

L4 Kuru – 2. Çeyrek (8 Hafta - 184 saat)

GÜZ - 2016-2017

Hafta	Üniteler	Kitap Konuları	İçerik	Yazma Becerisi	Sınavlar
1 17-21 Nisan, 2017	Ünite 1 syf. 7 – 11 (syf.11 deki grammar bölümü hariç)	<u>Pazartesi</u> Ice Breakers			
	Ünite 1 syf. 11 - 13 (syf.11 deki grammar bölümü dahil)	<u>Salı</u> Present simple vs Present progressive	Present Simple: 1. for permanent states 2. for habits or actions that happen regularly 3. for general truths 4. for generalizations 5. schedules, timetables, programmes 6. exclamatory sentences with: Off... / Here... / There.../ etc. Time Expressions: always, often, usually, never, etc. every day/week, etc. in the morning/spring, etc. at the weekend/weekends; once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc. on Mondays/Monday morning, etc. Present Progressive: 1. for temporary states 2. for actions happening at the moment of speaking 3. for future arrangements 4. for describing actions happening now Time Expressions: now, at present, at the moment, today, these days, this week/year, etc. next week/year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc.		
	Ünite 1 syf. 13	<u>Çarşamba</u> Stative verbs	Stative Verbs: - verbs of the senses: see, feel, hear, smell, taste, notice, seem, look, appear, sound - verbs of emotion: like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, mind - verbs of perception and opinions: know, agree, disagree, find, mean, think (=believe), understand, remember, forget, imagine, hope, believe, mean, - verbs that show possession: have (= possess), own, belong, contain, include		

			<p>- other verbs: be, cost, mind, matter, mean, require</p> <p>Stative Verbs used in Progressive Tenses</p> <p>think (= consider), see (= meet, visit), have (= drink, eat, taste), taste (= try food), feel (= touch), smell, expect, appear, look</p> <p>Use CAN with these verbs to indicate an action happening now.</p>		
	<p>Ünite 1 syf. 14 - 18</p> <p>syf. 16-17 çıkarıldı</p>	<u>Perşembe</u>			
	<p>Ünite 2 syf. 19 – 21</p>	<u>Cuma</u>			

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2 24-28 Nisan, 2017	<p>Ünite 2 syf. 22 – 23</p> <p>(syf.23 deki grammar bölümü hariç)</p>	<u>Pazartesi</u> Material			
	<p>Ünite 2 syf. 23 – 24</p> <p>(syf.23 deki grammar bölümü dahil)</p>	<u>Salı</u> Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perf Progressive	<p>Present Perfect Simple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly for actions which happened in the past and finished, but their results are obvious in the present to talk about a state which started in the past and continues up to the present. <p>* been to & gone to</p> <p>Time expressions: always, ever, never, before, once, twice, many times, so far, just,</p>		

		<p>recently, lately, for, since, already, yet, how long, up to now, up till now, this year/ week/month, today</p> <p>Present Perfect Progressive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a repeated action or situation which started in the past and continues up to the present 2. 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 3. to emphasise the duration of a state or action which started in the past and continues up to the present <p>Time Expressions: for, since, how long, all day/week, etc.</p> <p>Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive</p> <p>Present Perfect Simple : to emphasise the result of an action Present Perfect Progressive: to emphasise the duration of an action</p>		
<p>Ünite 2 syf. 25 – 30</p> <p>(syf. 26-27 çıkarıldı, yerine okuma parçası kullanılacak)</p> <p>syf. 28-29 çıkarıldı</p>	<p>Çarşamba Comparisons</p>	<p>Comparatives & Superlatives</p> <p>as + adjective/adverb + as not as + adjective/adverb + as less + adjective/adverb + than the least + adjective/adverb + of/in the + comparative , the + comparative comparative + and + comparative much – far – a bit – a little – a lot (graded comparatives)</p>		
<p>Ünite 3 syf. 31 – 35</p> <p>(syf.35 deki grammar bölümü hariç)</p>	<p>Perşembe</p>			
<p>Ünite 3 syf. 35 – 37</p>	<p>Cuma Past Simple</p>	<p>Past Simple:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past 2. habitual or repeated actions in the past 		

(syf.35 deki
grammar bölümü
dahil)

vs Past
Progressive

Used to –
would- was
were going
to

3. completed actions that happened one after the other in the past

Time Expressions: ago, yesterday, in 1998, last week/month/night, etc.

