

Hafta	Üniteler	Dilbilgisi Konuları	İçerik	Ekstra Konular	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1  17-21 Nisan,2017	<b>PREMIUM B1 Ünite 1</b> syf. 1 – 3 Grammar bölümüne kadar	<b>Pazartesi</b> Ice Breakers				
	syf. 3 – 5 Grammar bölümüne kadar	<b>Salı</b> Tense review: present simple, present continuous, present perfect	<b>Present Simple:</b> 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths  <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  <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			

**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  24-28 Nisan,2017	<b>Ünite 2</b> syf. 13 - 15	<b><u>Pazartesi</u></b> Narrative tenses (past simple vs. past continuous)	<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  <b>was/were</b> <b>could (past ability)</b>  <b>Past Progressive:</b> 1.for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past	<b>used to:</b> 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><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></p>	<p><b><u>Cuma</u></b></p>				

syf. 22 - 24

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3  1-5 Mayıs,2017	RESMİ TATİL	<u>Pazartesi</u>				
	Ünite 3 syf. 25 - 27	<u>Salı</u> Present perfect vs. present perfect continuous	<b>Present Perfect Simple:</b> 1.for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly  <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  <b>Time Expressions:</b> for, since, how long, all day/week  <b>Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive (add state verbs slide for reminding)</b>			

			<p><b>Perfect Simple:</b> to emphasise the result of an action</p> <p><b>Perfect Progressive:</b> to emphasise the duration of an action</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> : Usually no difference in long actions</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> : We usually use stative verbs with Perfect Simple</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup>: Differences in time expressions</p>			
	<p><b>Ünite 3</b> syf. 28 – 31 (Grammar bölümüne kadar)</p>	<p><b><u>Çarşamba</u></b> Past perfect tense</p>	<p><b>Past Perfect Simple:</b></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><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>Perşembe</u></b> Past perfect simple vs. simple past</p>				
	<p><b>Ünite 3</b> syf. 34 – 36 <b>Ünite 3 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cuma</u></b></p>			<p>Advantage &amp; Disadvantage Essay</p>	

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4  8-12 Mayıs,2017	Ünite 4 syf. 37 - 39	<b><u>Pazartesi</u></b> Future plans: be going to / present continuous / present simple	<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  <b>Present Progressive:</b> for planned future actions related to personal arrangements  <b>Present Simple Tense for future (OMIT THIS TOPIC)</b>	<b>may/might/could + V1:</b> to express possibility in the present or future  <b>may not/might not + V1:</b> to express improbability in the present or future		
	Ünite 4 syf. 40 - 41	<b><u>Salı</u></b> <b><u>İŞLENMEYECEK:</u></b> Future continuous tense vs. future perfect tense	<b><u>İŞLENMEYECEK:</u></b> 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:**



			<p>1.before countable and uncountable nouns which refer to something in general or not mentioned before</p> <p>2.before names of people, streets, cities, countries, continents, islands and mountains</p> <p>3.before the days of the week and months</p> <p>4.before names of squares, parks, lakes and falls</p> <p>5. before the names of magazines, sports, games, colours, school subjects and languages</p> <p>6.with meals (breakfast/lunch/dinner)</p> <p>7.before the words 'bed, court, home, prison, school, university, work' when they are used for the purpose for which they exist.</p> <p>8. before names of airlines or companies</p>			
	<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  15-19 Mayıs,2017		<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	<p><b>must + V1:</b> to express a positive deduction about the present or future. We are almost certain that something is true.</p> <p><b>can't + V1:</b> to express a negative deduction about the present or future. We believe that something is impossible.</p> <p><b>must + have + past participle:</b> to express a positive deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something happened in the past.</p> <p><b>can't/couldn't + have + past participle:</b> to express a negative deduction about the past. We are almost certain that something didn't happen.</p>	<p><b>may/might + have + past participle:</b> to express possibility in the past</p> <p><b>could + have + past participle:</b> to express that something was possible in the past but didn't eventually happen</p>		
	<b>Ünite 5</b> syf. 52 - 53	<b><u>Çarşamba</u></b> would rather / had better	<p><b>would prefer + to + rather than + V1*</b></p> <p><b>would rather (not) + V1*</b></p> <p><b>would rather + V1 + than + V1*</b></p> <p><b>had better/ had better not:</b> to give strong advice. It often expresses 'threat' or 'warning'.</p> <p><b>prefer + noun*</b></p> <p><b>prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing*</b></p> <p><b>prefer + to + rather than + V1*</b></p>	<p><b>should/shouldn't/ought to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to ask for or give advice</li> <li>- to express an opinion</li> <li>- to make a suggestion</li> <li>- to express mild obligation</li> </ul>		

				<p><b>should + have + past participle:</b>          -to express regret about something that didn't happen in the past          - to express criticism of 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 – 60 (Sayfa 58-59'un işlenmesi isteğe bağlıdır)          syf. 60 ödev verilecek</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> <p><b>need to:</b> to express necessity</p>			
	RESMİ TATİL	<u>Cuma</u>				

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6	<p><b>Ünite 5 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</b></p> <p><b>Ünite 6</b> syf. 61 - 63 Grammar bölümüne kadar</p>	<u>Pazartesi</u>				
	<p><b>Ünite 6</b> syf. 63 - 65</p>	<p><u>Salı</u> passive voice was supposed to / was going to</p>	<p><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</p> <p><b>It + passive form of verb + that clause*</b></p>			
22-26 Mayıs,2017						

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

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

29 Mayıs-2 Haziran 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  <b>Wish Clause:</b> wish/if only + past simple wish/if only + could + v1 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  5-9 Haziran, 2017	<b>Ünite 7 Çalışma Kitabı Kontrolü</b>	<b>Pazartesi</b>				
	<b>Ünite 8</b> syf. 85 - 87	<b>Salı</b> gerunds and infinitives	<b>-ing form (Gerunds):</b> 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,			TELAFİ SINAVLARI: 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><b>help sb. (to) do sth</b></p> <p><b>Verbs that take 'to' or '-ing' without any significant difference 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>, regret (OMIT REGRET)</p>			
<p><b>Ünite 8</b> syf. 88 - 89</p>	<p><b><u>Çarşamba</u></b> reported speech: commands</p>	<p><b>Reported Speech</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statements</li> <li>- Yes/No questions</li> <li>- wh- questions</li> </ul> <p>Reported statements that do not change*</p> <p><b>Reporting verbs:</b> say, tell, ask, wonder, want to know</p> <p><b>Reported Speech</b> commands &amp; requests</p> <p>Reporting verbs: tell, order, ask</p>			
<p><b>Ünite 8</b> syf. 90 - 91</p>	<p><b><u>Perşembe</u></b> reported speech: requests and questions</p>				
<p><b>Ünite 8</b> syf. 92 – 96 <b>Ünite 8 Çalışma Kitabı</b> <b>Kontrolü</b></p>	<p><b><u>Cuma</u></b></p>				



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9	TEKRAR MATERYALİ KONTROLÜ	<u>Pazartesi</u>				
		<u>Salı</u>				KUR ATLAMA SINAVI
12-13 Haziran, 2017						

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