

Unit 2

Grammar reference

The Grammar reference section presents in-depth information for each of the grammar charts in the Student Book. It can serve as a quick refresher on grammar, give you ideas for further exploiting the grammar charts, and help prepare you for student questions. Each Grammar reference item consists of two parts: an explanation and an example.

When preparing for class, review the information in the relevant Grammar reference section. Make note of any helpful information in the chart that you think your students need to know. Write down any examples you might want to put on the board. Be careful, however, not to overload your students with information—choose additional points carefully and sparingly.

Suggested procedures

- After students have read the grammar chart and completed Discovering grammar, introduce the grammar point you want to share with your students by writing the example on the board. Then ask questions about the example to help students figure out the rule for themselves. For example, for the first Grammar reference point from Unit 1, page 8:

(Explanation)	(Example)
The <i>be</i> verb (<i>am/is/are</i>) is usually used to give the name, location, or time of something. It is also used to describe something.	Name: I am Andy. Location: We are in Miami. Time: It is eight o'clock. Description: Miami is nice.

- Say *We usually use the be verb to talk about four things. I'm going to write four sentences on the board. What do we use the be verb to talk about in each?*
- Write the four example sentences on the board:
 - I am Andy.
 - We are in Miami.
 - It is eight o'clock.
 - Miami is nice.
- Ask *What do we use be to talk about in the first sentence? (a name) What do we use be to talk about in the second sentence? (a place or location) Elicit usages of be for all the sentences, writing Name, Location, Time, and Description on the board next to the appropriate sentences.*
- Summarize the function of the *be* verbs by saying *The be verb (am/is/are) is usually used to give the name, location, or time of something. It is also used to describe something.*
- Elicit one or two other examples for each usage of *be* by asking *What's another be sentence that gives a name? A location? A time? A description?*

Unit 2, page 16: Prepositions of place: *in, on, above, under, at, behind, in front of*

Prepositions of place answer the question: Where + <i>be</i> ...?	<i>Where is your Dad?</i> <i>He's at home.</i> <i>Where are your bags?</i> <i>They're on the cart.</i> <i>Newport Beach is in Orange County.</i>
Prepositions of place are used to identify the locations of people, places, and things.	Person: <i>Brian is standing behind Robbie.</i> Place: <i>Miami is in Florida.</i> Thing: <i>The book is on the desk.</i>
<i>Be</i> is frequently found in the sentence pattern subject + <i>be</i> + preposition + location.	Subject + <i>be</i> + preposition + location <i>My skateboard + is + behind + the door</i>
Prepositions of place are frequently followed by <i>the</i> .	<i>The poster is on the wall.</i> <i>Mrs. Smith is in front of the blackboard.</i>
The preposition <i>at</i> is used to refer to a specific point or place.	<i>She is at school.</i> <i>Mrs. Salas is at the airport.</i>
The preposition <i>in</i> refers to a location in an enclosed space.	<i>The students are in the classroom.</i> <i>My mom is in the kitchen.</i>
The preposition <i>on</i> refers to a location on a surface.	<i>The cat is on the bed.</i> <i>The CDs are on the table.</i>
The prepositions <i>above, under, behind,</i> and <i>in front of</i> refer to locations in relation to something else.	<i>The clock is above the bed.</i> <i>The shoes are under the table.</i> <i>My backpack is behind the chair.</i> <i>Mrs. Smith is in front of the blackboard.</i>

Unit 2, page 18: Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives (<i>my/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs</i>) describe nouns and are used to show ownership.	<i>That is my computer.</i> <i>Where are your books?</i> <i>Who is their teacher?</i> <i>Our last name is Gonzalez.</i>
Use <i>his</i> to refer to nouns that belong to a male and <i>her</i> to refer to nouns that belong to a female.	<i>Brian's mother → his mother</i> <i>Liza's father → her father</i>
A possessive adjective must be used with a noun.	<i>She is my sister.</i> <i>Your computer is cool.</i> <i>His dad is from Australia.</i>
Possessive adjectives remain the same whether the object that is owned is singular or plural.	<i>These are my CDs.</i> <i>Her sisters are my friends.</i> <i>Our dog is very old.</i>