Prepositions of time: at, in, on, till, until, during, before, after, from... to, from... till, from....until

could (past ability),

time adverbials (when, while, until, after, before), to be (was, were)

Past Progressive:

1. for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past

2. to describe background scenes to a story

3. for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we usually use 'while'.

4. to describe temporary past states or actions.

Time clauses: while, as

Past Simple vs. Past Progressive

Time clauses: when, as soon as, while, as

Reduction of the time clause (while, after, before, as soon as)

Used to + base form:

1. to describe permanent past states

2. to describe past habits

3. to describe repeated actions in the past

Would + base form

1. to describe past habits

2. to describe typical behavior in the past

Was / Were going to + base form

Past intentions: to talk about actions somebody intended to do in the past (but probably didn't)

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3 1-5 Mayıs, 2017		<u>Pazartesi</u>	HOLIDAY		
	Ünite 3 syf. 38 – 42 syf. 40 – 41 çıkarıldı	<u>Salı</u>			
		<u>Çarşamba</u>		Intro to For & Against Essay	
	Ünite 4 syf. 43 – 47 (syf.47 deki grammar bölümü hariç)	<u>Perşembe</u>			
	Ünite 4 syf. 47 – 48 (syf.47 deki grammar bölümü dahil)	<u>Cuma</u> Past Perfect Simple vs Past Perfect Progressive	Past Perfect Simple: * for an action that took place before a specific point of time or another action in the past. Time expressions: before, after, by (e.g. by 8 o'clock), when, by the time, already, ever, never, just Past Perfect Progressive: 1. to emphasise the duration of an action that took place before another action in the past.		

			2. to refer to an action whose duration caused visible results at a later point of time in the past.		
			Time expressions: already, by the time, for, since, after, before, when, how long, etc.		

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4	<p>Ünite 4 syf. 49 – 54</p> <p>syf. 52-53 çıkarıldı</p>	<p>Pazartesi Clauses of Reason and Concession</p>	<p>Clauses of Reason:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. because / as / since + subject + verb 2. because of / due to + noun/-ing form 3. due to + the fact + that - clause <p>Clauses of Concession:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. although / even though + subject + verb 2. in spite of / despite + noun / -ing form / what... 3. in spite of / despite + the fact + that -clause 	1. Yazma Dosyası – 1. Taslak - For & Against Essay	
8-12 Mayıs, 2017	<p>Ünite 5 Çıkarıldı – yerine PPT & Handout & Workbook (syf. 41 –D,E bölümleri) kullanılacak</p> <p>Ünite 6 syf. 67 – 69</p>	<p>Salı Modal Verbs I</p>	<p>Expressing Ability:</p> <p>Can: ability in the present Could: - ability in the past be able to: to express ability in all tenses Was able to – Could – (difference)</p> <p>Making Requests: Can / Could / May / Will / Would</p> <p>Asking for Permission: Can / Could / May / Might</p> <p>Expressing Possibility: Can / May / Might / Could</p> <p>Expressing Obligation and Prohibition Must / Have to / Mustn't – Can't / Had to</p>		

		<p>Expressing Necessity and Absence of Necessity / Obligation Need to / Don't have to – Don't need to – Needn't / Needed to / Didn't have to – Didn't need to should/shouldn't: - to ask for and give advice - to express an opinion - to make a suggestion</p> <p>had better / had better not: - to give strong advice (It often expresses a threat or warning.)</p>		
<p>Ünite 6 syf. 70 – 73 (syf.73 deki grammar bölümü hariç)</p>	<p>Çarşamba Defining and Non- defining Relative Clause</p>	<p>Subject & Object relative clauses Relative pronouns: who/that, which/that, whose Relative Adverbs: where, when Omitting the relative pronoun (who, which, that) * 'whose, where, when' cannot be omitted or replaced by 'that' Preposition + Relative Pronoun Which – referring to the whole sentence</p>		
<p>Ünite 6 syf. 73 – 78 (syf.73 deki grammar bölümü dahil) syf. 74,75,76,77 çıkarıldı</p>	<p>Perşembe Countable – Uncountable Nouns & Quantifiers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns that are always in plural form • Collective Nouns • Containers for Uncountable Nouns • Uncountable nouns that change meaning in countable form <p>some (+): some + uncountable / plural countable nouns some (?): requests & offers any (-) (?): any + uncountable / plural countable nouns no: no + uncountable / plural countable nouns many (-) (?): many + plural countable nouns much (-) (?): much + uncountable nouns too, so, how + many / much (+) (very) much - adverb a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of) (+): a lot of / lots of + uncountable/plural countable nouns Informal: a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of) a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of) : are not used with measurements of time or distance</p> <p>a few : a few + plural countable nouns</p>		

