Unit 9
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 *be* verb (*am/is/are*) 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 9, page 83: Prepositions of location

Prepositions of location are used to identify the locations of people, places, and things.	*The bank is **on the corner** of Theo Lane.* *Jesse's house is **behind** the school.*
Next to refers to a person, place, or thing that is beside another person, place, or thing.	T*he library is right **next to** the post office.*
The preposition *behind* refers to the location of a person, place, or thing that is at the back of another person, place, or thing.	*The pool is **behind** the hotel.*
On the corner of refers to the place where two streets meet.	*The house is **on the corner of** Bay and First Street.*
In front of refers to the location of a person, place or thing that faces another person, place, or thing.	*I can't see because you are right **in front of** me.*
Across from refers to the location of a person, place, or thing that is on the other side of another person, place, or thing.	*The park is **across from** the hotel.*
The preposition *between* refers to the location of a person, place, or thing that is in the middle of two things.	*Kate wants to sit **between** her mother **and** her sister.*
The preposition *in* refers to a location in a certain area or in an enclosed space.	*Miami is a city **in** Florida.* *The restaurant is **in** the mall.*
The preposition *on* refers to the location on a surface. Use *on* to refer to a street.	*We live **on** this street.*

Unit 9, page 84: *There is/There are*

Use *There is / There are* to show that something exists, often in a specific place.	***There is** a great art museum in the city.* ***There are** many Asian restaurants on our street.*
To form affirmative statements, start with *There* followed by the correct form of *be,* the subject, and a place if needed.	*There + be + subject (+ place)* ***There is** a post office on the corner.* ***There are** some interesting stores here.*
There is is usually contracted to *there's.*	*There is → **There's***
To form negative statements, begin with *There* followed by *be* and *not,* and the subject.	*There + be + not + subject (+ place)* ***There isn't anyone here.***
Use *some* to indicate a quantity in an affirmative statement. Use *any* in a negative statement.	*There **are some** great stores here.* *There **aren't any** hotels in this town.*
To ask *Yes/No* questions with *there is/there are,* begin with *be* followed by *there, a/an* or *any,* and a noun.	*Be + there + a/an/any + subject (+ place)* ***Are there any** good **parks in Miami**?* ***Is there a bathroom here?***
To answer *Yes,* use *Yes, there,* and *be.*	*Yes + there + be* ***Yes, there is.***
To answer *No,* use *No, there, be, not,* and *any* if desired.	*No + there + be + not* (+ *any*) ***No, there aren't (any).***