbilgisi Konuları	İçerik	Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1 13-17 Şubat, 2017	<p><b>PREMIUM</b> <b>B1</b> <b>Ünite 1</b> syf. 1 – 3 Grammar bölümüne kadar</p>	<p><b>Pazartesi</b> Ice Breakers</p>				
	<p>syf. 3 – 5 (Grammar bölümüne kadar)</p>	<p><b>Salı</b> Tense review: present simple, present continuous, present perfect</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>			

**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, <b>what time</b>			
	<b>Ünite 1</b> syf. 7 - 11	<b><u>Perşembe</u></b>				
	<b>Ünite 1 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</b> syf. 12	<b><u>Cuma</u></b>				

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2  20-24 Şubat, 2017	<b>Ünite 2</b> syf. 13 - 15	<b><u>Pazartesi</u></b> Narrative tenses (past simple vs. past continuous)	<p><b>Past Simple:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past</li> <li>habitual or repeated actions in the past</li> <li>completed actions that happened one after the other in the past</li> <li>permanent situations in the past</li> </ol> <p><b>was/were</b> <b>could (past ability)</b></p> <p><b>Past Progressive:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past</li> <li>to describe background scenes in a story</li> </ol>	<p><b>used to:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to describe permanent past states</li> <li>to describe past habits</li> <li>to describe repeated actions in the past, that no longer happen</li> </ol>		

			<p>3.for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while' or 'as'.</p> <p><b>Past Simple vs. Past Progressive</b>  <b>Time Expressions:</b> while, as, when, as soon as</p>			
	<p><b>Ünite 2</b>  syf. 16 – 17 (Grammar bölümüne kadar)</p>	<p><b><u>Salı</u></b></p>			Intro to Essay	
	<p><b>Ünite 2</b>  syf. 17 – 19 (Grammar bölümüne kadar)</p>	<p><b><u>Çarşamba</u></b>  <b><u>İŞLENMEYECEK:</u></b> be used to / get used to</p>				
	<p><b>Ünite 2</b>  syf. 19 - 21</p>	<p><b><u>Perşembe</u></b>  Relative clauses (defining / non defining)</p>	<p><b>Relative Clauses</b>  <b>Relative pronouns:</b> who/that, which/that, whose, where  <b>(prep + relative pronoun*)</b></p> <p><b>Omitting the relative pronoun</b></p> <p>Defining &amp; Non-Defining Relative Clauses  <b>(which referring to whole sentence*)</b></p>			
	<p><b>Ünite 2</b>  <b>Ünite 2 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</b>  syf. 22 - 24</p>	<p><b><u>Cuma</u></b></p>				

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3 27 Şubat - 3 Mart, 2017	Ünite 3 syf. 25 - 27	<u>Pazartesi</u> Present perfect vs. present perfect continuous	<p><b>Present Perfect Simple:</b> 1.for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly</p> <p><b>Present Perfect Progressive</b> 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><b>Time Expressions:</b> for, since, how long, all day/week</p> <p><b>Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive (add state verbs slide for reminding)</b> <b>Perfect Simple:</b> to emphasise the result of an action <b>Perfect Progressive:</b> to emphasise the duration of an action 1<sup>st</sup> : Usually no difference in long actions 2<sup>nd</sup> : We usually use stative verbs with Perfect Simple 3<sup>rd</sup>: Differences in time expressions</p>			

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

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**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 (İŞLENMEYECEK)**

**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

İŞLENMEYECEK: Future Perfect Simple and Future Continuous

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

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5		<b><u>Pazartesi</u></b>				ARA SINAV 1
	<b>Ünite 5</b> syf. 49 - 51	<b><u>Salı</u></b> making deduction: must / can't	<b>must + V1:</b> to express a positive deduction about the present or future. We are almost certain that something is true.	<b>may/might + have + past participle:</b> to express possibility in the past		

13-17 Mart,  
2017

Ünite 5  
syf. 52 - 53

Çarşamba  
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.