			<p>few : few + plural countable nouns a little: a little + uncountable nouns little: little + uncountable nouns hardly any: means very few: very few + plural countable nouns OR very little: very little + uncountable nouns</p> <p>For emphasis: very, so, too + little / few only + a little / a few</p> <p>* some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot, lots can also be used without nouns, as pronouns.</p>		
	Ünite 7 syf. 79 - 82	<u>Cuma</u>			Sözlü Sınav – Book Review

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		<u>Pazartesi</u>		1. Yazma Dosyası Sınavı - For & Against Essay	1. Ara Sınav
5	Ünite 7 syf. 83 – 85	<u>Salı</u> Passive Voice I Passive Voice II	<p>Passive Voice I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present Simple - Past Simple - Present Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Simple - Future Tense – will - Modal Verbs - Present Continuous - Past Continuous <p>Omitting the agent (omitting the 'by-phrase'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when the action interests us more than the agent - when we don't know the agent 		
15-19 Mayıs, 2017					

			- when it is easy to figure out who the agent is know, believe, say, think, consider, expect, report : It + passive form of verb + that clause Subject + passive form of verb + to + base form Forming passive structures using verbs with two objects: give, offer, send		
	Ünite 7 syf. 86 – 90 syf.88-89 çıkarıldı	<u>Çarşamba</u>			
	Ünite 8 syf. 91 - 94	<u>Perşembe</u>			Intro to Cause & Effect Essay
		<u>Cuma</u>	HOLIDAY		

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6	Ünite 8 syf. 95 syf.96 Listening – çıkarıldı – yerine ek material verilecek	<u>Pazartesi</u> Full infinitive – bare infinitive – ing form	Infinitives: - to express purpose - after certain verbs: want, would like, would love, hope, decide, manage, plan, arrange, advise, choose, learn, offer, promise, afford, agree, expect, seem, forget, teach, need, try, tell, refuse, remember, appear, tend, - after it + be + adjective - after certain adjectives: afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry, pleased, etc. - after 'too' and 'enough' - after question words (who, how, what, etc.) in indirect questions	2. Yazma Dosyası – 1. Taslak - Cause & Effect Essay	

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Mayıs,
2017

- after the *first/second/last/best*, etc.
 - after the objects of certain verbs (advise, allow, encourage, invite, order, persuade, teach, tell, etc.)
 - after question words (*how, what, when, where*, etc. but not *why*)
- Bare infinitive:**
- after modal verbs (can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must)
 - after the verbs '**let**' and '**make**' (in the active voice).
 - after *would rather* and *had better*
- help sb. (to) do sth.**
- ing form (Gerund):**
- as a noun (subject or object of a verb)
 - after the verb **go**, indicating physical activities.
 - after certain verbs: like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, suggest, start, finish, continue, keep, stop, begin, avoid, imagine, spend (time), risk, consider, etc.
 - after certain expressions : don't mind, can't stand, be interested in, it's worth, How/What about ...?, **I look forward to, be good at**, it's no use, it's no good, there's no point (in), be used to, etc.
 - after prepositions
- Verbs followed by full infinitive and –ing form (change in meaning)**
- try, remember, forget, stop

Ünite 8
syf. 97 – 102
syf. 100 -101
çıkarıldı

Salı
Modal Verbs 2 –
past reference -
deduction

Modal verbs + have + past participle

- may / might + have + past participle : possibility in the past
- could + have + past participle : possibility in the past which was not fulfilled
- should + have + past participle : 1. regret about sth that didn't happen in the past
2. to criticize somebody's behavior

Making Deductions

- must + base form : to express certainty that sth is true.
- can't + base form : to express belief that sth is impossible

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - must + have + past participle : to express certainty that sth happened in the past - can't / couldn't + have + past participle : to express certainty that sth didn't happen 		
<p>Ünite 9 – syf. 103 – 107</p> <p>(syf.107 deki grammar bölümü hariç)</p>	<u>Çarşamba</u>			
<p>Ünite 9 syf. 107 – 109</p> <p>(syf.107 deki grammar bölümü dahil)</p>	<u>Perşembe</u> Conditional Sentences Type 0-1-2 Type 3	<p>Conditional Clauses Type0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to talk about general truths <p>If/When + Present Simple, Present Simple</p> <p>Conditional Clauses Type1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for something which is possible to happen in the present or future <p>If + Present Simple, <u>future will</u></p> <p>If + Present Simple, <u>modals (may, might, can, should, must) + base form</u></p> <p>If + Present Simple, <u>imperative</u></p> <p>Unless → If ... not</p> <p>Conditional Sentences Type 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for unreal or imaginary situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future <p>If + Past Simple, would/could/might + base form</p> <p>Conditional Sentences Type 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past. - to express regret - to criticize somebody / something <p>If + Past Perfect Simple, would/could/might + have + past participle</p>		

	Ünite 9 syf. 110 – 114 syf.112-113 çıkarıldı Handout	<u>Cuma</u>			

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7 29 Mayıs - 2 Haziran 2017		<u>Pazartesi</u>		2. Yazma Dosyası Sınavı - Cause & Effect Essay	2. Ara Sınav
	Ünite 10 syf. 115 – 119 (syf.119 deki grammar bölümü hariç)	<u>Salı</u>			1. Ara Sınav Telafisi & 1. Yazma Dosyası telafisi
	Ünite 10 syf. 119 – 120	<u>Çarşamba</u> Clauses of Result	Clauses of Result: - so + adjective / adverb + (that) - such + (a/an) + (adjective) + noun + (that)		

	(syf.119 deki grammar bölümü dahil)	and Purpose Revision Part 1	so + much/many such + a lot of Clauses of Purpose: - to / so as (not) to / in order (not) to + base form - so that + can / may / will (not) (present / future time reference) - so that + could / might / would (not) (past time reference)		
	Ünite 10 syf. 121 – 126 syf.123 Speaking, 124 - 125 çıkarıldı	Perşembe Causative Form Revision Part 2	Causative Form subject + have / get + object + past participle to get someone to do something : to persuade someone to do something to have someone do something : to make someone do something or ask someone to do something		
	Ünite 11 syf. 127 - 131	Cuma Reported Speech Statements	Reported Speech - Statements - Yes/no questions - wh- questions (ask, wonder, want to know) - commands (tell, beg command, advise, warn, order) - requests (ask)		

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8	Ünite 11 syf. 132 – 133	Pazartesi Reported Questions, Commands and Requests	Reporting verbs: say, tell, ask - verb + full infinitive (agree, claim, demand, offer, promise, refuse, threaten, etc.) - verb + object + full infinitive (advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, forbid, invite, order, permit, remind, warn, etc.) - verb + -ing form (accuse sb of, apologise for, admit (to), complain to sb about, deny, insist on, suggest, etc.) - verb + that - clause (add, admit, agree, announce, claim, complain, exclaim, explain, inform sb. , promise, suggest, etc.)		

5-9 Haziran , 2017	Ünite 11 syf.134 – 138 136 – 137 çıkarıldı	<u>Salı</u>			Sözlü Sınav Telifisi	
	Ünite 12 syf. 139-143 (syf.143 deki grammar bölümü hariç)	<u>Çarşamba</u>				
	Ünite 12 syf. 143-144 (syf.143 deki grammar bölümü dahil)	<u>Perşembe</u> Wishes and Unreal Past	Wishes - wish / if only + past simple (to make a wish about a present situation) - wish / if only + could + V1 (to express a regret about sth. we cannot do at present) - would rather + past simple - it's time + past simple - as if / as though + past simple - wish / if only + past perfect simple			2. Ara Sınav Telifisi & 2. Yazma Dosyası Telifisi
	Ünite 12 syf. 145-150 syf. 148-149 çıkarıldı	<u>Cuma</u> Question Tags Subject – Object Questions Question Words	QuestionTags - to confirm sth - to make the other person agree with us			

Becerisi					
9		<u>Pazartesi</u> Revision			
12-13 Haziran , 2017		<u>Salı</u>			