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

**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><b>shouldn't + have + past participle:</b>  - to express regret about something that happened in the past  - to express criticism about something somebody has done</p>		
	<p><b>Ünite 5</b> syf. 54 - 55</p>	<p><b><u>Perşembe</u></b> expressing lack of necessity and absence of obligation</p>	<p><b>must:</b> to express personal obligation in the present/future  <b>have to:</b> to express external obligation in the present/future</p> <p><b>'have to' in other tenses:</b>  <b>had to</b>  <b>will have to</b></p> <p><b>mustn't:</b> to express prohibition  <b>can't:</b> to express prohibition</p> <p><b>don't have to/don't need to/needn't:</b> to express lack of obligation/necessity in the present or future</p> <p><b>didn't have to/didn't need to:</b> to express absence of necessity in the past</p>			

			<b>need to:</b> to express necessity			
	<b>Ünite 5</b> syf. 56 – 60	<b><u>Cuma</u></b>				

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6  20-24 Mart, 2017	<b>Ünite 5 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</b> <b>Ünite 6</b> syf. 61 - 63 Grammar bölümüne kadar	<b><u>Pazartesi</u></b>				
	<b>Ünite 6</b> syf. 63 - 65	<b><u>Salı</u></b> passive voice was supposed to / was going to	<b>Passive Voice:</b> Present Simple Passive Past Simple Passive Present Perfect Simple Passive Past Perfect Simple Passive Future Tense-Will Modal Verbs Present Progressive Passive Past Progressive Passive  <b>It + passive form of verb + that clause*</b> <b>subject + passive form of verb + to + base form*</b>  was supposed to / was going to (OMIT THIS TOPIC) Causatives with have, get, make			
	<b>Ünite 6</b> syf. 66 - 67	<b><u>Çarşamba</u></b>	<b><u>İŞLENMEYECEK:</u></b>			

		<b><u>İŞLENMEYECEK:</u></b> causative form	have / get + something + V3 have / make +sb + V1 + something get + sb + to V1 + something			
	<b>Ünite 6</b> syf. 68 - 72	<b><u>Perşembe</u></b>				Intro to Opinion Essay
	<b>Ünite 6 Çalışma Kitabı</b> <b>Kontrolü</b>	<b><u>Cuma</u></b>				

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		<b><u>Pazartesi</u></b>				ARA SINAV 2
<b>7</b>	<b>Ünite 7</b> syf. 73 – 75 Grammar bölümüne kadar	<b><u>Salı</u></b>				TELAFİ SINAVLARI: ARA SINAV 1 YAZMA DOSYASI 1
<b>27-31</b> <b>Mart, 2017</b>	<b>Ünite 7</b> syf. 75 - 77	<b><u>Çarşamba</u></b> third (unreal) conditional wish clauses: present / past form	<b>Conditional Sentences (Type 3):</b> 1.to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past 2.to express regret 3.to criticize somebody/something  <b>Wish Clause:</b> wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1			SÖZLÜ SINAV TELAFİSİ

			wish/if only + past perfect simple			
	<b>Ünite 7</b> syf. 78 - 79	<b>Perşembe</b> all / both / neither / none	all/ both/ neither/ none/ either both...and... neither...nor either...or			
	<b>Ünite 7</b> syf. 80 - 84	<b>Cuma</b>				

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8 3-7 Nisan, 2017	<b>Ünite 7 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</b> syf. 85 - 87	<b>Pazartesi</b> gerunds and infinitives	<p><b>-ing form (Gerunds):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.as the subject of a verb</li> <li>2.after certain verbs: like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, consider, continue, stop, finish, start, keep, avoid, begin, imagine, practise, suggest, risk, spend (time)</li> <li>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</li> <li>4. after prepositions (for, of, about, without, etc.)</li> <li>5.after the verb 'go' to indicate physical activities</li> </ol> <p><b>Infinitives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.to express purpose</li> <li>2. after certain verbs: afford, agree, appear, arrange, choose,</li> </ol>			

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)

<b>Ünite 8</b> syf. 88 - 89	<b><u>Salı</u></b> reported speech: commands	<b>Reported Speech</b> - Statements - Yes/No questions - wh- questions  Reported statements that do not change*  <b>Reporting verbs:</b> say, tell, ask, wonder, want to know  <b>Reported Speech</b> commands & requests  Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask			TELAFİ SINAVLARI: ARA SINAV 2 YAZMA DOSYASI 2
<b>Ünite 8</b> syf. 90 - 91	<b><u>Çarşamba</u></b> reported speech: requests and questions				
<b>Ünite 8</b> syf. 92 – 96 <b>Ünite 8 Çalışma Kitabı</b> <b>Kontrolü</b>	<b><u>Perşembe</u></b>				
	<b><u>Cuma</u></b>				<b>KUR ATLAMA</b> <b>SINAVI</b>

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